# TERENCE's COMEDIES,

TRANSLATED into ENGLISH PROSE,
As near as the Propriety of the Two Languages will admit.

Together with the

Original Latin from the Best Editions.

The Words of the Latin Text are ranged in their Grammatical Order; the Ellipses carefully supplied; the Observations of the most Valuable Commentators, both antient and modern, represented; and the Brautiss of the Original explained in a new and concise Manner.

With Notes pointing out the Connexion of the feveral Scenes, and an INDEX CRITICAL and PHRAENOLOGICAL.

The WHOLE adapted to the Capacities of Youth at School, as well as of PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

#### In TWO VOLUMES.

By S. PATRICK, LL.D. Editor of Ainsworth's Dictionary, and Hedericus's Lexicon.

The THIRD EDITION.

# VOL. II.

To which is prefixed the LIFE of TERENCE, with fome Account of the DRAMATICE



Printed for EDWARD and CHARLES DILLY in the Poultry

# COMEDIES,

TRANSPORTED 1980 English Proses.
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# PUBLII TERENTII. ADELPHI

THE

# ADELPHI

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TERENCE.



VOL. II.

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# ELPH

#### E R F. N C E

#### TITLE. The

THIS PLAY WAS EXHIBITED AT THE FUNERAL GAMES, GIVEN IN HONOUR OF L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS, BY QUINTUS FABIUS MAXIMUS. AND P. CORNELIUS AFRICANUS. IT WAS ACTED BY THE COMPANIES OF L. ATTILIUS PRÆNESTINUS, AND MINUCIUS PROTIMUS. FLACCUS, THE FREED-MAN OF CLAUDIUS. COMPOSED THE MUSIC, WHICH WAS PER-FORMED ON TYRIAN FLUTES. IT IS COPIED FROM THE GREEK OF MENANDER, AND WAS FIRST ACTED UNDER THE CONSULSHIP OF L. ANICIUS, AND M. CORNELIUS.

## ANNOTATIONS.

in the Year of the City 593.

ons we find Q. Fabio Maximo, P. Cornelio It is moreover certain, that Scipio Africa- Marcius. nus was not at this time Curule Ædile: For we are told by Aurelius Victor, that the fame Year he such for the Ædileship, he was created Consul, before he had arrived at instead of Ser pronounced it Sar; from Sar

1 L. Æmilii Pauli. This is the fame fin his thirty fixth Year, at which Age, and Æmilius Paulus so famous for his Victory not before, it was permitted to stand Candi-over Perseus King of Macedonia. He died date for the Ædileship. The two Persons here mentioned as giving these Games to the People, were both the Sons of Amilius People, were both the Sons of Amilius Pornelius Africanus. This reading is the Correction of Muretus, from an ancient Maximus, because he had been adopted by MS. he saw at Venice. In former Editinelius Scipio, as having been adopted by the Africano Ædil bus Curulibus. This, as Son of the first Scipio Africanus. He too Scaliger and others have observed, must be afterwards, when in the third Punic War erroneous. For not the Curule Ædiles, but he had destroyed Carthage, obtained also the the Children and the Relations of the De- Name of Africanus. The Curule Adiles of ceas'd, had the Care of the Funeral-Games. this Year were Q. Fulgius Nobilior and L.

3 Tibiis Sarranis. Tyre was anciently the Age required by Law; and this we it came to be called Sarra. Sarranus thereknow did not happen till the Year of the fore is Tyrian, or of Tyre; as in Virgil, City 606, thirteen Years after the Death of Sarrano dormiat offro; "Let him sleep his Father, and the Representation of this Piece; Scipio being even at this time only therefore is, as we have translated it, on

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THE ARGUMENT' WE AM ADELE IN.

# DELPH

# TITULUS seu DIDASCALIA.

ACTA LUDIS FUNEBRIBUS L. Æ- HÆCcomedia MILII PAULI, QUOS FECERE Q. FA- dis funchribus L. BIUS MAXIMUS, P. CORNELIUS A- Emilii Pauli; ques FRICANUS. EGERE L. ATTILIUS Maximus, P. Cor-PRÆNESTINUS, MINUCIUS PRO- nelius Africanus fe-TIMUS. MODOS FECIT FLACCUS Peanefinus, Minu-CLAUDII TIBIIS SARRANIS. FACTA cius Protimus egere. E GRÆCA MENANDRU. L. ANICIO, Cloudii fecit modos, M. CORNELIO COSS.

ORDO. tibiis Sarranis. Eft falla à Graca Me-

nandru ; L. Anicio, M. Cornelio Consulibus.

### ANNOTATIONS.

Tyrian Flutes; that is, on equal left-handed | Occasions less mournful than th's. Flutes, because they were in Imitation of over, that she may not be accused of having the Music of Tyre. But here, as Madam proposed this Emendation without any ap-Dacier observes, a great Difficulty arises: parent Ground for her Conjecture, she quotes These Tyrian or lest-handed Flutes had a the following passage from Donatus in his great Number of Holes, and gave a shrill Presace to this Piece: Modulata est autem sharp Sound. They were employed always tibiis dextris, id est, Lydis, ob seriam on Occasions of Mirth and Joy, because gravitatem, qua fere in omnibus comædiis their Music was brisk and airy. How is it utitur bic poeta. Sape tamen mutatis possible therefore, that the Sons of Amilius per scenam modis, cantica mutavit: quod Paulus should employ this kind of Music fignificat titulus scenæ, tabens subjectes per-in the Representation of a Piece exhibited some literis M. M. C. "The Music which at the Funeral Games given in honour of "accompanied it in the Representation their Father? This can never with any Reason be supposed. The Title therefore, as that learned Lady observes, has not only been corrupted, but confiderably changed, as "in all our Poet's Plays. Terence how-might eafily be made appear. She therefore "ever afterwards changed the Music, as thinks we ought to read thus: Acta primum tibiis Lydiis, deinde tibiis Sarranis. The Mufic at its first Representation was performed on Lydian Flutes, and afterwards on Tyrian. Two equal right-handed Flutes were called Lydian, as being an Imitation of the Mufic of that Country. They had but a few Holes, and founded a deep Base, and were the Title is not entire. on that account made use of on Occasions of Grief and Mourning, because their Music the Consulship of L. Anicius Gailus, and M. was grave and folemn. After the first Re- Cornelius Cetbegus, in the Year of the City Flutes, doubtless because acted upon some Christ.

the following passage from Donatus in his " was performed on right-handed Flutes, " or Lydian, on account of the Gravity " of the Subject, which prevails very much " we learn from the Title, at the Foot of " which, after the Names of the Persons, " we fee thefe three Letters, M. M. C. i. e. " Mutatis modis contici." These three Letters which Donatus tells us were in the Titles of this Play in his Time, are not now to be found, which is a yet farther Proof that

4 L. Anicio, M. Cornelio Cofs. Under presentation, it was played with left-handed 593, and 160 Years before the Birth of

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# The ARGUMENT to the ADELPHI, from MURETUS.

MICIO and Demea were two Brothers, very unlike in their Tempers: Demea followed a Country Life, the other lived in the City: this last lived single, the other had married. Micio was naturally mild and gentle, Demea severe: the first behaved with great Meckness even to Strangers, the other was rough to his own Family: Micio retained his Mildness even in Anger; Demea, at all times, looked stern. Demea had two Sons, the elder of whom, Æschinus, Micio, had adopted, and kept him with him in the City, giving him a very indulgent and liberal Education. The younger, Ctefipho, lived in the Country with his Father, under great Restrictions and Confinement. Æschinus had been in love with Jeveral Courtesans, one after another, his adopted Father winking at all; frequently gave Entertainments, and in fine gave into all the Extravagancies of Life, not only freely, but even to a degree of Licentiousness. At last he proceeded so far, that meeting one Night, when he was drunk, a young Virgin, Pamphila by Name, poor indeed, but virtuous, and of a good Family, whom her Mother Sostrata, a Widow, educated chastely, and with all the Care she could; he offered Violence to her, and got her with Child. Afterwards he came to her Mother, begging Forgiveness, and promising to take the Girl he had abused to Wife. In Consideration of this Engagement, she pardoned his Offence, and kept it secret. Ctelipho, as he came sometimes to the City, chanced to fall in love with a certain Music-Girl. Æschinus, to prevent this matter's taking Air, or coming to the Ears of his Father Demca, transfers the whole upon himself. But at length, when the Cock-bawd, who had the Disposal of this Girl, demanded that the Sum, at which he valued her, should be immediately told down, or threatned to fell her to another; Ctefipho, reduced to the highest Despair, was deliberating with himself about leaving his Country; when Æschinus, whom neither fear nor shame held in arve, understanding the matter, he forcibly entered the Cock-bawd's House, and, after beating and abusing him and his Family, carries off the Girl, and gives her to his Brother. The Noise of this Accident foon runs through the City; Demea comes to Town, accuses his Brother, exclaims and appeals to Gods and Men, that it was wholly through Micio's fault that Æschinus was become so dissolute, intemperate, given to Wine and Women, and in a word, had abandoned himself to every thing that was bad. He thanked the Gods, that he, at least, who lived in the Country with him, was temperate and frugal, minded both his Fortune and Reputation, and never fo much as thought of those Exceffes; so great was the difference between his Manner of training up his Son and his Brother's. Micio endeavours all he can to pacify him, and had actually accomplished it, when another Accident fell out, which raised yet greater Difturbances. The Story of the Music-Girl, whom Æschinus had carried off by Force, is brought to the Mother of Pamphila, who was so far gone with Child, that she was at this very time in Labour. What

# M. Antonii Mureti ARGUMENTUM.

MICIO, et Demea, duo dissimillimo fratres ingenio fuere: ille urbanam vitam secutus est; bic rusticam: ille cœlebs vixit; bic uxorem duxit: ille ingenio lenissimo; hic asperrimo: ille mitis etiam in alienos; hic favus etiam in suos: ille etiam in ira placidus; hic etiam citra iram ferox. Erant Demeæ filii duo: ex quibus natu majorem Æschinum fibi adoptavit Micio, eumque secum in urbe liberalissime indulgentissimeque educavit. Minorem Ctesiphonem ruri secum severe imprimis ac restricte babuit pater. Afchinus multas meretrices, patre ad omnia connivente, adamavit: multa convivia celebravit; quæ denique juventus fert, ea omnia, non libere modo, sed etiam licenter exercuit. Postremo usque eo progressus est: in virginem pauperculam quidem, sed bonam, bonis prognatam, Pamphilam nomine, quam mater Sostrata vidua sancte secum et pudice, ut poterat, educabat, noctu temulentus quum incidisset, vim ei attulit, gravidamque fecit. Venit postea ad matrem illius, veniam petens, pollicenfque se puellam uxorem ducturum. Ea fide data, et ignotum est, et tacitum. Ctefipho, cum in urbem interdum ventitaret, ipfe quoque citharistriæ cujusdam amore correptus est. Totam ejus rei famam, ne qua emanaret, ac perveniret ad Demeam, in sese Æschinus transferebat. Tandem, quum leno, puella dominus, aut pecuniam sibi, quanti ea erat, vellet in manum dari, aut se eam alii venditurum minitaretur, adductus in summam desperationem Ctesipho, jam de relinquenda patria cogitabat : quum Æschinus, re intellecta, qui nullo neque pudore teneretur, neque metu, domum lenonis per vim ingressus est, et ipsum et familiam contudit pugnis, puellamque per vim abreptam tradidit fratri. Spargitur tota urbe rumor, venit Demea, Micionem objurgat, inclamat, te-Statur deos atque homines, quod diffolutus, quod intemperans, quod vinofus, quod scortator, quod nullius bonæ rei Æschinus foret, omnem in Micione uno hærere culpam. Diis gratias agere, quod ille faltem, quem ipfe ruri haberet, frugi ac temperans effet; rei studeret, et famæ; illarum rerum nihil ne cogitaret quidem : tantum videlicet interesse inter suam & fratris disciplinam. Placat hominem, quantum in se est, Micio; jamque fe ab eo expediverat, quum supervenit aliud, quod majores etiam tumultus excitaret. Raptam ab Afchino citharistriam, perfertur ad matrem Pampbilæ; quæ quidem Pampbila ita erat ad pariendum vicina, ut jam e dolore laboraret. Quid faceret misera? mutatum Æschini B 3 animum.

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What could the wretched Mother do? She imagined that Æschinus's Mind was changed, and she and her Daughter perfidiously abandoned. She sends Geta, a Servant, who alone supported, in the best manner he could, that distressed Family, to Hegio, a Relation of Pamphila's, and orders him to lay the Case before him as it really was. Mean time, Demea had heard that his own Ctelipho too was present at this Rape; and now he was all in a ferment, when Syrus a Slave of great Cunning, contrives a Tale to bring him to Temper: That Ctelipho indeed had come from the Country, but with a design to reproach Æschinus; that he had faid a great many severe Things to him in the public Forum, and afterwards returned to the Country, to mind his Employment there. Demea could scarce refrain from Tears, and congratulated himself, that he had one Son, at least, who was an Example of his Father's Strictness. In his return to the Country he chances to meet with Hegio, by whom be is informed of the Rape committed upon Pamphila by Æschinus. Again being put into a Rage, while he is in quest of his Brother, upon whom he might vent all his ill Humour, he meets with one coming from the Country, of whom inquiring concerning his Son, he learns that he was not at home. He returns to Syrus, by whom a new Fiction is formed to Stop his mouth. He then asks where he is most likely to find his Brother; and receives such an Answer, that the unfortunate old Man, giving too much Credit to him, in vain bunts after him over all the City. Mean time, Micio informed of every thing by Hegio, had himself gone to the Women, foothed their Affliction, removed their Tears, and put an end to all their Griefs, by promising that he would confirm the Marriage between Pamphila and Æschinus. Demea comes, when nothing but Noise, Chiding, and Reproches are to be heard. Even before him too, one of the Slaves unawares names Ctefipho. When rushing suddenly into the House, he finds him, whom he believed minding his Business in the Country; fitting and drinking with his Mistress. This makes him perfectly furious. When he exclaimed till he was wearied, at length, by a peaceable and mild Speech of Micio, he is so far softened, that laying afide his wonted Severity, he thinks of becoming courteous, affable, and calm. Therefore, not only by his Permission, but even at his Defire, Pamphila is carried home, the Nuptials are celebrated, and the Cock-bawd receives the Price of his Music-Girl: Micio himself takes to Wife Softrata; Hegio has a Competency affigned him to live on; and Syrus with his Wife Phrygia are made free. When Micio, and all the rest, but especially Micio, were admiring at this sudden and unexpected Change; Demea concludes the Play with a grave and affecting Speech; That if they had a mind to throw away their Fortunes, or waste their whole Substance in Banqueting, Whoredom, and Debauchery; that less concerned him than others, as he had probably a shorter time to live: but if they would submit to be corrected in time, or would bear with gentle Admonitions, and moderate Restraints, he was probably the Man best qualified for that Province. At present, he indulges them in the Enjoyment of all their Desires; and thus the Fable concludes.

PER-

animum, se vero, filiamque suam proditas per summam perfidiam, ac defertas putabat. Getam fervulum, qui pauperem familiam folus, ut poterat, alebat, mittit ad Hegionem, puellæ cognatum, jubetque ei rem, ut erat, exponere. Interea audierat Demea, suum quoque Ctestphonem in raptione adfuisse: jamque totus in fermento, ut aiunt, erat : quum ei Syrus, servus vaferrimus, mendaciolum adspergit; venisse quidem rure Ctefiphonem, fed veniffe objurgatum Efebinum; multa ei medio foro mala dixisse, deinde rediisse rus in præfecturam suam; lacrumare gaudio Demea, et gratulari sibi, quod unum saltem haberet in quo extaret paternæ severitatis exemplum. Dum rus redit, incidit in Hegionem, à que de constuprata per vim ab Æschino Pamphila intelligit. Denuo commotus, dum fratrem, ut in eum iram evomeret, quærit, obvium habuit mercenarium à villa, ex quo sciscitatus de filio, accipit, non esse ruri-Redit ad Syrum, à quo ei rursus novum mendacium, velut offa in os, ne latraret, objicitur: quærit, ubi fratrem reperire poffit: id vero ita indicavit Syrus, ut infelix fenex, dum illius verbis fidem habet, nequidquam omne oppidum perreptaverit. Interea Micio omnium ab Hegione certior factus, ipsemet ad mulieres profectus, jacentes jam et affictas erexerat, labantes et dubias confirmaverat, tristitia ac mærore confe-Elas recreaverat, pollicitus, fe Æschino Pamphilam uxorem daturum. Venit Demea, clamor, jurgium, convicia. Etiam eo præsente, servulus quidam Ctesiphonem per imprudentiam nominat. Ille quum subito per vim in ædes irrupisset, quem jampridem putabat ruri fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid ferre denique, eum accubantem cum amica, et suaviter potitantem deprehendit. Ibi vero tanta iracundia incitatus eft, ut arderet. Satis diu vociferatus quum effet; tandem placita et composita Micionis oratione eo perducitur, ut deposita vetere sævitia, benignus, affabilis, lepidus effe meditetur. Itaque ipfo non permittente tantum, fed etiam jubente, puerpera domum traducitur: fiunt nuptiæ: lenoni numeratur argentum. Micio ipfe Sostratam ducit uxorem: Hegioni datur, unde vivat : Syrus una cum Phrygia uxore manumittitur. Quum Micio, cæterique omnes, sed tamen præcipue Micio, illam tantam, tam insperatam, tam subitam mutationem admiraretur, gravi & cordata oratione claudit fabulam Demea. Si omnia profundere, si in omni libidine ac nequitia vivere, si totam rem helluationibus, scortationibus, largitionibus consumere libeat, nihilo id sua magis, aliquanto etiam minus, quo sibi minus ætatis supersit, quam aliorum interesse: sin corrigi se in loco et modice coërceri atque admoneri velint, eum effe fe, qui id præstare poffit. Permittuntur ci omnia, ita fabula concluditur.

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# PERSONS of the PLAY.

The Speaker of the PROLOGUE.

MICIO, an old Man, Brother to Demea, and Father by Adoption to Eschinus.

DEMEA, an old Man, Brother to Micio, and Father to Æschinus and Ctesipho.

Æschinus, a Youth, the Son of Demea, and adopted by his Uncle Micio.

CTESIPHO, a Youth, Brother to Æschinus.

SOSTRATA Mother to Pamphila.

PAMPHILA, the Daughter of Softrata, Æschinus's Mistress.

CANTHARA Pamphila's Nurse.

HEGIO, an old Man, Pamphila's Kinsman.

GET A, Servant to Softrata.

SANNIO, a Cock-bawd.

DROMO, Servant to Micio.

SYRUS, Servant to Eschinus.

# MUTES.

BABYLO.

PARMENO, a Servant.

STORAX, a Servant.

A Music - Girl, Ctefipho's Miftress.

SCENE, ATHENS.

# DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

PROLOGUS.

MICIO, fenex, frater Demea, pater adoptious Æschini.

DEMEA, Senex, frater Micionis, pater Eschini & Ctesiphonis.

ÆSCHINUS, adolescens, filius Demeæ, sed adoptatus à patruo Micione.

CTESIPHO, adolescens, frater Æschini.

SOSTRATA, mater Pamphile.

PAMPHILA, filia Softratæ, amica Æfchini.

CANTHARA, nutrix Pamphila.

HEGIO, Senex propinquus Pamphila.

GETA, fervus Softratæ.

SANNIO, leno.

DROMO, Servus Micionis.

SYRUS, fervus Æfchini.

# PERSONÆ MUTÆ.

BABYLO.
PARMENO, fervus.

STORAX, fervus.

TIBICINA, amica Ctesiphonis.

SCENA, ATHENÆ.

# The PROLOGUE.

THEN the Poet found that his Writings were like to be attack'd by malicious Critics, and that his adverfaries did all in their power to discredit the Play we are now going to act; he refolved himself to make an Appeal to you, and leave it to your Judgment, whether what they reproach him with, is worthy

Praise or Blame.

The Synapothnescontes is a Comedy writ by Diphilus. Plautus has rendered it into Latin, and call'd it Commorientes. In the Greek of Diphilus there is a Youth, who, in the Beginning of the Play, takes a Girl by force from a Cock-bawd. This Plantus has left untouched, and our Poet has transferred it Word for Word into his Adelphi, a new Play that we are this Day to act before you. Judge, therefore, whether this ought to be call'd a Theft,, or if it is not rather recovering what another's Negligence had overlook'd. For as to what thefeenvious Men alledge, that some of our great Men assist him, and write daily in concert with him; this, which they look upon as a mighty Reproach, he regards as his greatest Praise, that he has it in his Power to please those, with whom you, and the whole People of Rome are so much pleased; and whose Services in War, in Peace, and even in your private Affairs, have been ever with fo much Frankness offered and accepted. As to what remains, don't expect now to

## ANNOTATIONS.

Signification as the Latin Commorientes; Dy-Title, that there were some Persons in it loft. who were united in their Deaths. Dipbilus, the Author of it, flourished about the times of Menander. Vell. Paterculus gives the following Account of him. Lib. I. Jub fin. "Una, neque multorum annorum spatio divisa, ætas, per divini spiritus viros Æschylum, Sophoclem, Euripidem, illustravit
tragædias: una priscam illam et veterem Cratino, Aristophane, et Eupolide " comædiam: ac novam comicam Menan-" drus, æqualesque ejus ætatis magis, quam " operis, Philemon ac Diphilus, et invenere " intra -paucissimos annos, neque imitan-" da reliquêre."

7 Commorientes. Plautus we are told, translated this Play, and intitled it Commorientes,

6 Synapothnescontes Dipbili comeedia est. not done by Plautus. But either he speaks Synapothnescontes was the original Title of of some other Piece which bore the same the Play. It is a Greek Word of the fame Title, or in his Time the Learned were divided in their Sentiments; some ascribing it ing together. It is not known what was the to Plantus, others to Aquilius. However Subject of this Play, or how the Poet had that was, the Authority of Terence ought to conducted it. We only gather from the go a great way. The Play itself is now

> 9 In prima fabula. We ought to observe the Manner of Expression here used, in prima fabula, which, as Donatus rightly obferves, stands for in prima fabula parte.
>
> This is a Liberty very frequently taken by the
> Latin Writers, and of which innumerable. Examples might be given. Cic. pro Rose. Amer. 44. In extrema oratione nostra, judices, audietis. And Epist. ad Att. 5. 16. Appius, ut audivit nos venire, in ultimam provinciam se conjecit.

10 Eum bic locum sumsit sibi in Adelphos. We are to observe here, that the Adelphi of Terence is not a Translation of the Synapothnescontes of Dipbilus, but that the Part of it here mentioned, which Plautus had omitwhich is the Latin Name corresponding to ted in his Translation, had been inserted by that of the original Synapothnescontes. Varro our Poet in this Play, which is translated tells us that the Comedy of this name was from one of Menander's call'd the Adelphoi,

a Greek

a candid and impartial Attention

# PROLOGUE

POSTQUAM poeta sensit scripturam suam
Ab iniquis observari, & adversarios
Rapere in pejorem partem, quam acturi sumus;

ORDO:
Postquam poeta
feripturam observari ab iniquis, el
adversarios repere

Indicio de se ipse erit: vos eritis judices, Laudine an vitio duci factum id oporteat. Synapothnescontes Diphili comædia est: Eam Commorientes Plautus fecit fabulam. In Græca adolescens est, qui lenoni eripit Meretricem, in prima fabula. eum Plautus locum Reliquit integrum: eum hic locum fumfit fibi In Adelphos: verbum de verbo expressum extulit. Eam nos acturi sumus hovam: pernoscite, Furtumne factum existumetis, an locum Reprehensum, qui præteritus negligentia eft. Nam quod ifti dicunt malevoli, homines nobiles 15 Eum adjutare, affiduéque una scribere : Quod illi maledictum vehemens esse existumant, Eam laudem hic ducit maxumam, cum illis placet, Qui vobis universis, & populo placent; Quorum operâ in bello, in otio, in negotio, Suo quisque tempore usu' est fine superbia. Dehinc ne exspectetis argumentum fabulæ:

Offquam poeta fenfit fuam Scripturam vari ab iniquis, et adversarios rapere in pejorem partem comædiam, quam fumus acturi; ipfe erit indicio de fe; vos eritis judices, oporteatne id factum duci illi laudi an vitio. Synapothnescontes est comædia Dipbili: Plautus fecit eam fabulam Commorientes. In Græca comædia of adolescens, qui in prima fabula eripie meretricem lenoni. Plautus reliquit eum locum integrum. Hic nofter poeta fumfit eum locum fibi in Adelphos : et extulit werbum expressum de werbo. Nos sumus acturi cam comediam novam: pernoscite existime-

tisne furtum esse sactum, an locum reprebensum, qui est præteritus negligentia Plauti. Nam quod isti malevoli dicunt, bomines nobiles adjutare eum, assidueque scribere una: Quod isli exissimant esse vebemens maledictum, bic ducit eam maximam laudem, cum placet islis, qui placent nobis universis et populo. Quorum opera quisque est usus suo tempore in bello, in otio, in negotio, sine superbia. Debine ne expectetis argumentum sabulæ:

#### ANNOTATIONS.

a Greek Name, fignifying the Brothers.

15 Homines nobiles. Scipio, Lælius, and Furius Publius. See the Life of the Poet.

18 Eam laudem bic ducit maximam. Terence does not here deny the Charge brought against him, that these great Men assisted him in writing his Comedies: It was a Charge that did him great Honour. For my own part, says Madam Dacier, I am persuaded that Terence's Modesty on this Occasion did not proceed either from the Honour which he imagined was done him, or a Desire of pleasing and stattering his Friends, but from the mere Force of Truth. For it is highly probable that these great Men, dissipations also for their Politeness, were concerned in the Composition of these Plays. Is it likely that a Carthaginian should, in

fo short a time, become such a Master of all the Graces and Beauties of so difficult a Language, as to have remained always unrival'd in this Point, even by the native Writers themselves?

20 In bello; in otio, in negotio. Commentators tell us, that in bello regards Scipio, who was a renown'd Captain; in otio, Furius Publius, a great Politician; in negotio, Leelius, who was accounted one of the wifest Men in the Republic, and to whom almost all the City applied for his advice in their private Assairs.

but from the mere Force of Truth. For it is highly probable that these great Men, distinguished also for their Politeness, were concerned in the Composition of these Plays. Is it likely that a Carthaginian should, in opera unusquisque usus est in suis necessities.

hear from me the Subject of the Play; the two Old Men, who come first, will let you into it in part, and the rest will gradually appear in the Representation. Do you, by a candid and impartial Attention, encourage the Poet to Industry in writing.

# ANNOTATIONS.

fine alique corum superbia. In the same pears to me to be extremely flat.

sense has Madam Dacier too translated it:

And who in Peace and in War, and also dum augest industriam. Vestra, says Dona-"And who in Peace and in War, and allo dum augest industriam. Festra, tays Dona"in your private Concerns, have rendred tus, is wanting here to complete the Scasse: to the Republic in general, and to every facite, ut westra aquanimitas augest industri"one in particular, the most considerable one in particular, the most considerable am poeta ad scribendum. But Dr. Bentley thinks that not a single Word only, but a count the more haughty or overbearing." This is perhaps the only Turn that can be given to the Words, and yet after all it ap

A CT

In agendo partem oftendent. Facite, æquanimitas bi fenes, qui primi venient, aperient 25 partem : oftendent 25 partem in agendo. Poetæ ad scribendum augeat industriam. Facite, ut veltra æquanimitas augeat industriam poetæ ad agendum.

# ANNOTATIONS.

-Facite, equanimitas duftria,

Poeta ad feribendum augeant imdufiriam. Thus in the Phormio, 35.

Bonitasque veffra adjutans, atque aquanimitas.

And Prologue to the Hecyra 24.

--- Veftra intelligentia Sedabit, fi erit adjutrix noftræ induftriæ.

It is a known Practice of Terence, in writ-Bonitasque vestra, adjutrix nostræ in- ing Prologues, to bortow from himself.
Thus we find three successive Verses in the Prologue to the Heautontimorumenos, repeated in that of the Hecyra. But though all this may be, the Sense is complete without this interpolated Verse; and it is evident that the Doctor, without any Foundation for his Conjecture, has collected it himself from the other Prologues, and adapted it to chime in here.

ACTUS

# ACT I. SCENE I.

#### ARGUMENT.

Micio discovers a great deal of Solicitude for his adopted Son Æschinus, because he had not returned from a Supper he had been at the Night before. From this Scene too we may learn bow Children are to be trained up, in which he thinks Gentleness of far greater service than Harshness and Severity.

TORAX --- Eschinus, I find, did not return last Night from Supper, nor any of the Servants who went to fee for him. It is, indeed, a true Saying: If you are absent any where, or chance to flay longer than ordinary, better those things happen to you, which your Wife fays, or fancies in her refentment, than what tender Parents are apt to suspect. Your Wife, if you are out late, fancies you have picked up a Girl, or a Girl you, or that you are at the Tavern, or in some party of Pleasure, and that you make yourself quite happy, while the is uneafy and pines at home. But for me now, what Apprehensions am I under, because my Son is not return'd; How anxious, lest peradventure he may have catched Cold, or had a Fall, or broke some Limb? Good Gods! that a Man should set his mind fo much upon any thing, or admit it fo far, as to become dearer to him than he is to himself! Nor is this Boy, indeed, my Son, but my Brother's: one, who is of a Temper very different from mine. Even from my Youth, I have courted Ease, and the quiet Enjoyments of a Town-

#### ANNOTATIONS.

We are to suppose, that at the opening of only by Adoption, but in reality his Brother's this Scene, Micio was seen coming out pretty Son. This of course introduces the Mention early in the Morning, and turning about calls of that Brother; he observes his particular Judgment so contrived, that they flow natinfensibly into the whole Scheme of the turally from the Circumstances in which we play.

This Verse, as Donatus observes,

upon Storax, who not answering, he thence Temper, how contrary to his own, and of concludes, that Æschinus had been abroad consequence in how different a manner they all Night. This leads him to a Train of trained up the two Youths that were under Reflections, which the Poet has with great their feveral Care. Thus the Reader is let

let the Spectators into fo much of the Plot is by some mark'd with a Point of Interrogaas was necessary to enable them to understand tion. Did Afchinus return last Night from the Defign and Intention of the fevera! Supper, Storax? But this, however it may Scenes, as they succeeded one another. For, be defended, is not the Turn which Comfirst, he begins with expressing the Uneasis mentators generally cheose to give the Words. nefs he felt at his Son's not having returned. Micio, coming out of his house pretty early home. This naturally leads him to wonder in the Morning, calls upon Storax, one of how Men should so far concern themselves the Servants who had been sent the Night for others, as in a manner to put their Happiness in their power. The Case was still sinding that nobody answered him, he more particular with him, as this Æschinus, judges by that, that none of them had yet who gave him so much Trouble was hist returned paicher. Master nor Servants who gave him so much Trouble, was his returned, neither Master nor Servants.

Hence

ORDO.

nus non rediit à coma bac mode,

vulorum, qui ierant

adversum! Pro-

fello dicunt bos

vere , Si abfis uf-

piam, aut fi ceffes ibi, fatius oft ca

evenire tibi, que uxor dicie in te,

et quæ ira'a cogitat in animo, quam

illa, que parentes

prepitti cogitant. Si

ceffes, uxor cogitat,

tete amari, aut to

potare, aut obfequi

male fibi. Ego, quia

# ACTUS I. SCENA I.

ARGUMENTUM.

Micio ostendit se admodum esse solicitum de Æschino adoptivo. quod nondum de cana besterna redierat. Tum ex bac cana ratio educandi liberos peti potest, quos lenitate petius quam asperitate aut vi instruendos prescribit.

MICIO.

CTORAX. non rediit hac nocte à coma Æschi- | CTorox. Afchi-Neque servulorum quisquam, qui advorsum nec quisquam firierant!

Profecto hoc verè dicunt: Si absis uspiam, Aut ibi si cesses, evenire ea fatius est, Quæ in te uxor dicit, & quæ in animo cogitat Irata, quam illa, quæ parentes propitii. Uxor, fi ceffes, aut te amare cogitat, Aut tete amari, aut potare, aut animo obsequi, Et tibi bene esse soli, cum sibi sit male. Ego, quia non rediit filius, quæ cogito? Quibu' nunc folicitor rebus? ne aut ille alserit, [stituere, aut aut te amare, ant Aut uspiam ceciderit, aut perfregerit Aliquid. vah, quenquamne hominem in animum in-Parare, quod sit carius, quam ipse est sibi! 14 animo, et effe bene Atque ex me hic natus non est, sed ex fratre. is adeo Diffimili studio est. jam inde ab adolescentià

filius non rediit, que cogito? Quibus rebus nunc solicitor? Ne out ille alserit, aut ceciderit uspiam, aut perfregerit aliquid. Vab, quemquamne bominem instituere in animum, aut parare id, quod sit carius sibi, quam ipse est sibi! Acque bic non est natus ex me, sed ex fratre. Is udeo est studio dissimili. Ego jam inde ab ado!escentia

ANNOTATIONS.

Afchinus, I find, did not return laft Night. fregiffe diceret. Phæd. 5. 7, 8.

2 Adversum ierant. To defend their M 6- Sinifram fregit tibiam. ters, and wait upon them home. The Ser. We have here, as Denatus observes, an Exvants to whom this Office was assigned, ample of Tenderness and Affection carried to were termed properly Adversiones.

reading we constantly find in all Manu- are wont only to befal Children. scripts, nor is there any Necessity for altering it, as some have rashly pretended to do, since situere, aut parare. The disjunctive Parit is a manner of speaking patronized by the ticle aut makes it evident, that the Poet best Authors. Liv. Lib. 22. 20. Naves omnes, quæ non aut perfregerant proras, littore illifas, aut carinas fixerant vadis, religatas puppibus in altum extraxere. And Cicero de Oratore, 2. 62. Ut in illum Titium, qui cum fludiose pila luderet, et idem signa sa- was often wied in Matters of Commerce, cra nocla frangere putaretur, gregalefque and was of the fame Import as emere. So

Hence he fays to himself, non rediit, &c. | favit Vefpa Terentius, quod eum brachium

excess. Micio dreads for his Son, though 12 Aut perfregerit aliquid. This is the now advanc'd to Manhood, Accidents that

13 Quenquamne bominem in animum inmeans here to express two distinct things: In animum infli uere, to receive into fuch a Degree of Favour, or, as Madam Dacier expresses it, placer dans son cour. Parare again, to receive into his House. The Word eum in campum non veniffe requirerent, excu- Cie, ad Att. 12. to. Cogito interdum trans

a Town-Life, and, what Men of Pleasure count a Happiness, have always lived fingle. He again is quite the reverse of all this. Has lived in the Country, being always sparing and laborious, married, and had two Sons. Of these, I have adopted the eldest: bred him up from a Child, kept him with me; and loved him as my own; he isnow my whole delight, and what alone I hold dear: and I do all I can too, that I may be equally dear to him. I give, I overlook things, I don't think it necessary to exert my Authority on every occasion. In fine, I have accustomed my Son not to conceal from me those little Extravagancies natural to Youth, which others are at fo much pains to hide from their Parents. For he who once dares to lie to, or deceive his Father, will much more do fo by others. And I think it the more prudent way, to hold Children to their Duty by the Ties of Modesty and Honour, than the Restraints of Fear. In this my Brother and I differ widely, nor is he at all pleased with my Manner. He often comes to me, loudly exclaiming, " What are you about, Micio? "Why do you thus ruin the Youth? Why does he drink? And why "do you supply him in all these extravagant Expences? You indulge "him too much in fine dress: you're quite filly in doing fo." Why truly, he himself is much too severe, beyond what is either just or reasonable. And, in my Judgment, he deceives himself greatly, to imagine that an Authority established by force should be more lasting, or of greater weight than that which is founded on Friendship. For in this manner do I reason, and thus persuade myself to believe: He that does his Duty thro' mere Motives of Fear, will be upon his Guard no longer than while he thinks there is Danger of his being discovered. But if he can hope to escape Notice, he returns to his

## ANNOTATIONS.

Act of buying.

markable: Vita clemens inflead of vita qui word elementer in the fame Sense. Stichus 4.1.26.

Hodiene exoneromus navem, frater? PA. Clementer volo.

" Do we unload the Ship to-day, Brother? PA. With all my heart. Dacier.

18 Et, quod fortunatum ifti putant. Thefe Words are of ambiguous Signification, and this very Article: accordingly have been explained differently. Some by iffi understand those of a contrary Character to Micio, those of Demea's Dif position and Turn. If so, the Sentence must run thus: Uxorem nunquam babui, quod

Tiberim bortos aliquos parare. Hence the ribus funt, qui uxorem ducunt cum magna do-Word very aptly expresses one received into a re, qui liberis dant operam, qui posteritati in-House or Family by Adoption, as that Ce-ferviunt. Others, with more Reason, con-remony carried in it some Resemblance of an nect ist with the Verse immediately preceding isti urbani, thus: et nunquam babui 17 Ego banc ciementem witam urbanam. uxorem, quod iffi urbani putant fortunatum. The Expression here appears to me rewithout any Strain, and exactly agreeable eta, ctiofa, tranquilia. Plantus uses the to Micio's own Notions. " And, what " those of my Way of Life, who love Eafe " and the Town, think a Happiness, I have rever matried." It seems incongruous, to suppose Micio here making the Opposition between his own and his Brother's Sentiments, when he begins it expresly and formally in the next Sentence, and mentions

- Ille contra, bec omnia ?

Ruri agere witam, semper parce ac duriter Se babere: uxorem duxit.

26 Non necesse babeo omnia pro meojure (scilicet uxorem habere) isti fortunatum fu- agere. Donatus here takes occasion to distart: ifti, qui mei dissimiles fludio & mo- tinguish between jus and equitor. Jus, says

Ego hanc clementem vitam urbanam atque otium Secutus fum: &, quod fortunatum ifte putant, Uxorem nunquam habui. illecontrà, hæc omnia: Ruri agere vitam, semper parcè ac duriter Se habere: uxorem duxit: nati filii Duo. inde ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi: Eduxi à parvulo, habui, amavi pro meo: In co me oblecto: folum id est carum mihi. Ille ut item contrà me habeat, facio fedulo: Do, prætermitto, non necesse habeo omnia Pro meo jure agere: postremò, alii clanculum Patres quæ faciunt, quæ fert adolescentia, Ea ne me celet, consuefeci filium: Nam qui mentiri, aut fallere insuerit patrem, aut 30 Audebit, tanto magis audebit cæteros. Pudore & liberalitate liberos Retinere, fatius esse credo, quam metu. Hæc fratri mecum non conveniunt, neque placent. Venit ad me sæpe clamitans, Quid agis, Micio? 35 Cur perdis adolescentem nobis? cur amat? Cur potat? cur tu his rebus fumtum suggeris? Vestitu nimio indulges: nimium ineptus es. Nimium ipse est durus, præter æquumque & bonum: Et errat longe, mea quidem sententia, Qui imperium credat gravius esse aut stabilius, Vi quod fit, quam illud, quod amicitia adjungitur. Mea fic est ratio, & fic animum induco meum: Malo coactus qui fuum officium facit, Dum id rescitum iri credit, tantisper cavet: Si sperat fore clam, rursum ad ingenium redit.

Sum Secutus banc clementem vitam urbanam, atque otium : et, quod iffi 20 putant fortunatum, nunquam babui uxorem. Ille contra, maluit bec omnia : agere vitam ruri, semper babere se parce ac duriter : 25 duxit uxorem : duo filii nati funt illi. Inde ego adoptavi mibi bunc majorem : eduxi a parvulo, bebui, amavi pro mio: oblecto me in eo : id folum oft carum mi-bi. Facio sedulo, ut ille contra babeat me item carum fibi. Do, præ-termitto, non babeo necesse agere omnia pro meo jure: po-Aremo, consuefeci filium, ne celet me ea, qua adole fcentia fert : et quæ alii fi-40 lii faciunt clanculum patres. Nam qui insueverit aut audebit mentiri, aut fallere patrem, tanto magis audebit 45 failere cateros. Credo effe fatius retinere liberos pudore et

liberalitate, quam metu. Hae non conveniunt neque placent fratri mecum. Sape venit ad me clamitans, Quid agis, Micio? Cur perdis adolescentem nobis? Cur amat? Cur potat? Cur tu suggeris sumium bis rebus? Indulges nimium vestitui, nimium ineptus es. Equidem ipfe eft nimium durus præter æquurque et bonum ; et quidem mia fententia errat longe, qui credat imperium effe gravius aut flabilius, quod fit vi, quam illud, quod adjungitur amicitia: Ratio mea est sic, et sic induco meum animum credere: Qui facit suum officium coactus mala, tantisper cavet, dnm credit id iri rescitum: si sperat fore clam, redit rursum ad ingenium.

ANNOTATIONS.

" mire oftendit jus summum; nisi necessi- joy and defend Liberty. " tate, non esse servandum."

27 Postremo alii clanculum. Not alii patres, but alii adolescentes clanculum patres fuos. Clanculum has here all the Force of the Preposition, as if clam patres.

32 Pudore et liberalitate. Pudor here re-Vol. II.

he, " est quod omnia recta et inflexibilia thing mean, base, and contemptible. Libeet exigit : aquitas est quæ de jure multum ralitas regards Parents, and is equivalent to " remittit: ergo hic fenfus; non necesse est, Mildness, Gentleness, Affability, the true etiam si liceat, sævum esse partem. Et Method of forming free Spirits, born to en-

41 Qui imperium credat gravius effe, vi qued fit, quem qued amicitia adjungitur. Nothing can be more just, useful, and inftructive, than what Micio fays here with regard to the Education of Youth. Indulgence, it is true, ought not to be carried too spects the Children. We are to inspire them far, but Softness and Gentlepess are always with such Notions as will make them a- to be preferred to Harshness and Severity. the med of Vice, and look upon it as some. For in the Management of Youth, it is

natural Bent: but where one is gained by Kindness, he acts from Inclination, strives to make a due Return, and present or absent will be the same. This, indeed, is the part of a Father, to accustom his Son to what is right, more from his own Choice, than any outward Fear; and here chiefly lies the Difference between a Father, and a Master. He that can't do this, let him own that he knows not how to train up Children. But is not this the very Man of whom I was speaking? 'Tis the same: he seems vex'd too, I can't think why. I believe, according to custom, we shall have a Quarrel. Demea, I am glad to fee you fo well.

ANNOTATIONS.

no otherwise than in the government of a with safety relied on, as never-failing Re-Kingdom. Terror and Awe are but frail fources in every Exigence. This is a Re-Bonds of Obedience; but the Affections and flection frequently to be met with in ancient good Will of the People are what may be Authors. Sall. Jugureb. 10. Non exercitus,

# ACT I. SCENE II.

ARGUMENT.

Demea, a Man rough and severe in his Disposition, complains beavily to Micio of Æschinus, as froward, debauch'd, and mischievous. Micio excuses bim rather with too much Softness and Indulgence.

DEMEA, MICIO.

Demea. A! well met: you're the very Man I was looking for. Mic. What makes you look fo vex'd?

Dem. Can you ask why? when we have got such a Son as Afchinus?

Mic. (To himself.) Didn't I say it would be so? (to Demea.) What has he done?

Dem. What has he done? one, who is ashamed of nothing, nor fears any one, nor imagines that any law can control him. For, not to speak of things past, but just now what a Project has he been upon?

Mic. What is it?

Dem.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

In this Scene we are let more particularly whatever he wanted to support them. He into the different Characters of the two Brothers. Demea heaving that Æschinus had broke into the House of a Cock bawd, and taken thence by force a Musick Girl, comes to reproach his Brother Micio with it. This was his usual way. For as he knew so to be of an easy indulgent Temper, and that he was not severe in checking these youthful Sallies of his Son, he judged that it would be in vain for him to chide the dress. He neglects his Brother's Salutation, it would be in vain for him to chide the dress. He neglects his Brother's Salutation, young man himself, so long as his Brother as impatient to vent his Spleen against him.

overlooked his Follies, and even granted him | 2 Rogas me, ubi nobis Afthinus fit? Thefe words

Quem beneficio adjungas, ille ex animo facit: Studet par referre, præsens absensque idem erit. Hoc patrium est, potius consuefacere filium Sua sponte recte facere, quam alieno metu. Hoc pater, ac dominus interest. hoc qui nequit, Fateatur nescire imperare liberis.

Sed estne hic ipsus, de quo agebam? & certe is est. Nescio quid tristem video, credo jam, ut solet, Jurgabit. Salvum te advenire, Demea,

Gaudemus.

Ille, quem adjungas beneficio, facit ex animo, fludet referre par, præfens 50 absensque erit idem. Hoc est patrium, potius consuefacere filium facere recle Suu Sponte, quam alieno metu. Hoc inter ft pater de 55 dominus. Qui nequit boc, fiteatur se nescire imperane

liberis. Sed effne bic ipfus frater, de quo agebam? et certe eft is. Nescio propter quid video eum triftem. Credo jam jurgabit, ut foiet. Demea, gaudemus te advenire falvum,

ANNOTATIONS.

neque thesauri, præsidia regni sunt, vorum gurtha. And Cicero, Off. 2. 7. Rerum au-amici; quos neque armis cogere, neque auro tem omnium nec aptius est quidquam ad opes parare queas: ossicio & side pariuntur. The Words of Micipsa, King of Numidia, to Ju-enius, quam timeri.

# ACTUS I. SCENA II.

ARGUMENTUM.

Demea, homo durus & asper, graviter cum Micione expostulat de Æschini absentis petulantia, cupiditatibus, & injuriis: excusat eundem Micio, plus nimis indulgens pater.

DEMEA, MICIO E HEM, opportune: teipsum quærito. M1. Quid tristis es? DE. rogas me, ubi nobis Æs-

chinus

Siet, quid triftis ego fim? Mr. dixin' hoc fore? Quid fecit? DE. quid ille fecerit? quam neque pudet Quidquam, nec metuit quenquam, neque legem putat Tenere se ullam. nam illa, quæ antehac facta sunt, 6 Dizine boc fore? Omitto: modò quid designavit? Mr. quidnam id est? Quid selle secerit?

ORDO. DE. E Hem, opquærito teipsum. MI. Quid es tri-Ais? Di. Rogas me, quid ego fim triftis, ubi Æschisus fit nobis? MI.

Quem neque quidquam pudet, nec metuit quenquam, neque putat ullam legem tenere se. Nam omitto illa, quæ sunt fasta antebac : quid designavit modo? M1. Quidnam id est?

ANNOTATIONS.

got fuch a Son as Æschinus? This is Eu graphius's Opinion; whose Words are, Interrogas, quid ego triflis sim, cum Æschinum si-lium baheamus? But Madam Dacier contends that we ought to understand ubi, apud quem. quem Æschinus sit.

7 Modo quid designavit ? Designare is a in a bad Sense, and properly denotes the do- natores, by the several Shews exhibited in fuing any thing new or extraordinary. We neral Cames retained the admiring Multitude.

words will admit of different Meanings, and I find that among the Romans, they who had accordingly have been differently explain'd the care of Funeral Games, were call'd De- vel by Commentators. Some will have it; fignatores; probably for this Reason, that, in can you put that Question to me, vobo have exhibiting them, they were generally at a great deal of pains to find out things new and wonderful, fuch as might both please and furprize the people. Hence D natus conjectures, that Delignatio was a collecting or a drawing together the People into a Body. de sea Tune rogas me quid ego sim tristis, tu apud This happened when a Man, by any requem Aschinus sit. pulace upon him, and held them, expecting word taken fometimes in a good, fornetimes how he would acquit himfelf, as the Defig-

Dem. He has broke open another's Door, rush'd into his House, beat the Master and his whole Family almost to death, and carried away a Wench he had taken a liking to by force. All the Town exclaim against it as a vile thing. How many told me of it, as I was coming to you, Micio? It's in every body's mouth. In fine, would he but take example, does he not fee his Brother, industrious, contented to live in the Country, frugal and fober, not guilty of any of these mad tricks? But Micio, when I thus blame Æschinus, I blame you too, for you are the cause of his Ruin.

Mic. There is nothing more unreasonable than a Man without Experience of the World, who will allow nothing right, but what he

does himfelf.

Dem. What means this?

Mic. Because, Demea, you judge wrong of these matters. It is not, believe me, any mighty Crime in a young Man to wench or drink; it is not indeed, or to break open a Door. If neither you nor I did fo in our younger Days, it was because Poverty check'd us; and you would now make a Merit of what was owing to downright Necessity. 'Tis unfair: for had we had wherewithal to do it, we should have been just like others: and it would be wife in you to allow the same Liberty to that other Son of yours, while he is of an Age fit for it, rather than that after getting rid of you, a thing long wish'd for with Impatience; he should yet give into these Follies at an Age when they will less become him.

Dem. O Jupiter! the Man will drive me to Distraction! Is it

no Crime in a young Man to do these things?

Mic. Oh! only hear what I have to fay, and don't for ever teaze

#### ANNOTATIONS.

care to make every one speak agreeably to his Character, and the Defigns he may have in view. Demea here wants to represent this late Attempt of Afchinus in the worst Light, that by making him appear highly blameable, he may the more irritate his Bro ther against him. For this reason he suppresses part of the Truth, and in telling Micio what he had done, says, in ædes irruit alienas, which makes the offence appear very heinous; whereas, had he told it plainly as it was, in ædes irruit lenonis, he knew his Brother would have laughed at it as a trifle. We are to observe here farther, the idea which the Poet gives of the Manners of those Times. It was the Custom then, as well as now, for young Rakes, if refused Admittance to their Mistresses, to affault the House violently, and raise Disturbances. Horace, in one of his Odes, speaks of some Instruments wherewith young Men were provided for this very purpose; and that it was common for them, arm'd with thefe, to World, and the Practices of it. As the

I In adas irruit alienas. The Poet takes | range the Streets all Night, and engage in fuch like Adventures. Nay, fo far did they carry this, that the Courtezans themselves were proud to have their Doors and Windows frequently battered by the young Fellows; and we find him objecting it as a Reproach to one of them, who had disobliged him, that she was now become so despicable, as to be no longer diffurbed by these nightly Visits. Odarum Lib. I. 25. 1.

Parcius junctas quatiunt feneftras

Istibus crebris juvenes protervi, Nec tibi somnos adimunt, amatquefanua limen. 16 Nullum bujus simile factum? These Words are to be supposed spoken with Vehemence, and an Air of Indignation against the other, who was fo unlike this Example of Sobriety. The Reader too must be highly diverted to find Demea so lavish in his Praises of the Person who was chiefly in fault, and for whose sake alone the Assault was committed.

18 Homine imperito. By bomo imperitus, M cio here means one who knows not the

DE. Fores effregit, atque in ædes irruit Alienas: ipfum dominum atque omnem familiam Multavit usque ad mortem : eripuit mulierem, Quam amabat. clamant omnes indignissimè Factum esse. hoc advenienti quot mihi, Micio, Dixere? in ore est omni populo. denique Si conferendum exemplum est, non fratrem videt Rei dare operam, ruri esse parcum ac sobrium? 15 Nullum hujus fimile factum? hæc cum illi, Micio, Dico, tibi dico. tu illum corrumpi finis. Mr. Homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustius, Qui, nisi quod ipse fecit, nihil rectum putat. DE. Quorsum istuc? MI. quia tu, Demea, hæc male judicas.

Non est flagitium, mihi crede, adolescentulum Scortari, neque potare; non est, neque fores Effringere. hæc si neque ego, neque tu fecimus, Non fivit egestas facere nos. tu nunc tibi Id laudi ducis, quod tum fecisti inopia. Injurium est. nam fi effet unde id fieret, Faceremus: & tu illum tuum, fi esses homo, Sineres nunc facere, dum per ætatem licet, Potius quam, ubi te exspectatum ejecisset foras, Alieniore ætate post faceret tamen. DE. Proh Jupiter! tu homo adigis me ad infaniam. Non est flagitium facere hæc adolescentulum? M1. ah, Ausculta, ne me obtundas de hac re sæpiùs.

DE. Effregit fores, atque irruit in edes alienas: multavit ipsum dominum atque omnem familiam ufque ad mortem : eripuit mulierem, quam amabat: omnes cla-mant effe factum in-dignissime. Quot dixere boc mibi advenienti, Micio ? Est omni populo in ore. Denique, fi exemplum eft conferendum, non widit fratrem dare operam rei, & effe parcum ac sobrium ruri? Nullum factum simile bujus? Cum dico bæc illi, Micio, dico tibi ; tu finis 25 illum corrumpi. M1. Nunquam quam eft injustius bomine imperito, qui putat nibil rectum, nisi quod ipse fecit. DE. Quor sum ifuc? MI. Quin tu, Demea, judicas bæc male. Non eft flagitium, crede mibi, adolescentulum scor-

tari, neque potare; non est: neque effringere fores. Si neque ego, neque tu fecimus bæc, egestas non sivit nos facere. Tu nunc ducis id laudi tibi, quod fecisit tum inopia. Injurium est. Nam si esset unde id sieret, saceremus: &, tu si esses bomo, nunc sineres illum tuum sacere hæc, dum licet per ætatem: potius quam ubi ejecisset te expessatum foras, saceret tamen post, alieniore ætate. Dr. Prob Jupiter! tu bomo adigis me ad insaniom. An non est slagitium adolescentulum sacere bæc? M1. Ab, ausculta, ne obtundas me strpius de bac re.

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he owns that he was not a little concern'd for this late Behaviour of Æschinus, who rather carried his Extravagancies too far. It is evident, however, that both Greeks and Romans were very complaifant to their Children in this Article, and feldom check'd them, but when they gave themselves entirely up to Gallantry, or were expensive beyond Reason. They, moreover, seem to have distinguish'd effes bumanus, non tyrannus erroribus juve-

Circle of his Acquaintance is very narrow, between peccatum and flagitium. Thus Galand his Notions of things for the most part lantry and Intriguing came under the Denocontracted; he is apt to blame every little De- mination peccatum, but they would not allow viation from his own Manner, as a real Crime. it to be what they call'd flagitium. The

21 Non est flagitium, &c. Micio seems here following Passage from Cicero will give the to carry his Indulgence too far; but we are Reader a clearer Apprehension of the Notion to reflect, that it is more to oppose Demea's of the Ancients in this particular, than any Surliness, than from any real Approbation of thing I can say. Pro. Cæl. 20. " Verum his Son's Follies, that he speaks in this " si quis est, qui etiam meretriciis amoribus manner: for towards the end of the Scene " interdictum juventuti putet, est ille quidem valde severus: negare non possum: fed abhorret non modo ab hujus feculi li-" centia, verum etiam à majorum consuetu-dine atque concessis. Quando enim hoc " factum non eft ? Quando reprehensum ? " Quando non permissum? Quando denique " fuit, ut, quod libet, non liceret?"
27 Si effes bomo. That is, say some, Si

me with these stories. You gave me this Son to adopt him: he is now become mine : if he is guilty of any Fault, Demea, it is to me: I bear the Burden of all. Does he treat? Does he drink? Does he fmell of Perfumes? 'Tis all at thy charge. Does he wench? He shall have Money of me, while I can supply him; when I have no more to give, he may perhaps then be discarded. Has he broke open a Door? they shall have another. Has he torn any one's Clothes? they shall be mended. I have, thank God, enough to do all these things, and as yet, they don't hurt me. In fine, either cease complaining, or choose some one to judge between us: I'll make it appear that you're more to blame in this Affair than I.

Dem. Dear me! learn to be a Father from those who know what

it is to be really fo.

Mic. You are his Father by Nature, but I by my Care and Instructions.

Dem. You a Father to him by your Instructions! Mic. Nay, if you go on at this rate, I'll leave you.

Dem. Is this your way?

Mic. Must I be so often tormented with the same Story?

Dem. It touches me very near.

Mic. And me too. But, Demea, let each take care of what he ought: you of your Son, and I of mine. For to pretend to the care of both, is, in a manner, to demand back him whom you have given me.

Dem. Ah, Micio!

Mic. So it feems to me.

Dem. What's all this? if you like it, let him squander, spend and deftroy; 'tis nothing to me. If henceforth I fay one word-

Mic. You again put yourfelf into a passion, Demea.

Dem. Don't you believe me? Do I demand back him I gave you? tis very hard: I'm no Stranger, if I do oppose these Courses: but I have done. You defire me to take care of one; I do: and thank Heaven, he is just fuch as I would have him. That Spark of yours will be fenfible of it in time; I don't care to fay any thing worse of him at present.

Mic. There is formething in what he fays, tho' it be not all true;

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But this does not fo well agree with what follows, by which it is evident, that Micio means if he would act wifely. Homo fingly taken often fignifies Courage, Prudence, or any good Quality that renders one worthy of the name of a Man. Thus. Plaut. Epid. III. 4. 57. Pugnofti, Homo es,

And Cic. Fam. 7. 20. At illa nostra prædi-catio quanti est, nos quod simas, quod babeamus, quod homines existimemur, id omne abs

num irascens, eum weniam te illis deceret dare. cipe te ad nos. Si esses Homo, if you acted like a Man of common Prudence.

35 Is meus est factus. This was the Law of Adoption among the Romans: for the Person adopted was immediately considered as the Son of him who adopted him; and to him was thenceforth transferred all the Power and Authority of the Father.

39 Fortaffe excludetur foras. These Words are of ambiguous Signification: for they may either mean that his Mistresses will te babere. Att. 4. 15. Si vis Homo effe, re- then discard him, or that Micio himself will

fend

Tuum filium dedisti adoptandum mihi: Is meus est factus: si quid peccat, Demea, Mihi peccat: ego illi maximam partem feram. Opfonat? potat? olet unguenta? de meo. Amat? dabitur à me argentum, dum erit commodum? ego feram maxi-Ubi non erit, fortaffe excludetur foras. Fores effregit? restituentur. discidit Vestem? resarcietur. est, Dîs gratia, Et unde hæc fiant, & adhuc non molesta sunt. Postremò aut define, aut cedo quemvis arbitrum: Te plura in hac re peccare oftendam. Dr. hei mihi! Pater esse disce ab illis, qui verè sciunt. MI. Natura tu illi pater es, confiliis ego. DE. Tun' confulis quidquam? M1. ah! fi pergis, abiero. DE. Siccine agis? ME. an ego toties de eadem re audiam? DE. Curæ est mihi. Mr. & mihi curæ est : verum, Demea, Curemus æquam uterque partem, tu alterum, Ego item alterum. nam ambos curare, propemodum Reposcere illum est, quem dedisti. Dr. ah Micio! MI. Mihi fic videtur. DE. quid iffic? tibi fi iffuc placet, Profundat, perdat, pereat, nihil ad me attinet. Jam si verbum unum posthac. Mr. rursum, Demea, 55 Irascere? DE. an non credis? repeton' quem dedi? Ægrè est. alienus non sum. si obsto: hem, desino. Unum vis curem: curo: & est Dîs gratia, Quum ita, ut volo, est. iste tuus ipse sentiet Posterius: nolo in illum gravius dicere. 60

mibi adoptandum : is est factus meus : fi peccat quid, Demea, peccat mibi : mam partem illi. Opfonat ? Potat ? 40 Olet unguenta? facit de meo. Amat ? argentum dabitur à me, dum erit commodum : ubi non exit, hi! fortasse excludetur foras. Effregit fo-Discidit westem? Refarcietur. Graria diis, eft mihi unde bæc fiont, & adbuc non funt molesta. Postremo aut define, aut ce-50 to quemvis arbitrum: oftendam te peccare plura in bac re. Dz. Hei mibi! Disce esse pater, ab illis qui vere sciunt. M1. Tu es pater illi natura, ego confiliis. De. Tune consulis quidquam? MI. Ab! si pergis, abicro, DE. Siccine agis? M1. An ego MI. Nec nihil, neque omnia hæc funt, quæ dicit. tamen audiam toties de cadem re ? DE. Eft

mibi curæ. MI. Et est mibi curæ : verum, Demea, uterque curemus æquam partem : tu alterum, ego item alterum: nam curare ambos, est propemodum reposcere illum, quem dedisti, DE. Ab Micio! M1. Sic videtur mibi. DE. Quid istic? Si istuc placet tibi, profundat, perdat, pereat, attinet nibil ad me. Jam si addidero verbum unum postbac— M1. Demea, rursum irascere? DE. An non credis? Repetone quem dedi? est ægrè: non sum alienus, si obsto, bem, desino. Vis curem unum: curo: & est gratia diis, quum est ita ut volo: iste tu-us, ipse sentiet posterius; nolo dicere quid gravius in illum. M1. Nec nibil, neque omnia bæc quæ dieit, sunt vera ; tamen bæc sunt non nibil molesta mibi :

#### ANNOTATION S.

fend him packing. I am rather inclin'd | Donatus too was sensible of it, and expresses to follow the first, as it is more agreeable to himself thus: Et mire fortasse dicit, ut pa-Micio's Character of a fond easy Father. Let indulgens, & credens adolescentem posse eti-Nor ought we to pass over, without Remark, the Tenderness and Good-nature that appears ut diceret, excludetur foras. in his manner of expressing himself. He does not say absolutely, be will be discarded; This is Micio's Answer to Demea, charging excludetur foras: but perhaps be may; fortaffe excludetur foras. He loves his Son fo ther; intimating, that he thought Nature well, and has fo good an opinion of him, as not of fo great Importance in training up of to flatter himself he will be agreeable to Children, as Deliberation and Prudence. A

them, even without the Recommendation of Presents. There is an inexpressible seauty and Elegance in the word fortasse, was founded upon the Merit of the Person

nor am I wholly free from Concern on this account; but I was not willing that he should see my Uneasiness: for such is the nature of the Man, that when I want to pacify him, I oppose him briskly and huff him; and yet he is scarce able to contain himself: but were I to humour him in his Passion, or blow the Coal, I should be no less a Madman than he. And yet after all, Afchinus has not used us quite well in this Affair. What Girl is there but he has been intriguing with, or made some Present to? Besides, lately (I suppose he was then fick of these Follies) he promised me to marry. I was in hopes that the high Tide of his Youth was now over, and was highly pleafed at it. But see, he has begun again: however I am resolved to know it whatever it is, and will find out my Gentleman, if he is at the Forum.

ANNOTATIONS.

he would be biased by Passion, and that, the World, he might be proof against them, therefore, he could judge of his Behaviour when reason came to bear sway. But as Miwithout Prejudice, and give such Advice cio had seem'd to carry his Indulgence too

stances.

62 Non nibil molesta bæc sunt mibi. Terence shews great Judgment in his way of managing Micio's Character. It is evident that the Poet inclines to the milder way of educating children; and that Micio was a favourite Character with him, which he meant as a Pattern for Imitation. He has fet him off with Affability, Good-nature, and every amiable endearing Quality; nor is his Indulgence to Efebinus founded on any other Confideration, than that he fees him of a Temper there was no danger of spoiling. He therefore judged it better to give him his way a little for the present, that by being may partly understand the Subject of the

beloved, there was less reason to think that acquainted with the Follies and Vanities of as was most agreeable to his real Circum- far before Demea; Terence, to satisfy the Spectators, and to prevent their receiving any Impressions to his Disadvantage, represents him here, after his Brother is gone, as somewhat uneasy and disturbed at what Æschinus had done. Donatus's Remark upon this is excellent, and well worthy of being transcribed. " Optime poeta Micionem fecit commo-" tum : ne si omnino immobilis esset, non " indulgere adoptivo filio, sed omnino eum " non curare videretur. Ergo sic in eum " fervat placidum animam, ut tamen reti-" neat patris affectum."

71 Dixit welle uxprem ducere. Terence, in feveral Places gives us Hints, by which we

#### ACT II. SCENE I.

ARGUMENT.

The Old Men being now dismissed, we have here Æschinus quarrelling with the Cock-bawd, about the Girl be bad taken by force out of his House; a Scene that represents to us the Confidence and Boldness of a forward Youth.

SANNIO, ÆSCHINUS.

Sannio FOR Heaven's fake, good Neighbours, give your Affiftance to a miserable, innocent Man: help the distressed.

Æsch.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

We have seen in the preceding Scene, that thence by force a Musick Girl. As this Demea had been informed of Æschinus's Scene therefore seems to contain a Reprecoming into Sannio's House, and taking sentation of that scussle, it may appear to the

| fed nolui oftendere illi, me ægre pati.

Nam bomo eft ita;

deterres ; tamen

vix patitur buma-

ne: werum fi au-

geam, aut etiam

Etfi Æfcbinus facie

nonmillam injuriam

nobis in bac re.

Non nihil molefta hæc funt mihi: fed oftendere, Me ægrè pati, illi nolui. nam ita est homo: Cum placo, advorsor sedulo, & deterreo; 65 verfor fedulo, 83 Tamen vix humanè patitur: verum si augeam, Aut etiam adjutor sim ejus iracundiæ, Infaniam profecto cum illo. etfi Æschinus Nonnullam in hac re nobis facit injuriam. Quam hie non amavit meretricem, aut cui non dedit fim adjutor ejus Aliquid? Postremò nuper (credo jam omnium 70 infaniam cum illa. Tædebat) dixit velle uxorem ducere. Sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam: Gaudebam ecce autem de integro : nifi, quidquid eft, Quam meretricen Volo scire, atque hominem convenire, si apud forum est. | bic non amavit?

Aut cui non dedit oliquid? P. strend nuper (credo jam tædebat omnium) dixit se velle ducere uxorem. Sperabam adolescentiam jam deservisse. Gaudebam. Ecce autem capit de integro: nisi (sed) quidquid est, volo scire, atque convenire bominem, si est apud forum.

ANNOTATIONS.

Play, and that even from Persons who are Intentions are clear'd up in the Progress of themselves ignorant of it: for although Micio knew nothing of Asserbinus's Love for 72 Sperabam jam deservisse adolescentiam. cio knew nothing of Æschinus's Love for 72 Speraham jam deservisse adolescentiam. Pamphila; yet he says here, Credo jam om inum tædebat, & dixit se velle uxorem ducere. This was extremely well imagined in the taken from the Rage and Impetuosity of 2 had some Thoughts of marrying. His real " progrediente, omnia fient indies mitiora.

Poet; that Micio, who was fo indulgent to stormy Sea. Hence the abating and subfiding his Son, and encouraged him to hide nothing of this Heat, is fignified by the Verb deferfrom him, might not appear wholly ignorant veo. Cic. pro Cæl. 18. "Multi & noffra, of fo important a Transaction. For hence we "& patrum majorumque memoria, judices, are let to understand, that it was not want of "fumm! homines, & clarissimi cives sue-Candour in Afchinus, or that he defired to deceive his Father; for we see he had in tended to discover all, and had actually begun ta jam ætate, extiterunt." In like it, but, restrained by Modesty and Awe, had manner, in his Book de Senectute, Cap. 13. gone no farther than to tell him, that he " Epulabar igitur cum fodalibus omnino mowas now weary of the Follies of Youth, and "dice, fed erat quidam fervor atatis, qua

# ACTUS II. SCENA. I.

ARGUMENTUM.

Omissis senibus, describitur Æschini factum, jurgantis cum lenone, propter puellam ereptam. Protervi adolescentis fidentia & impetus bac scena exprimitur.

SANNIO, ÆSCHINUS.

ORDO. OBsecro, populares, ferte misero atque innocenti au- SA. Bfecro, prxilium: ferte auxilium mi-Sero atque innocenti:

ANNOTATIONS.

Reader preposterous, and contrary to the Or- are to observe, that Assimus had no less der of Time. To obviate this Difficulty, we than two Quarrels with Sannio. The first,

Afch. (To the Musick-Girl.) Stand just there where you are, without fear. Why do you look back? there's no danger. I'll undertake, he does not offer to touch you while I am here.

Sann. But in spite of the World, I will -

Æsch. Tho' he be a Villain, he'll scarce do any thing to provoke me to give him a fecond Drubbing.

Sann. Hark ye, Æschinus; that you may'nt afterwards pretend to have been ignorant of my Profession; I'm a Woman-Merchant.

Æsch. I know it.

Sann. And as honest in my way as ever Man was. Your pretending to clear yourfelf afterwards, by telling me, that you're forry for it, and could heartily wish it had never happened, shall have no weight with me: for, be affur'd, I'll pursue my Right; nor shall all your fine words be able to atone for the real Injury you have done me. I know the common Excuses on these Occasions: I'm beartily forry for it, I'll take my Oath you did not deserve it: when, mean-time, I have been treated in the most unworthy manner.

Æfc. (To Parmeno.) Run before quickly, and open the Door.

Sann. 'Tis all to no purpofe.

Afc. (To Parmeno) In with her now.

Sann. (Stepping between.) But I'll take care to prevent it.

Esc. Come hither, Parmeno: you're got too far on that side: fland here close by this Rascal. There, just so: take care now to keep your Eyes always fix'd on mine; that when I tip the wink, you may instantly give him a slap in the Face.

Sann. I'd have him try that.

Esc. Hip! take care, Parmeno, (he strikes) (to Sannio.) Let go the Woman.

Sann. O scandalous!

Æsc. He'll repeat it, unless you take care. [Parmeno strikes again. Sann. O miserable!

# ANNOTATIONS.

when he broke into his House, and carried off the Musick-Girl. As this could not be done without a great deal of noise, and gathering Whereas in this latter Quarrel Eschinus a croud of People about the Door, the Ru- fays to his Servant: abi praffrenue ac fomour of it flew all over the Town in an in-Stant; and reaching Demea, he runs to his Afchini: And afterwards, I intro nunc Brother Micio, to complain, and reproach jam. him with it. This is what we have feen in the last Scene. Mean time, Afchinus, bringing home the Musick-Girl, is followed by the Pimp, who persecutes him all the way, till he comes to Micio's Door; and endeavours to hinder him from conveying her into the House, which gives rise to another Squabble. This is evident from the Circumstances of the Story itself: for Sannio, speaking of the former Affault, fays;

Domo me cripuit, verberavit: me invito

abduxit meam :

Homini misero plus quingentos colaphos infregit mibi.

res aperi : Fores scilicet ædium Micionis patris

2 Otiofe: nunc jam illico bic consiste, These Words are addressed to the Musick-Girl, who no doubt lik'd better to be in the Hands of Aschinus than Sannio, and had followed with a Mixture of Joy and Fear. Hence Afebinus uses the Word otiofe, which, as Donatus explains it, is equivalent to secure. Illico is an Adverb of Place, not of Time. Stand perfectly easy and unconcerned, illico bic, in this very place.

+ 7 Leno ego fum. He declares this to Ef chinus, to intimidate him, because the Mer-

2 or quanver Jem gram a se jus dabithing Subvenite inopi. Æs otiose: nuncjamillienhic confiste: Subvenite inopi. Æs. Jam nunc adero, hic te adero, hic te

Tanget. Sy ego istam inviti' omnibus.

Æs. Quanquam est scelestus, non committet hodie unquam iterum ut vapulet.

SA. Æschine, audi: ne te ignarum suisse dicas meorum morum; [side quisquam optima. Leno ego sum. Æs. scio. SA. at ita, ut usquam suit

Tu quod te posterius purges, Hanc injuriam mihi nolle committetquidquam, Factam esse; hujus non faciam. crede hoc, ego meum jus persequar; [feceris. 10]

Neque tu verbis solves unquam, quod re mihi male-Novi ego vestra hæc: Nollem sactum: Jusjurandum dabitur, te esse [ceptus modis.

Indignum injurià hac; indignis cùm egomet sim acside, ut us quam quis
As. Abi præstrenuè, ac fores aperi. S.A. cæterum hoc
nihil facis.

[accede illuc, Parmeno;
ut, dicens te nolle
ut, dicens te nolle

As. I intro nunc jam. SA. at enim non finam. As. Nimiùm istoc abisti: hîc propter hunc assiste. hem, sic volo.

Cave nunc jam oculos à meis oculis quoquam demoveas tuos, [malâ hæreat.]

Ne mora sit, si innuerim, quin pugnus continuò in Sa. Istuc volo ergo ipsum experiri. Æs. hem, serva. omitte mulierem. [Sa. hei misero mihi!

SA. O facinus indignum! Æs. geminabit, nist caves. dum dabiter te effe indignum bac injuria; cum egomet sim accepius indignis modis. Æs. Abi præstrenuè, ac aperi fores. SA. Caterum nibil sacis boc. Æs. Jam nunc i intro. SA. At enim non sinam. Æs. Parmeno, accede illuc, abisti nimium istoc: assiste bic propter bune i bem volo sic.

nam. As. Parmeno, accede illuc, abisti nimium istoc: assiste bic propter bune i bem voto sie. Cave nunc jam ne demoveas tuos oculos quoquam à meis oculis, ne sit mora, si innuerim, quin pugnus continuo bæreat in malà. Sa. Voto ergo ipsum experiri istuc. As. Hen, serva. omitte mulicrem. Sa. O indignum sacinus! As. Geminabit, nist caves. Sa. Hei mibi misero!

ANNOTATIONS.

chants, who dealt in Slaves, had great Privileges at Aibem, by reason of the Advantages the Commonwealth drew from them And it was forbid to abuse them, under pain of Disinheritance. Hence, in Lucian, a young Man complaining that he had been injuriously disinherited by his Father, says, Is there any Merchant of Slaves, who accuses me of baving used bim ill?

9 Hujus non faciam. It is necessary, to compleat the Sense, that some Action or Gesticulation be supposed to accompany these Words; as either that he held something of little or no value in his hand, and pointed it to Æschinus, or snapp'd his Fingers, or did something else of the like nature.

11 Nollem factum: jusjurandum dabitur, &c. In this the Poet shews the usual Re-

fuges of young Fellows, when they had bused any one who resented it so far as to pursue them upon it. Nay, and it is evident, that the Injured were often appeared by Submissions of this kind. Thus in Plautus, Ampb. 3. 2. 7. Alemena charg'd with Baseness by her Husband Ampbitruo, says,

— Quin ego illum aut deseram, Aut satisfaciat mibi: atque adjuret insuper,

Nolle effe diela, quæ in me infontem pro-

Sannio here threatens, that however prevalent he may have found these Excuses on some Occasions, yet they should have no weight with him.

18 Hem, serva. Sannio, after saying issue volo ergo ipsum experiri, had laid hold of the

confifte illico bic . tiefe: quid respe-Aas? oft nibil perich: bic nunquam tanget te, dum ego SA. Ego adero. tangam istom invitis omnibus. Æs. Quanquam eft fceleftus, non unquam ut vapulet irrum. SA. Audi, Alchine : ne dicas te fuiffe ignarum morum niecrum; ego fum leno. Æs. Scio. SA. At ita optima quam fuit. Quod in purges te pafterias, dicens te nolle bane injuriam effe foctam mibi ; non faciam bujus : crede boc, ego perfequar - meum Neque zu unquam folives verbis, quod malefeceris mibi re. Ego novi bæc ve-Ara verba : Nollem fallum : Juijaron-

Æfc. (To Parmeno.) I didn't give the wink; however, err rather on that fide. Now go in.

Sann. What means this? Do you reign here, Æschinus?

Æsc. If I did, you should be handled as you deserve.

Sann. What Bufiness have you with me?

Æsc. None.

Sann. What! Do you know who I am?

Æsc. I don't want to know.

Sann. Did I ever touch any thing of yours?

Æsc. If you had, you should have answer'd for it.

Sann. What greater Right have you to my Slave, whom I fairly

paid for? answer me.

Æsc. You had better not make all this Disturbance before the Door; for if you continue to be troublesome, I'll have you dragg'd in immediately, and there lash'd without mercy.

Sann. What! A Free-man, and lash'd!

Æfc. It shall be just so.

Sann. O shameless Man! Is it here that they pretend all Men enjoy equal Liberty?

Æsc. If you have done with raving, Mr Pimp, pray hear me now

Sann. Have I been raving at you, or you at me?

Æsc. Let that pass, and come to the Point. Sann. To what Point? Where shall I come?

Æfc. Are you willing now, that I should speak to you about your own Affairs?

Sann. With all my heart; let it only be with justice.

Æsc. Pretty, truly: a Cock-bawd cautions me against Injustice. Sann. I am a Bawd, I own it, the common Bane of Youth, a perjured Wretch, a public Scourge; yet I never injured you.

Æsc. No: for that's to come.

Sann. Pray, Afchinus, return to your first Proposal.

Æsc. You bought her for threescore Pounds, and may your Bargain never thrive. You shall have the Money for her again.

Sann. What if I don't choose to sell her? Will you force me?

Æsc. By no means.

Sann. I was afraid you would.

Æsc. Nor do I think she can be sold, who is a Free-woman; for I here

### ANNOTATIONS.

Girl, which occasions Æschinus's turning tation, Hei misero mibi! Upon which Æschifuddenly to Parmeno: Hem, ferva; and nus fays to Parmeno, Non innueram: werum then, with a peremptory Air to the Pimp; in istam partem potius peccato tamen.

Omitte mulierem. But as he still keeps his hold, Parmeno gives him a Blow on the Remark upon these Words, which deserves

Face, when he exclaims, O facinus indignum! particular Explanation; Proprie: fic enim dicit qui nibil quidquam debet, NUM ME caves, Parmeno hassily, without expecting the Signal from his Master, gives him another; which draws from him that Lamen- "properly, for this was the common An-" fwer

# P. TERENTII ADELPHI.

Æs. Non innueram: verum in istam partem potius Es. Non innuepeccato tamen.

I nunc jam. SA. guid hoc rei eft? regnumne, Æschine, hic tu possides?

Æs. Si possiderem, ornatus esses ex tuis virtutibus.

Es. Si possiderem, ornatus eucs ex cui ? fides regnum bic? Es. nihil. SA. quid ? fides regnum bic? Es. Si possiderem,

SA. Tetigin' tui quidquam? Æs. fi attigiffes, ferres infortunium.

SA. Qui tibi magis licet meam habere, pro qua ego ar- mecum? Æs. Ni-Responde. Æs. ante ædes non fecisse erit melius hîc convicium: que ibi

Nam fi molestus pergis esse, jam intro abripiere, at-Usque ad necem operiere loris. SA. loris liber? Æs. effe æquam omnibus

SA. O hominem impurum! hîccine libertatem aiunt SA. Qui magis li-Æs. Si fatis jam debacchatus es, leno, audi fi vis nunc

SA. Egon' debacchatus sum autem, an tu in me? Æs. mitte ifta, atque ad rem redi.

SA. Quam rem? quò redeam? Æs. jamne me vis dicere id, quod at te attinet?

SA. Cupio, æqui modò aliquid. Æs. vah, leno iniqua molesus, jam abme non volt loqui!

SA. Leno sum, fateor, pernicies communis adolescen-Perjurus, pestis: tamen tibi à me nulla est orta injuria.

Æs. Nam hercle etiam hoc restat. SA. illuc quæso redi, quò cœpisti, Æschine.

Æs. Minis viginti tu illam emifti, quæ res tibi vortat Hiccine aiunt liber-[lo vendere ?]

Argenti tantum dabitur. Sa. quid, fi ego tibi illam no- es jam debacchatus Coges me? Æs. minime. SA. namque id metui. Æs. fatis, leno, andi neque vendundam censeo,

peccato potius in iftam partem. nunc jam. Sa. Quid rei eft boc? effes ornatus ex tuis virtutibus. fgentum dedi ? 25 Quid rei of tibi bil. SA. Quid? Noftine qui fim? Æs. Non defidere. SA. Tetigine quidquam tui? Æs. Si attigiffer, ferinfortunium. cet tibi babere meam puellam, pre qua ego dedi argentum ? responde. Æs. Erit melius non feciffe conviceum bic ante cedes : nam si pergis effe ripiere intro, atque [tium, ibi operiere hris SA. Egone liber operiar lores? As. Sic érit. Sa. 0 36 bominem impurum ! tatem effe aquam omnibus. SA. Egone autem

Sum debacchatus in te, an tu es debacchatus in me ? Æs. Mitte ifta, atque redi ad rem. Sa. Ad quam rem? A.s. Vifne me jam dicere id, quod attinet ad te? SA. Cupio, modo dic aliquid æqui. Æs. Vab, leno vult me loqui non iniqua! SA. Sum leno, fattor, communis pernicies adolescentium, perjurus, pestis; tamen nulla injuria est orta tibi à me. Æs. Nam bercle boc etiam restat. SA. Quaso, Æschine, redi illuc, quo cepisti. Æs. Tu emisti illam vigint minis, quæ res vortat male tibi: tantum argenti dabitur. SA. Quid si ego nolo vendere ilkam zibi, coges me ? F.s. Minime. SA. Namque metui id. Æs. Neque censeo illam esse vendundam,

ANNOTATIONS.

" fwer of a Man who owed nothing, Does and Eschinus's Answer, that he did not de-" be know me? Not that the Person to "whom he spoke did not know him, but because he had no Action against him in any Court of Justice." Thus, nost me? Passage confists in the equivocal Meaning of nosti qui sim? are Terms drawn from the the Terms, which must be lost in the Practice and Formalities of the Bar. In- Translation, as our Language annexes no flead of faying, I owe you nothing, the usual double Sense to the Words. Dacier. Phrase was, Do you know me? For a Debtor

fire to know him, is much the fame as if he had faid, I don't want to bave any Demands upon you. Thus all the Pleasantry of this

26 Convicium. Quafi convocium, feu mulwas generally well known to his Creditor; torum junctus clamer. Hence it is used to fignify

here claim her by an Action of Freedom. Now see which you'll choose: to take the Money, or try your Cause. Think of it, I say,

Mr Bawd, till I return.

Sann. (Alone.) O almighty Fove! truly I don't much wonder that Men run mad under Oppression. He dragg'd me out of my own House, beat me, took away my Girl from me by force, and has given me above five hundred Blows; and in return for all this fine usage, wants that I should give her for what she cost me. True: fince he deferves of me so well, let him have her: he demands but his right. Well: I could even be content to quit her after all, were I fure of the Money. But this is what I fuspect, when I have confented to give her for so much, he'll immediately take Witnesses of her being fold. As to my having the Money, 'tis a mere Dream: Don't fear, you shall have it; call again to-morrow. Nay, I could bear with that too, unjust as it is, were I but sure of it at last. But the real truth of the Matter is this; when a Man has once begun such a Trade; he must resolve to bear in silence the Affronts of these young Blades. But here is nobody to pay me; it is in vain for me to be making up Accounts with myfelf.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

fignify any Noise, Scuffle or Disturbance. Cic. pro Arch. 6. Quia Suppeditat nobis, ubi & animus ex boc forensi frepitu reficiatur, Afferere manu, was therefore a Law Phrase, & aures convicio defessa conquiescant.

40 Nam ego liberali illam affero caufa ma-nu. These Words may be thus paraphrased: Quia liberam mulierem, quæ vendi non potest, alienare vis, ego illam liberali causa, i.e. directa legis, qua liberos bomines alienare probibitum eft, actione, affero manu. This " qui hominem in servitute constitutum de-Æschinus says to Sannio, to frighten him into the Composition which he had refused. Plaut. Curc. V. 2. 66.

Et leno bic debet nobis triginta minas. PH. Quamobrem iftuc ? TH. Quia ille ita repromifit mibi,

Si quisquam banc liberali afferuisset manu, Sine controversia omne argentum reddere. and implied the undertaking to defend any one as free. These Defenders of Liberty were called Affertores, and the Action which they commenced to evince this Liberty, Gausa liberalis, an Action of Freedom. Locutio inde orta (says Westerbovius) quod " fendere veller, & esse liberum dicere, eum " juxta se collocatum coram prætore & ma-" nu apprehensum quasi assereret seu planta-" ret, dicens, Hunc ego bominem, jure Qui-" rieium liberum effe aio. Eft enim ferere " non tantum semen in terram mittere, sed

# ACT II. SCENE II.

ARGUMENT.

Sannio complains of the Injury done him by Æschinus; and is deceived by the Cunning of Syrus, who artfully brings him to consent to take the Money for the Girl in question.

SYRUS, SANNIO.

Syrus. 70 Æschinus within.) Say no more; I'll go meet him myfelf, and foon make him glad to take the Money; nay, and

# ANNOTATIONS.

Afebinus, in the preceding Scene, had him with an apprehension, that he intendleft Sannio abruptly, having first alarm'd ed to stand upon his Defence, and affert the

# P. TERENTII ADELPHI.

Quæ libera est: nam ego liberali illam affero causa f qua of libera; nam may read I den't kn Nunc vide utrum vis, argentum accipere, an causam meditari tuam. upiter! Delibera hoc, dum ego redeo, leno. SA. proh fupreme Minime miror, qui infanire occipiunt ex injuria. 43 Domo me eripuit, verberavit : me invito abduxit meam. Ob malefacta hæc tantidem emtam postulat fibi tradier. Homini misero plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi.

2 [hariolor: postulat. Age, jam cupio, modò fi argentum reddat. fed ego hæc Ubi me dixero dare tanti, testes faciet illico,

Vendidisse me : de argento somnium : mox, Cras redi. Id quoque possum ferre, si modò reddat: quanquam in-

jurium est. Verum cogito id, quod res est: quando eum quæstum occeperis,

Accipiunda & mustitanda injuria adolescentium est. Sed nemo dabit: frustra egomet mecum has rationes quando

ego manu affero il-lam caufa liberali. Nunc vide utrum vis, accipere argentum, an meditari tuam caufam. Delibera boc, leno, dum ego redeo. SA. Prob supreme Juror, qui occipiunt Verum enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat : fuum jus infamire ex injurid. Eripuit me domo, verberavit : abduxit meam puellam me invito: infregit plus quam quingentos colapbos mibi misero bominia Ob bec malefalla postulat eam emp tam viginti minis tradi fibi tantidem. Verum enim fiat, quando promeruis bene : postulat suum jus. Age jam cu-

pio, si modo reddat argentum. Sed ego bariolor bæc. Ubi dixero me dare illam tanti, illico faciet testes me vendidife eam : de argento erit somnium : dicet, Habebis mox, redi cras. Possum ferre id quoque, quanquam est injurium, si modo reddat. Verum cogito id quod ret est : quando occeperis eum quæssum, injuria adolescentium est accipienda, & mussicanda. Sed nemo dabit argentum mihi; egomet frustra puta bas rationes mecum.

# ANNOTATIONS.

" & plantam vel furculum figure. Unde caufam.

" afferere simplicitur pro defendere usurpa-

" nios afferebant."

it something of the Air of a Proverb. Cic. carry some Resemblance of the rebounding

46 Plus quingentos colapbos infregit mibi. "tur. Flor. I. 11. Latini quoque Tarqui- Donatus observes a poetical Beauty in the word infregit; which Sannio, he supposes, 41 Caufam meditari tuam. This carries in pronounced in such manner, as that it might Att. 8. 11. Vides, quam caufam mediter. of the Blows he had received. Infregit, i. e. He also in another Place calls it, commentari illiste, inflixit.

# ACTUS II. SCENA II.

ARGUMENTUM.

Sannio queritur de injuria sibi facta ab Æschino, & Syri confiliis eluditur; qui eum callide impellit ut accipiat pretium pro erepta virgine.

SYRUS, SANNIO.

ORDO TACE, egomet conveniam ipsum: cupide accipiat | Sy. TAce, eg 1met co tjam faxo, atque etiam veniam pfum; &

jam faxo ut accipiat cupide, arque etiam ut ANNOTATIONS.

Freedom of the Mulick-Girl. Accordingly with himself, what was best for him to de 1; we find Sannio, when left alone, reflecting and, as is usual in these Cases, resolves to p or

he shall say he has been well used too. (To Sannio.) What's this, Sannio? I hear you have had I don't know what Quarrel with my Mafter.

Sann. Quarrel! I never faw a more unequal one in my Life. He with beating, and I with being beaten, were both of us tired fufficiently.

Syr. 'Twas your own fault. Sann. What could I do?

Syr. You should have yielded to the young Gentleman.

Sann. What cou'd I do more? when I even gave my Face to his Blows?

Syr. Well, do you know what I am going to fay? To feem to flight Money on some occasions, is often the surest gain. How! Was you afraid, greatest of all Fools, that if you had parted with a little of your Right now, and humoured the young Gentleman, it would not in the end have return'd to you with Interest?

Sann. I don't like to pay for my Hope.

Syr. You'll never be rich. Away, Fool, you don't know how to

take in young Blades.

Sann. I believe it might have been the better Way: but I was never yet so cunning as not to prefer the ready Money, when I could get it.

Syr. Well, come, I know your Spirit: as if threescore Pounds were any thing to you, in comparison of obliging my Master. Be-

fides, they fay you are going to Cyprus.

Sann. Hah!

Syr. That you have bought up a whole Stock of Goods to carry thither; and hired a Vessel: I know you're in suspense; however, I hope you'll make it up, when you come back.

Sann.

## ANNOTATIONS.

up the Affront, and rest satisfied, if he can him by his Profession: Delibera boc, dum For this purpose he applies to Syrus, a Slave of great Cunning, and expert in these Affairs. Syrus undertakes it, and is here represented as coming out from his Master, and talking to him within, giving him Affustances that he will foon bring Sannio to T'erms.

2 Quid ifiue, Sannio eft ? It is worth while to, remark here, how Terence varies his Style, and always fuits it to the Genius, Character, the former Scene, Afchinus carries it with a to. Sannio; and instead of calling him by edico tibi. his own Name, in contempt denominates

but obtain his own. Æschinus, in the mean ego redeo, leno. This Behaviour is natural time was not easy, he knew the severe Pe- enough in a young Man of the Town, arronalties he was liable to, did Sannio profecute gant and fierce; and who, no doubt, thought the Suit, and therefore, was willing by all the only way to humble his Adversary, was means to come to an Agreement with him. to flew that he undervalued and despited him. But Syrus, who wanted to make up matters, begins with a fofter Tone, and addresses him by his own Name; which was doing great Honour to a Man who got his Living by fo fordid an Employment; for we find that this Familiarity was a mark of Esteem and Affection, even among People of Condition. Both in Poets and Historians, nothing is more common than this plain simple Address. In the Eunuch, when Thais wants to ingraar id Designs of the Person who speaks. In tiate herself with the Soldier, it is, Salve, mi Thraso; and when afterwards she speaks in high Hand, distains to make any Concessions Anger and Resentment, Miles, nunc ades

3 Nunquam vidi iniquius certationem comparatam,

ne fecum. Quid iftue

eft, Sannio, quod

audio te concerta-

vife nescio ob quid cum bero ?

Nunquom vidi cer-

tationem compara-

tam iniquius, quam bac fuit compara.

Bene dicat secum effe actum. Quid iftuc, Sannio, eft, dicat effe allum bequod te audio di iniquiùs Nescio quid cum hero concertasse? SA. nunquam vi-Certationem comparatam, quamhæc hodie internos fuit. Ego vapulando, ille verberando, usque ambo defesti surem gestum oportuit. 6

Sy. Tua culpa. SA. quid agerem? Sy. adolescenti mo-SA. Qui potui melius, qui hodie usque os præbui? Sy. [lucrum. hui! age, icis quid loquar? Pecuniam in loco negligere, maxumum interdum est Metuisti, si nunc de tuo jure concessisses paululum, Atque adolescenti esses morigeratus, hominum homo | SA. Quid agerem?

stultissime; Ne non tibi istuc sceneraret ? SA. ego spem precio non

Sannio. Sy. Nunquam rem facies. abi, nescis inescare homines, SA. Credo istuc melius esse: verum ego nunquam adeo sentiâ. aftutus fui,

Quin, quidquid possem, mallem auferre potius in præ-Sy. Age, novi tuum animum: quafi jam ufquam tibi fint viginti minæ,

Dum huic obsequare, præterea autem, te aiunt proficisci Cyprum. SA. hem.

Sy. Coëmisse hinc, quæ illuc veheres, multa; navem morigeratus conductam: hoc fcio, [hoc ages

Animus tibi pendet : ubi illinc, fpero, redieris. tamen faneraret tibi? Sa. precio. Sy. Nunquam facies rem. Abi, Sannio, nescis inescare bomines. SA. Credo iffuc effe melius : verum ego nunquam fui adeo aflutu:, quin mallem potius auferre quidquid poffem in præsenia. Sy. Age, novi tuum animum : quasi viginti minæ sint jum usquam tibi, dum obsequare buic : præterea autem aiunt te proficisci Cyprum. Sa. Hen. Sy. Aiunt te coëmisse multa, quæ veberes binc illuc : navem esse conductam. Scio boc, animus pendet tibi : tamen ubi redieris illinc, spero, ages boc.

ANNOTATIONS.

This Answer is founded upon could not be forced to sell the Music-Girl. what Syrus had just faid, for by the word This is what Syrus refers to here : You ought concertasse, he seem'd to put Æschinus and not to have infifted so rigorously, but, as you Sannio upon an Equality; hence, in the found him to carneft, your best way was to Answer we meet with, comparatom, a Term have yielded, which would have been cerdrawn from the Combats of Gladiators, tain gain to you in the end. Concedere de where it was the Custom to choose out such 'jure tuc, i. e. paululum de jure remittere. them together.

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Sannio, who here interrupts Syrus. Interjectio (says he) ridentis, quasi leno rideat dicta servi, & contemnat. But I think it reads much better, if we suppose it to come from cedere, sed interdum eriam frueluosum. Ha-Syrus, who here makes a sudden Pause, as benda autem est ratio rei familiaris, quam wondering that Sannio did not fee that by humouring Afebinus for the present, he might illiberalitatis avaritieque abst suspicio. Poffe be able to make him his Dupe afterwards.

Sannio maintain'd it as his Right, that he 12 Abi, nefcis inefcare bomines, Sannio. Vol. II.

ta inter nos Lodie. Ego vapulando, ille verberando ambo usque sumus defessi. Sy. Culpa est tua. SY. Oportuit morem fuiffe gestum adole-Scenti. SA. Qui potui melius, qui bodie prabui usque os? Sy. Age, fcis quid loquar ? Negligere pecuniam in loco, interdum eft maximum lucrum. Hui! Homo fultiffime bominum, me. tuifti, fi conceffiffes paululum nunc tuo jure, otque effes adolefcentt, ne iffuc non

as feem'd to be most upon a level, and match | Cic. Fam. XI. 3. Illud vero quemadmodum them together.

8 Hui. Guido Juvenal ascribes this to bus, concordia ac libertatis causa, per edictum de suo jure decedere, quin Cof. arma mine-tur. And Off. 2. 18. Est enim non modo liberole, paulum nonnunquam de suo jure dequidem dilubi finere flagitiofum eft : fed ita, ut enim liberalitate uti, non spoliantem fe patrimo-9 Si nunc de tuo jure concessisses paululum. nio, nimirum is est pecuniæ fructus maximus.

Sann. I don't stir a Foot. Ruin'd, by Jupiter ! it was upon this Hope they built their Project.

Syr. He's afraid, I fee: I have aim'd right.

Sann. O Baseness! only see how he has nick'd me in the very critical Article. I have bought feveral Women Slaves, and other things to carry to Cyprus. Unless I get thither before the Fair is over, I shall be a very great Loser; and if I leave this Business unfinish'd now, 'twill come to nothing. When I return, it will be all over, the Affair will be quite forgotten. What, are you come at last? Why did you neglect it so long? Where have you been? Insomuch, that I had better lose it altogether, than either stay here so long till it is paid; or fue for it after my Return.

Syr. Well, have you done yet with computing the Gains of your

Voyage?

Sann. Is this acting honourably? Is this becoming in Æschinus?

to attempt to take my Girl from me by downright force?

Syr. [Aside.] He finks, I perceive - I have this one Proposal to make: fee whether it will please you. Rather than run the hazard of faving or losing all, Sannio, compound with him; take one half: he'll fome way or other contrive to scrape thirty Pounds together.

Sann. Wretch that I am! What am I in danger of losing part even of the Principal? Is he past shame? he has beat out all my Teeth; my whole Head is full of Bumps with the Blows he gave me; and would he moreover defraud me? I'm going no where.

Syr. As you will: Have you any thing more to fay before I go? Sann. Yes, my dear Syrus, I have this to request: however these things have been, yet rather than go to Law, let him give me back my own, at least what she cost me: Syrus, I know, you never yet had any occasion for me in a friendly way; but you'll fay I'm neither unmindful nor ungrateful.

Syr. I'll do the best I can for you. But I see Ctesipho coming:

he's all in Spirits, that he has got his Mistress.

Sann. Will you do as I ask?

Syr. Stay a little.

# ANNOTATIONS.

Compare this with Plautus, Afin. I. 3. 63. Atbens, to carry them to Cyprus; but millimu'A.

cibum,

Aves adfuescunt : necestetes facere sumptum, qui querit lucrum.

Sape edunt: semel si sunt capta, rem

auceps sum ego;

Efca eft meretrix; lettus illex eft; amatores aves.

21 Emea mulieret, complures et item binc

Non tu feis? bie nofter quæfius aucupii fi- contrariwise, that they had been bought at Cyprus, to carry to Aibens; and upon this Aussps quando concinnavit aream, offundit Supposition, he changes and alters the Text at pleasure. But he seems to have forgot, that it was the Practice of the Merchants to range all over Greece, and buy up Women-Slaves, to fell them at a celebrated Fair, Itidem bic apud nos: edis nobis area of, fits which Greece, especially the Athenians, drew from this Commerce, was the Cause of their granting so many Privileges to the Merchants of Slaves.

18 Jamne enumerafti, &c. This Paffage alia, que porto Cyprum. Guyetus will not al- has been generally misunderstood, in being low that Sannie had bought these Slaves at supposed to refer to the Music-Girl; where-

1

SA. Nusquam pedem. perii hercle: hac illi spe hoc in- SA. Fero pedem ceperunt. Sy. timet:

Injeci scrupulum homini. SA. ô scelera! illud vide, 20

Ut in ipso articulo oppressit. emptæ mulieres

Complures, & item hinc alia, quæ porto Cyprum.

O scelera! vide il-Niss eò ad mercatum venio, damnum maxumum est. Nunc fi hoc omitto, actum agam: ubi illinc rediero, Nihil est, refrixerit res: Nunc demum venis ?

Cur paffus? ubi eras? ut fit fatius perdere, Quam aut hic manere tam diu, aut tum persequi.

Sy. Jamne enumerafti id quod ad te rediturum putes? SA. Hoccine illo dignum est? hoccine incipere Æf-

chinum ?

Per oppressionem ut hanc mi eripere postulet? Sy. Labascit. unum hoc habeo. vide si satis placet: Potius quam venias in periclum, Sannio, Servefne an perdas totum, dividuum face. Minas decem conradet alicunde. SA. hei mihi! Etiam de forte nunc venio in dubium mifer. 🗻 Pudet nihil: omnes dentes labefecit mihi.

Præterea colaphis tuber est totum caput. Etiam insuper defraudet? nusquam abeo. Sy. ut lubet.

Numquid vis, quin abeam? SA. imo hercle hoc quæfo,

Ut ut hæc sunt facta, potius, quam lites sequar, Meum mihi reddat, saltem quanti empta est. Syre, Scio te non usum antehac amicitià mea: Memorem me dices esse, & gratum. Sy. sedulo

Faciam. sed Ctesiphonem video: lætus est 44 vide si placet satis: De amicâ. S.A. quid, quod te oro? Sy. paulisper mane perias in periculum, servesne an perdas totum, sac dividuum. Corrader decem minas alicunde. S.A. Hei mibi. Miser, venio etiam nunc in dubium de sorte. Pudet nibil: labesecit omnes dentes mibi. Præterea totum caput est tuber colapbis. Insuper etiam defraudet? abco nusquam. Sx. Ut lubet. Numquid vis, quin abeam? SA. Imo bercle quæso boc, Syre; ut ut bæc sunt fæsta, potius quam sequar lites, reddat meum mibi, saltem quanti est empta. Scio, Syre, te antebac non usum suisse meamicitia: dices me esse morem & gratum. Sx. Fociam sedulo. Sed video Ctesiphonem : eft lætus de amica. SA. Quid facies, quod oro te ? St. Mane paulifper.

ANNOTATIONS.

as it is really a Piece of Cunning in Syrus, to | it merces. Hor. Lib. I. Sat. 2. turn the Discourse to another Subject; and, by his feeming Unconcern, increase the Fears and Anxiety of the Pimp. He demands, therefore, whether he had computed the Gains he expected to make by his Voyage, which as it made Sannio sensible that they knew the Necessity he was under, was like to bring him fooner to submit to Terms.

35 Etiam de forte nunc venio in dubium mifer. Sors is properly the principal Sum, lodg'd any where for the accumulating of Intereft, it is call'd also caput, the ca- ceived, asks of Sgrus, whether he can carry his

f

Quinas bic capiti mercedes exfecat. Sannio here uses the word fors, in speaking of the original Price, which he gave for the Musie-Girl, because he considered that as a kind of Capital, and the Profit he expected in felling her again, as the Intereft. To be deprived of this latter, was to him a heavy Misfortune; but to lofe part, even of the Principal, appear'd quite intolerable. He, therefore exclaims against the Injustice, and, repeating all the ill Usage he had already repital Stock, and the Interest granted upon Baseness so far, as moreover to defraud him?

nufquam. Perii berlud, ut oppreffit me in iffo articulo. Complures mulieres funt empta, & item alia, que porto binc Cyprum. Nisi venia es ad mercutum, dammum oft maxis mum. Sed fi omitto boc nune, agam adum; ubi rediero illine, of nibil, res refrixerit. Dicent : Venis nunc demum Cur paffus es? Ubi eras? ut fit fatius 35 manere bic tam diu, aut perfequi tum. Sy. Jamne enumeravisti id quod putes rediturum ad te ? SA. Hoccine of dignum illo ? Æschinum incipere bocci-ne? Ut postulet eripere banc mibi per opproffionem? Sr. Labafcit. boc unum dicere tibi.

#### SCENE III. ACT II.

ARGUMENT.

Ctesipho commends and praises his Brother, and thanks him in his Absence, for the Service he had done him.

### CTESIPHO, SYRUS.

Ctestpho. T gives one pleasure to receive a Benefit from any Hand, where the Want is pressing: but it doubles the Joy, when it comes from one from whom we have reason to expect it. O Brother, Brother! In what Words shall I now praise you? This I know well enough, that all I am able to fay, must come far short of your Merit: for I reckon myself particularly happy in this, beyond all other Men; that no one can boast of having a Brother more distinguish'd for every good Quality, than mine.

Syr. O Ctestpho!

Ctef. O Syrus! Where's Æschinus?

Syr. He's at home there, waiting for you.

Ctef. Oh !

Syr. What's the Matter?

Ctef. The Matter? But for him, Syrus, I had not now been alive. Delightful Man! who disregarded every Consideration that might have restrained him, when my Happiness was at stake, and took all the Reproach, Infamy, Intrigue, and Fault upon himself.

Syr. He could, indeed, do no more.

Ctef. But what noise is that at the Door?

Syr. Stay, stay, he's coming out himself.

### ANNOTATIONS.

upon Conditions, which it was impossible for ther who had one so much for him. them to comply with. This reduced Ctefipho to the greatest Despair, insomuch, that he was upon the point of leaving his Country. All febinus seeing the Consequences were like is an Interjection of Joy or Surprise. Sy-

The Rape of this Music Girl was not land, as we have seen, carries the Girl off by upon Afchinus's own account, but for his force. Cefipho had, by this time, heard of Brother. Endeavours had been used to ob- it, and is here introduced full of Joy at his tain her fairly from Sannio; but he infifted good Fortune, and of Gratitude to a Bro-

to prove fo terrible, refolves upon Violence, leus fe:s Crefipho happy and possess'd of all

### ACTUS II. SCENA II.

ARGUMENTUM.

Ctesipho fratrem laudat & commendat, agitque gratias absenti pro accepto beneficio.

CTESIPHO, SYRUS.

ORDO. A BS quivis homine, cum est opus, beneficium acci- cr. facere, is bene facit. accipere Jaccipere pere gaudeas: Verum enimvero id demum juvat, si, quem equom est vis bomine, cum est O frater, frater, quod ego nunc te laudem? fatis certò opus: verum enimfcio, [superet tua. vero id demam jufcio, [superet tua. vet, si is bene fa-Nunquam ita magnifice quidquam dicam, id virtus quin cit, quem est aquum Itaque unam hanc rem me habere præter alios præci- facere ita. O frater, frater, quid puam arbitror, Fratrem homini nemini esse primarum artium magi sego nunc laudem te?

principem. [lum, te exspectat domi. Cr. hem. ut nunquam dicam Sy. O Ctefipho. Cr. ô Syre, Æschinus ubi est? Sy. el- quidquam ita magnifice, quin tua vir-Sy. Quid est? Cr. quid sit? illius operâ, Syre, nunc vi-vo. festivum caput!

Qui omnia sibi post putarit esse præ meo commodo. Maledicta, famam, meum amorem, & peccatum in fe alios, esse nemini transtulit. 10 bomini fratrem ma-

Sy. Nihil pote supra. CT. quidnam fores crepuit? gis principem priSy. mane, mane, ipse exit foras.

O Syre. Ubi est, Æschinus? Sy. Ellum, expettat te domi. CT. Hem. Sy. Quid est?
CT. Quid st? Nunc vivo, Syre, illius opera. Festivum caput! quin putaverit omnia esse
shi post, præ meo commodo. Transtulit in se maledita, samam, meum amorem, & meum
peccatum. Sy. Nibil pote supra. CT. Quidnam fores crepuit? Sy. Mane, mane, ipse
exit soras.

exit foras. ANNOTATIONS.

his Wishes. Ctefipbo is address'd unexpected-pressions here made use of by Ctefipbo, as ly by Syrus, and turns to him with an Emotion of Surprise, & Syre! But as his Thoughts grateful Mind, must sensibly touch every are full of Afichinus, the very first Question Reader who knows how to distinguish what is regards him; Ubi est Æschinus?

8 Festivum caput! qui omnia sibi possputavit esse, &c. There is nothing that affects
us with equal Pleasure, as what we are
satisfied comes from the Heart. The Exportion pleasing and lovely.

### THE BROTHERS.

### ACT II. SCENE IV.

ARGUMENT.

The two Brothers talk together. It is agreed upon to discharge the Bawd, and make ready a Supper.

ÆSCHINUS, SANNIO, CTESIPHO, SYRUS.

Æschinus. THERE's that Scoundrel?

Sann. He wants me: does he bring any thing with

him? I'm quite undone, I fee nothing.

Esc. (Seeing Ctefipho.) Hah, you're come very fortunately, I wanted you. How goes it, Ctesipho? All's safe: no more of your grave Faces.

Cte. I have done with them, by Hercules, having such a Brother as you. O my Eschinus! O my Brother! but I'm unwilling to praise you any more before your Face, lest you should suspect it rather

Flattery than Gratitude.

Æsc. Away Fool, as if we did not now perfectly know one another. This grieves me, that we knew it so late, and that the matter was almost come to that pass, that, had all Mankind defired it, it had not been in their power to ferve you.

Cte. Modesty hindred me.

Esc. Pshaw! that is Folly, not Modesty. To be upon the point of leaving your Country for such a trifle. It ought never to be mention'd: Heaven forbid it.

Cte. I own my fault.

Æsc. (To Syrus.) What fays Sannio to us at last?

Syr. He's now very tame.

Esc. I'll to the Forum directly, and discharge him; get you in to your Girl, Ctefipho.

Sann. Syrus, urge it.

Syr. Let us dispatch him; for he wants to be at Cyprus.

Sann. Not in any such haste; tho' I have no need to loiter away my time here.

Syr. You shall have your Money, don't be afraid. ANNOTATIONS.

wonderful Exactness; the Discourse runs upon different Subjects, but each is mindful of what it was natural to think should most employ his Thoughts. Sannio is attentive only to the Recovery of his Money. Every thing he does or says tends to this. Æschinus still speaks with his usual Haughtiness, and a threatening Tone; but withal whifpers Syrus, to know how the Bawd stood in-clin'd: and, when told that he was come to Æschinus had brought the Money with him; Terms, refolves to go immediately and dif- but when he fees no Marks of that, he foon

Æschinus again appears, and with the same | charge him. Cresipho's first Concern is, to haughty Air towards Sannio, as knowing express his Gratitude to his Brother: which, that was the most likely way to humble him, when done, he thinks how to provide against and bring him to Terms. In this Scene, his Father's hearing any thing of what had the several Characters are preserved with happen'd; and for this purpose begs of Syrus, that Sannio may be discharged as soon as poffible.

1 Me quærit. So we ought to read, without an Interrogation: for Sannio no fooner hears the words ubi eft ille facrilegus? than he understands that they are meant of him, and applies them accordingly. Me quarit. We are to suppose too, that he says this with

Sann.

# ACTUS II. SCENA IV.

ARGUMENTUM.

Colloquuntur fratres; agitur de pecunia reddenda lenoni, E de paranda cana.

ÆSCHINUS, SANNIO, CTESIPHO, SYRUS.

I JBI ille est facrilegus? SA. me quærit. numquid- As. ] nam effert? occidi: [quid fit, Ctefipho?] Nil video. Æs. ehem, opportune: teipfum quærito. Quærit me: num-In tuto est omnis res. omitte vero tristitiam tuam.

CT. Ego illam hercle verò omitto, qui quidem te habeam fratrem, ô mi Æschine! [pliùs, 5]
O mi germane! ah, vereor coràm in os te laudare amNe id assentandi magis, quàm quò habeam gratum, faCere existemes cere existumes.

diarged, he m Æs. Age inepte, quasi nunc non nôrimus nos inter trifliciam. Cr. E-Hoc mihi dolet, nos pene serò scisse, & pene in eum locum go bercle vero omitto illam, qui quilocum babeam ta

Redisse, ut, si omnes cuperent, nihil tibi possent auxi, fratrem, 0 mi
Ст. Pudebat. Æs. ah, stultitia est istæc non pudor:

tam ob parvolam

10

Remane! ab, vereor laudare te am-

Rem pene è patria! turpe dictu. Deos quæso, ut istæc plius coram in os, prohibeant.

CT. Peccavi. Æs. quid ait tandem nobis Sannio? Sy. fentandi caula, Æs. Ego ad forum ibo, ut hunc absolvam. tu intro ad quam quo babeam illam, Ctesipho. [Cyprum. SA. ne tam quidem; me gratum. Æs. Age inepte, quast sA. Syre, insta. Sy. eamus; namque hic properat in nunc non noverimus

Quamvis etiam maneo otiosus hic. Sy. reddetur, ne not inter nos, Cusi-

quidnam effert ? Inos, Ctelipho mitte were tuam [jam mitis eft. ni existumes me fa-

ORDO.

time.

15 bi, nos pene fero feiste. Es. Ab, istac est fluititia, non pudor: fugisse pene è patria ob tam parvulam rem! turpe distu. Queso Deos, ut probibeant istac. Ct. Peccavi. As. Quid Sannio tandem ait nobis? Sv. Est mitis jam. As. Ego ibo ad Forum, ut absolvam bunc. Tu, Ctesspho, abi intro ad illam. Sn. Syre, insta. Sv. Bamas: namque bic properat in Cyprum. Sn. Ne tam propere quidem; quamvis etiam maneo otiosus bic. Sv. Argentum reddetur, ne time.

ANNOTATIONS.

thing can be juster than this : Sannio is not appear'd too tragical; Terence has taken care at all concern'd at the hard Names given him, those go for nothing, as no doubt he was used to them in that Profession; but not to see Money, when he expected it, was a real Affliction.

5 Coram in or te laudare ampliut. Coram, fays Donatus, ad ipsum pertinet qui laudat, &c ad eos qui audiunt: in or ad ipsum qui laudatur. Nam coram laudat, qui non tacet apud alios, & hoc agit non per epistolam, fed ipfe prefens. In or, qui apud ipfum loquitur, quem collaudat.

n ,

h

changes his Note. Occidi! nil video. No- about to kill himself in despair. But as that to foften it a little, which is improving upon his Original.

14 Eamus; namque bic properat in Cyprum.
Syrus takes a malicious Pleasure in vexing Sannie, who was always flertled at hearing his Voyage to Cyprus named, as dreading that Eschinus would take advantage of it; whence his Answer, Ne tam quidem.

15 Quantis etiam maneo otiofus bie. Com-mentators feem to have mistaken the Sense of these Words, when they explain them, 11 Pene è patria. We are told by Dona- I am at leifure to flay bere as long ar you tus, that in Menander, the young Man was will. I take them rather to express his De-D 4

Sann. But shall I have it all?

Syr. I tell you, you shall have all; only be filent, and follow us. Sann. I will.

Ctef. Hark ye, hark ye, Syrus.

Syr. What now?

Ctef. Pray discharge that mean Wretch as soon as possible, lest, if he should be further provok'd, the Story may reach my Father, and then I'm ruin'd for ever.

Syr: That shan't happen: Fear nothing; but enjoy yourself with her meanwhile within Doors; and order the Cloth to be laid for us, and every thing to be in readiness: for as soon as the Affair is ended, I'll come home with Store of Provisions.

Ctef. Do, pray: and fince all has succeeded so well, let us e'en

make a chearful Day of it.

### ANNOTATIONS.

finess that calls me to Cyprus, yet is it not the less inconvenient to be hanging on here, when I have other important affairs to call me elsewhere? and therefore pray dispatch me as foon as possible.

17 Objecto bercle, bominem istum impurisfimum. Ceefipto had gone in to his Mistress,

fire of being dispatch'd as soon as possible, charged, he might make a noise, and the The whole runs thus, I am in no fuch baffe to Story come to his Father's Ears, he calls afbe at Cyprus, although I am here idling away ter Syrus, to caution him upon that Head. my Time. As if he had faid, I have no Bu. His manner of expressing himself, as Donatus observes, is suitable to the Character of one who had alt his Life time been bred in the Country, and therefore was too modest to use the word leno. This Remark may, perhaps, to some appear too refin'd, and, indeed, it was common, when speaking of any one who either by his Profession or fordid Chabut recollecting, that if Sannio was not dif- racter, was a proper Object of Contempt, to describe

## ACT III. SCENE I.

ARGUMENT.

The Poet introduces Sostrata full of Anxiety for her Daughter, who is big with Child by Æschinus.

SOSTRATA, CANTHARA.

Softrata. FOR Heaven's fake, dear Nurse, how is she like to be? Cant. Like to be, fay you? very well, I hope.

Soft. Her Pains, Nurse, scem to be just beginning.

Cant. You're as much afraid now, as if you had never been prefent at a Labour, or cry'd out yourfelf.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

Affebinus, in one of his Night-Rambles, time or other who this Author of her Mishad happened to meet an Athenian Virgin, fortune was. Affebinus, when he came to reflect on what he had done, convinced of the who, tho' poor, was yet well descended, and had been virtuously educated. After a violent Struggle, he forced her; but chancing to pend upon, resolves to make Reparation drop his Ring. Pampbila secur'd it, as think-

ing it might be a means of discovering some and promises to marry the Girl, Thus all is

dat omne. Sy. Red-

det omne, modo ta-

ce, ac fequere me bac. SA. Sequor.

CT. Heus, beus, Syre. SY. Hem, quid eft? CT. Ob-fe.ro bercle, absol-

bominem, ne fi fic

patrem, arque ego

# Tae P. TERENTII ADELPHI.

SA. At ut omne reddat. Sy. omne reddet, tace modo, | SA. At fac ut redac sequere hac. SA, sequor.

CT. Heus, heus, Syre. Sy. hem, quid eft? CT. obsecro

hercle, hominem istum impurissimum Quamprimum absolvitote, ne, si magis irritatus siet, Aliqua ad patrem hoc permanet, atque ego tum per-

petuò perierim. [oblecta interim, 20 Non fiet: bono animo es. tu cum illa te intus istum impurissimum

Et lectulos jube sterni nobis, & parari cætera. Ego jam transacta re convortam me domumcum opsonio. magis irritatus, boc CT. Ita quæso: quando hoc bene successit, hilarem permaner aliqua ad

hunc fumamus diem.

hunc sumamus diem. | tum perpetus perierim. Sy. Non fiet : es bono animo : tu interim oblecta te cum illa intus, & jube lectulos Berni nobis, & catera parari. Ego, re transacta, jam convertam me domum cum opsenio. Cr. Fac ita quaso: &, quando boc successit bene, sumamus bunc diem bilarem.

A N N O T A T I O N S.

mum cum opsonio. Donatus has upon this the following judicious Remark: Convortam, magnifice distum: verbum est enim magni Army. In this, therefore, we see the boast-westere se, dicitur, quem pompa præcedit: ut "when the ings go on prosperously with them." imperator proprie convertit exercitum. Et

describe him in the very same Terms that | boc Spectatur, ut moribus arrogantes ferei Ciefipho uses here. Cie. pro Cluent. 25. Quæ fint, quum lætantur. "Convortam carries pecunia simulatque ad eum delata est, bomo impurissimus statim cæpit in ejusmodi mente pression, for it is a word peculiar to a cogitatione versari: nibil esse suis rationibus utilius.

22 Ego jam transasta re convortam me do-

#### ACTUS III. SCENA I.

ARGUMENTUM.

Solicitam inducit Sostratam, ob filiæ, quæ ex Æschino gravida est, vicinum partum.

SOSTRATA, CANTHARA. ORDO. OBsecro, mea nutrix, quid nunc fiet? Ca. quid fiet, So. O Bsecro, mea cipiunt primulum. rogas? Rectè ædepol, spero. So. modò dolores, mea tu, oc- CA. Rogat, quid CA. Jam nunc times, quasi nunquam adfueris, nun- fiet? adepol spero quam tute pepereris. modo dolores primu-

lum occipiunt. CA. Jam nunc times, quasi nunquam adfueris in partu, quasi tute nunquam pepereris. ANNOTATIONS.

with Child; and the Mother is here intro- he reads thus: duced full of Anxiety, because her painful Moments feem to be just at hand.

2 Modo dolores, mea tu. These Words, which, in almost all Editions, have been ascribed to Softrata, Tanaquil Faber contends

hush and quiet; Pampbila, mean time, proves | must belong to the Nurse. The whole Passage

So. Obsecro, mea nutrix, quid nunc set? CA. Quid siet, rogas? Rette, cedepol, spero. Modo dolores, mea tu, occipiunt primulum. Jam

Soft. Alas! I have nobody with me, we're all alone: Geta too is absent; nor is there a Soul to send for the Midwife, or call Eschinus.

Gant. He'll be here presently, I know: for he never suffers one

Day to pass without coming.

Soft. He's my only Confolation amidst all my Missortunes.

Cant. It could not have happened better, as the thing is, Miffress, than that, as your Daughter was forced, it should be by one fo much of a Gentleman, of so noble and generous a Spirit, and so well descended.

Soft. 'Tis, indeed, as you fay, Nurse: pray Heaven he may be preserved to us.

ANNOTATIONS.

nunquam tute pepereris. But besides that this last Line does not come Words, therefore, may be thus paraphras'd: in so well, as if we suppose, Modo delores, mea tu, to be faid by Softrata; the very Expression, mea tu, is too familiar from a Servant to her Miffress.

8 E re nata, &c. In this manner, fays

Jam nune times, quasi nunquam adfueris, to us contrary to our Inclination, as in the present Case, the Virgin's Misfortune. The E re nata, i. c. postquam res ita nata erat, ut nimirum filize tuæ offerretur vitium : melius fieri baud potuit, i. e. malum illud ad majorem falutem converti non potuit, quam quod ad Æfchinum attinet, illum effe ta-Donains, we speak of things which happen lem. This Congratulation from Cantbara

### ACT III. SCENE II.

ARGUMENT.

In this Scene, Geta, a faithful Servent of Sostrata, relates, with great Concern, how Æschinus, forgetting his first Love and abandoning an Athenian Virgin, whom he had debauch'd, bad taken a Music-Girl by force from a Cock-bawd.

GETA, SOSTRATA, CANTHARA.

Geta. NOW is our Misfortune fuch, that were all Mankind to combine and unite their Counfels for a Remedy to this Difaster which has happened to me, my Mistress, and her Daughter, all would be ineffectual. How wretched a Situation is this! So mamy Calamities befet us at once, out of which it is impossible for us to extricate ourselves. Violence, Poverty, Injustice, Solitude, Infamy: What a base Age! O the Wickedness of Men! O sacrilegious Race! O perfidious Man! can then be such as age. Soft.

ANNOTATIONS.

The Poet, by the short Conversation between Canthara and Sostrata, in the preceding Scene, prepares for what is to happen of the Music-Girl by force. It was natural enough for him to conclude, that all this was done on his own account; and that the Music-Girl must be some new Mistress he had mily, and praying to Heaven for his Safety, fallen in love with. Geta, who was Sastrata's Servant, one well affected to the Family, and along the Street where Sarvie fixed when whose Labour and Industry was their chief along the Street where Sannie fived, when whose Labour and Industry was their chief

ram, babeo nemi-

nem, fumus folæ:

Geta autem non adest bic, nec ullus alius, quem mittam ad obstetricem, nec

qui accersat Æf-chinum. CA. Pol

ORDO.

noftrum infortuni-

ferant omnia sua

raque, filiaque be-

So. Miseram me, neminem habeo, solæ sumus: Geta So. Heu me miseautem hic non adeft:

Nec quem ad obstetricem mittam, nec qui accersat Æschinum.

CA. Pol is quidem jam hic aderit: nam nunquam unum intermittit diem, fremedium. Quin semper veniat. So solus mearum miseriarum est chinum.

CA. E re nata melius fieri haud potuit, quam factum eft, is quidem jam ad-[potiffimum, quam intermittie hera

Oblatum quando vitium est, quod ad illum attinet unum diem, quin Talem, tali genere atque animo, natum ex tanta familia miliâ. 10 dium mearum mife-

So. Ita polest, ut dicis. salvus nobis, Deos quæso, ut siet. riarum. CA. Haud potuit fieri melius

è re nata, quam est factum, bera; quando vitium est oblatum filize tuz, quod attinet, potif-simum ad illum talem, tali genere, atque animo, & natum ex tanta samilia. So. Pol est ita, ut dicis. Quafo Deos, ut fit falous nobis.

ANNOTATIONS.

to Softrata, is for this reason brought in here | 10 Tali genere, ex tanta familia. Genue,

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Non bercle ex re ifius me infligafti, Demipho.

by the Poet, that the shock which Geta's Relation gives in the following Scene, might appear the greater. Bentley reads, E re nate, which he explains, Ex commodo filiæ tuæ, which he explains, Ex commodo filiæ tuæ, the should fire potuit, quam factum est. So Phormio V. 7. 76.

Non herely are religious middle filia for the should be should filia the should fire potuit. The should be should filia the should fire potuit. The should be should filia the should be should b

### ACTUS III. SCENA II.

ARGUMENTUM.

Hic Geta, Sostratæ servus fidelis, vehementer commotus, refert quomodo Æschinus alio amore captus, puellam lenoni eripuerit, deserta ac spreta Attica virgine.

GETA, SOSTRATA, CANTHARA.

NUNC illud est, quod, si omnes omnia sua con-Atque huic malo falutem quærant, auxilii nihil afum, quod, fi omQuod mihique, heræque, filiæque herili eft. væ mifero

mihi!
Tot res repentè circumvallant, unde emergi non potest, rant falutem buic
Vis, egestas, injustitia, solitudo, infamia.

Section de la compana secrilera la hoctum mibique, be-

Hoccine seclum? ô scelera! ô genera sacrilega! ô hominem impium!

rili, afferant nibil auxilli. Væ misero mibi! Tot res repente circumvallant nos, unde non potest emergi, vis, ogestas, injustitia, solitudo, infamia. Hoccine est seclum? O scelera! O genera sacriloga! O bominem impium!

ANNOTATIONS. Support, bewails bitterly this alarming was now quite alienated from them, Want Misfortune. Afichinus, in all probability, and Infamy threatened them; nor was the Soft. Alas! What can be the meaning of Geta's haftening to us in

fuch a Fright?

Get. Whom neither Honour, nor Oaths, nor common Humanity, have been able to restrain, or soften to Pity; nor that the poor young Creature, whom he fo shamefully abused, was big with Child by him, and near her Time.

Soft. I don't well understand what he fays. Can. Let us, pray, Softrata, go a little nearer.

Get. Wretch that I am! I'm almost bereft of my Senses, so far has my Anger transported me. There is nothing I fo much wish for, as to meet the whole Family of them, that I may discharge all my Vengeance against them, while the Wound is fresh; for I would contentedly incur any Punishment to obtain but my full Revenge. First of all, I'd tear out the Soul of the old Wretch, who produced that Monster of Wickedness; and then as for Syrus, the Prompter to this Mischief, ah, what Torments would I not invent for him? I'd first snatch him by the middle, then dash his Head against the ground, and strew the Way with his Brains. fweet Youth himself, I'd tear his Eyes out, and afterwards tumble him over some Precipice. The rest I'd rush upon, drive them before me, drag them, trample on them, and crush them to pieces. But why do I linger to inform my Miftress of her Misfortune?

Soft. Let us call him back: Geta!

Get. Pish, let me alone, whoever you are.

Soft. 'Tis Softrata.

Get. Where is she? 'Tis you I want, and am looking for. It is very fortunate that I have met you, Mistress.

Soft. What's the matter? Why do you tremble?

Get. Alas!

Soft. Why do you hurry yourself so? Take Breath a little, Geta.

### ANNOTATIONS.

the matter.

15 Satis mibi id babeam Supplicii, dum il-Is ulcifear modo. It is not easy to ascertain the proper Sense of these Words. The more general and received way of explaining them is thus, " That he would be fatisfied and " think it Punishment enough, could he " but take what Revenge upon them he " pleas'd." . But this is flat, and feems to earry with it no confistent Meaning. Madam Dacier, therefore, endeavours to give them another turn : " En verité ( fays foe) " ce feroit là un chose bien surprenante que " Geta crût ces gens là affez punis, s'il avoit " arrache le cœur à l'un, & ecrase le tête à | " have my Revenge on them."

Calamity such as admitted any Alleviation. "baberem id supplicii, signifie, je suffrirois These his Complaints are overheard by So- "tel supplice que l'on woudroit." Donatus strata, who goes up to him to know what is seems to have taken the Words in the same fense, when he fays: " Moraliter loquitur: " nam fere quando quisquam irascitur, sibi " videtur fortis, tanquam qui plus audet." It may not, perhaps, be amis, to suppose that Geta, in the heat of Anger, speaks with too much Hurry and Inattention to be accurate; and, therefore, notwithstanding some little Difficulty in the Construction, we may very naturally suppose him speaking thus: "Nor " is there any thing I wish more, than to " have the whole Family in my power, that " I may discharge my Vengeance upon "them without Referve; for I care not what becomes of myself, if I can but

"l'autre. Je m'etonne que l'on n'ait senti 10 Seni animam exstinguerem ipsi. This que cela fait un tres mauvais sens. Satis may be understood either of Demea or Micio,

quideam of, propter

So. Me miseram, quidnam est, quod sic video timidum | So. O me miseram, & properantem Getam?

GE. Quem neque fides, neque jusiurandum, neque illum misericordia Repressit, neque reflexit, neque quod partus insta-

Cui miseræ indigne per vim vitium obtulerat. So, non

Satis quæ loquatur. CA. propiùs, obsecro, accedamus, que reflexit, neque Softrata. GE. ah,

Me miserum, vix sum compos animi, ita ardeo ira- mijera indigne ob-Nihil eft, quod malim, quam totam familiam dari mi- tule at vitium per hi obviam.

Ut iram hanc in eos evomam omnem, dum ægritudo qua ur. Ca. Ob-Satis mihi id habeam supplicii, dum illos ulciscar modò. /cero, Sofrata. oc-Seni animam primum exftinguerem ipfi, quitillud pro-

duxit scelus: Tum autem Syrum impulsorem, vah, quibus illum lacerarem modis!

Sublimem medium primum arriperem, & capite in quam totam fami-Ut cerebro dispergat viam.

Adolescenti ipsi eriperem oculos, post hæc præcipitem

Cæteros ruerem, agerem, raperem, tunderem, & pro-[cemus. Geta. GE. hem, supplicii mibi, dum sternerem.

Sed cesso hoc malo heram impertiri propere? So. revo- mudo akiscar illos. Quisquis es, fine me. So. ego sum Sostrata. GE. ubi ea Primum entingueest? teipsam quærito:

Te exspecto. oppido opportune te obtulisti mi ob- illud scelus. Tum Hera. So. quid eft? quid trepidas? GE. hei mihi! autem quod ad Sy-So. quid festinas, mi Geta?

n, neque il-[bat prope, perantem? Gr. Quem neque fides, neque jusjurandum, neque mifericordia, r.preffit illum, ne. [cundia. | quod partus prope vim. So. Non fa. [hæc eft recens : tis intelligo que lacolamus propius. Cz. Ab me m fe-16 rum, wix fum compos animi, aides ita ira.undia. El [terram statuerem, mbil, quod molim, liam, dari obviam mibi, ut evoman lanc omnem iram 20 in eos, dum ægritudo i ac eft recens ? rem animam ipfi [viam, feni, qui produtit rum, 25 vab, quibus modis

lacerarem illum! primum arriperem medium foblimem, & flatuerem cum cupite in terram, ut dispergat viam cerebro. Eriperem meatum jostimem, & patuerem caur opitet : ruerem, agerem, raperem, tunderem, & prosternerem cæteros. Sed cosso propere impertiri beram
boc malo? So. Rewocemus. Geta. Gr. Hem, quisquis es, sine me. So. Ego sun Sostrata.
Gr. Ubi ea est? Quærito teipsam: exspecto te. Obiulisti te obviam mibi oppido opportune,
bera. So. Quid est? Quid trepidas? Gr. Hei mibi! So. Quid sessions, mi Geta?

#### ANNOTATIONS.

because producit will refer either to the be- ought to be, Acriperen, & flatuerem capite getting or educating of Æschinus. It will, in terram, ut dispergeret. however, have a better Effect, if we apply it to Demca. Geta, in the heat of his Passion, talks at random, without regard to nice difcriminating Circumstances. How much foever Demea might disapprove of his Son's himself irrefishibly strong. Behaviour ; Geta, in his present Fury, thinks it Crime enough that he begot him.

must have been dispergeret: for that the La-tins never said, Illum invaderem ut interfici-am, but, at interfeceme: in like manner it 25 Quid f fina., mi G. ta? N thing can

21 Ruerer, agerem, raperem. Thefe are all Terms borrowed from the Art of War, and aptly chosen to fuit Geta's present Temper, who, in the heat of his Rage, thinks

2; Qu'fquis es, fine me. Madam Dacier observes upon this Place, that in Greece, 19 Ut cerebro dispergat viam. Tanaquil the People often took a p'essure to st p and Faber observes, that the original Reading detain Servants in the Streets, that they

Get. Quite -Soft. What, quite!

Get. Ruin'd! undone!

Soft. Say, for Heaven's fake, what's the matter?

Get. Now! -

Soft. What now, Geta?

Get. Æschinus -Soft. What of him?

Get. Is no more attach'd to our Family.

Soft. Ah! undone! Why fo? Get. He has got another Mistress.

Soft. Wretch that I am.

Get. Nor does he affect to conceal it: He himself openly forc'd her from the Bawd.

Soft. Are you perfectly fure of this?

Get. Perfectly fure! I myself was an Eye-witness to it, Softrata.

Soft. Unhappy Wretch that I am! What can one believe now, or whom? What, our Eschinus! the very Life of us all; our only Hope and Support, who fwore that it would be impossible for him ever to live a fingle Day without her; who faid he would place the Infant on his Father's Knees, and in that manner conjure him to give his Confent to their Marriage!

Get. Mistress, forbear your Tears, and let us rather consult what is best to be done in the present Conjuncture; whether we should

fubmit patiently, or discover it to some Friend.

Can. Ah, ah, Man, have you lost your Seuses quite? Is this a

Business to make known to any one?

Get. I indeed think not. For, first, it is evident that he is now wholly alienated from us. If therefore we make the thing public, he'll deny it, I know very well. Your Reputation, and the Honour and Repose of your Daughter will suffer. Nay, should he even confess all, as his Affections are now with another, it were not pru-

dent

### ANNOTATIONS.

exceed the Justness and Masterly Strokes of | in spite of ourselves, will be broken and abrupt, this Description. Geta, when he comes to and Breath seems to fail us in uttering our acquaint his Mistress with the Misfortune Words. that had befallen her, as he knew how much pain it must give her, finds himself almost deprived of the Power of Speech. He was too much shock'd to be able to express himfelf any otherwise than in fingle Words, or broken and interrupted Sentences. Hei mibi prorsus—periimus! aclum est—Jam
—Eschinus,— &c. This, almost every one's Experience can inform him to be Nature itself. For in speaking with another, especially where awed by Friendship and Respect; whatever we say with Reluctance,

30 A lenone ipsus eripuit palam. Donatus's remark upon this Passage is well worth the transcribing, as it discovers a hidden Art in the Poet, that might otherwise escape our Notice. "Sic nuntiat, ut ultima pejora " fint. Et his argumentis vult probare, quod " immodice amavit Æschinus, qui plus quam " virginem, id ipsum quod pudor nee horta-" tur, nec confulit, amat. Quis autem ma-" honestum amorem, ab lenone amet? hoc " etenim fignificat meretricem. Ergo non or foresce will be disagreeable, and give pain, " honestum, sed ab lenone: non per alium, comes out with great difficulty. Our Speech, " fed ipfus; nec emit, aut abduxit, fed ob " impatientiam Animam recipe. GE. prorfus. So. quid iftue prorfus Recipe common. ergo est? GE. periimus.

Actum eft. So. eloquere ergo, obsecro te, quid fit. GE. prorfus? GE. Pejam. So. quid jam, Geta?

GE. Æschinus, So. quid is ergo? GE. alienus est ab So. Obsecro te ergo nostrâ familiâ. So. hem,

Perii, quare? GE. amari occepit aliam. So. væ miseræ Quid jam, Gete?

GE. Neque id occulte fert. à lenone ipsus eripuit palam. Ef ofienus ab mo-So. Satin' hoc certum eft? GE. certum. hisce oculis fra fomilia. So. egomet vidi, Sostrata. So. ah.

Me miseram? quid credas jam? aut cui credas? nostrumne Æschinum, Tomnes fitæ feræ mibi!

Nostram vitam omnium, in quo nostræ spes opesque Neque fert id oc-Erant, qui fine hac jurabat se unum nunquam victurum eripuit puellam

Qui se in sui gremio positurum puerum dicebat patris, Gr. Est certum. Ita obsecraturum, ut liceret hanc sibi uxorem ducere ! Egomet vidi bif-GE. Hera, lacrumas mitte, ac potius, quod ad hanc e oculis, Softrato. rem opus est, porro prospice.

Patiamurne, an narremus cuipiam? CA. au, au, mi jam? Aut cui cre-[quidem non placet, das? Noftrumne homo, fanusne es? an

Hoc proferendum tibi videtur esse usquam? GE. mihi ta, nostram vitam Jam primum, illum alieno animo à nobis esse, res ipsa omnium, in quo om-

Nunc si hoc palàm proferimus, ille inficias ibit, sat scio; pesque erant sita, Tua fama, & gnatæ vita in dubium veniet. tum si quam victurum u-

Fateatur, cum amet aliam, non est utile hanc illi dari. qui dicebat se posi-

gremio sui patris, obsecraturum ita, ut liceret sibi ducere banc uxorem! Gr. Hera, mitte lacrymas, ac potius porro prospice quod est opus ad banc rem : patiamurne, an narremus cuiquam? CA. Au, au, mi bomo, fanujne es ? An boc videtur tibi effe ufquam proferendum ? Gt. Non quidem placet mibi. Jam primum ipfa res indicat illam effe animo alieno à nobis. Nunc fi proferimus boc palam, ille, sat scio, ibit inficias; tua sama. S vita gnatæ veniet in dubium t tum si maxime sateatur, cum amet aliam, non est utile banc dari illi. ANNOTATIONS.

only manner in which it feem'd capable of being express'd. This, indeed, is the Perfection of Art, to employ it with that Prulike Circumstances.

" impatientiam valde amantis eripuit. Ne- 32 Noftrumne Æfcbinum. There is a par-" que id occulte, ut qui celaret factum, tan- ticular Emphasis and Beauty in the Addition " quam fatisfacturus uxori videretur; fed of noftrum to Afcbinus's Name. This fingle " palam." The Reader, perhaps, will be word affembles a Croud of tender Ideas. One furprifed to find so much Art and Judgment is insensibly led to reflect upon all the enin a Passage that appear'd to him quite easy dearing Instances of Æschinus's Love and and unaffected: nay, and expressed in the Generosity. Hence Softrata's Distress appears in a stronger Light, and the Compassion of the Spectators begins to be warmly engaged for her.

dence and Reserve, that it appears not to have 35 Qui se in sui gremio positurum puerum any hand in the Composition; and it is a dicebut patris. Not to meddle with the Disfure fign the Poet has attain'd this, when putes and Cavils of Commentators, with rethings are told in the very Words, which spect either to the Reading or Construction of every one thinks he would use himself in the this Passage; I think it enough to propose the following Explanation of it from

Westerbovius,

Gr. Prorfus. So. Quid ergo of iftuc riimus. aclum eft. GE. Afcbinus, So. Hem, perii, quare? GE. Occepit amare aliam. So. Væ mi. lenone. boc fatis certum? So. Ab, me mife-40 nes noftræ fpes onum diem fine bac,

dent to give him your Daughter: For which reason, I think, we ought at any rate to keep all fecret.

Soft. Ah, by no means! I'll not do it. Get. What do you refolve upon then?

Soft. I'll make it public.

Get. Ha, Softrata! take care what you do.

Soft. The thing can't be worse than it is already. For first, she has no Fortune: then besides, she has lost that which might have ferved instead of a Fortune: she cannot now be made to pass for a Maid: and should he deny it, I have still this Resource; the Ring which he loft in the Struggle will witness against him. In fine, as I am conscious to myself that there is no Reproach on my side, and that neither Avarice, nor any dishonourable View was the Cause of this Misfortune; I'll even venture to make it public, Geta.

Get. What can one fay? As you feem to speak with more Justness,

I readily yield.

Soft. Run, therefore, immediately to Hegio, her Kinfman, and tell him the whole Story exactly as it is: for he was our Simulus's best Friend, and has always behaved with great regard to us.

Get. For, truly, nobody else takes any notice of us.

Soft. Do you, Canthara, make haste to bring the Midwife, that the mayn't be wanting when we have occasion for her.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

turum, ut ex qua suscepisset hunc pue-

47 Quæ secunda ei dos erat, periit. The mena says: Ancients fet a great Value upon Chastity: that alone was often a sufficient Recommendation, and made one respected where Fortune and the Splendor of a Name were wanting. Thus, in the Phermio, Antipho complaining of the continual Anxiety he was under for fear of his Father's Displeasure, because he had married a Girl of no Fortune, is thus answer'd by Phedria, his Companion and Equal:

Ut ne addam quod fine sumptu, ingeniam, liberalem, naclus es :

Qued babes, ita ut voluifti, uxorem fine ma-

Westerbovius, as what sets it in a clear | Girls of lower Rank, and earnest to have and intelligible Light, "Qui dicebat, se them in Marriage. The Poets have taken of positurum puerum recens natum in grecare to paint them with Chassity unstain'd; " mio patris sui Micionis, atque ita obsecra- and this single Circumstance, they thought, turum, & patris misericordiam implora- carried in it a sufficient Vindication. Compare this with the two following Quotations from Plantus, Ampbit. II. 2. 209, where Ale-

> Non ego illam mibi dotem effe duco, qua dos dicitur :

Sed pudicitiam, & pudorem, & Sedatam cupidinem. Aul. 11. 2. 61.

En. At nibil eft dotis, quod dem. Mr. Ne duas :

Dummodo morata refle veniat, dotata est Satis.

" En. But I have no Fortune to give with " her. Mr. What then? give her none; " provided the is chafte, and of Merals un-" ftain'd, that is Fortune fufficient." Horace too, in that famous Ode of his, where We are not, therefore, to wonder, that in he gives fo fine a Description of the Innoancient Comedy, we so often meet with cence and virtuous Manners of the Scytbians, young Gentlemen of Fortune, in love with does not forget to mention it to their HoQuapropter quoquo pacto tacito est opus. So. ah, mi- Quapropter opus est nime gentium:

Non faciam. GE. quid ages? So. proferam. GE. hem, gentium: non famea Sostrata, vide quam rem agas.

So. Pejore res loco non potis est esse, quam in hoc, ages? So. Profequo nunc fita est.

Primum indotata est: tum præterea, quæ secunda ei quam rem agas. Periit: pro virgine dari nuptum non potest. hoc relli-tis esse in pejore lo-

quom eft, Si inficias ibit, testis mecum est annulus, quem ami- est nunc sita. Pri-Prostremò, quando ego conscia mihi sum, à me culpam effe hanc procul,

Nec precium, neque rem ullam intercessisse illa aut me periit : non potest indignam; Geta,

Experiar. GE. quid istic? accedo, ut melius dicas. So. reliquum, si ibit intu, quantum potes,

Abi, atque Hegioni cognato hujus rem enarrato om-Nam is nostro Simulo fuit summus, & nos coluit ma- quando

GE. Nam hercle alius nemo respicit nos. So. propera à me, & nec preci-Curre, obstetricem arcesse, ut, cum opus sit, ne in mo- um, neque ullam râ nobus fiet.

tacito quoquo pacto. Ab, minime So. 45 ciam. GE. Quid Idos erat, mea Softrata, vide [ferat. co, quam in boc, quo mum eft indotata : tum præterea, quæ 50 erat serunda dos ei, dari nuptum pro virgine. Hoc est nem ordine : fidias, annulus, quem amiserat, est testio Pofremo, mecum. [tu, mea Canthara: 55 conscia mibi, banc rem interceffiffe in-

dignam illa aut me ; experiar, Geta. GE. Quid iffic ? Accedo tibi, ut qui dicas melius. So. Tu abi, quantum potes, atque enarrato omnem rem ordine Hegioni, ecgnato bujus : nam is fuit sum-mus amicus nostro Simulo, & coluit nos maxime. Gr. Nam bercle nemo alius respicit nos. So. Propera tu, mea Canthara, curre, arceffe obstetricem, ut ne fit in mora nobis, cum

#### ANNOTATIONS.

chiefly regard in the Choice of their Wives.

L. 3. Ode 24. 17. Illie matre carentibus

Privignis mulier temperat innocens,

Nec dotata regit virum

Conjux, nec nitido fidit adultero.

Dos est magna, parentium Virtus, & metuens alterius viri

Certo fædere castitas ;

Et peccare nefas, aut pretium est mori. I have been the more large upon this, to shew that the ancient Comic Poets are liable to no Censure or Ridicule, for painting Manners so greatly different from ours.

52 Quid iffic? accedo ut melius dicas. These Words have greatly perplexed Commentators, chiefly because of the Difficulty feems most naturally to offer itself, is this; What are you about ? I beg you will refolve

nour, that Virtue and Chastity are what they on fomething better. But this would have chiefly regard in the Choice of their Wives. undoubtedly drawn from Softrata, if not a further Defence of her Defign, at least an express Declaration that she would not change it: whereas she speaks to Geta, as one who was come into her Opinion; and defires him to run and acquaint Hegio with the whole Affair. We are, therefore, under a Necesfity of explaining Geta's Answer, so as to make it imply an Affent; and this is what I have endeavoured to do. Quid istic! accedo tibi, ut qui dicas melius. " Say no more: " I submit to you, as one that seems to have " a juster Notion of what is best in the pre-"fent Exigence." Westerbovius supposes that Softrata had flewn fome Symptoms of Anger, and on that account explains, Ut melius dicas; ut bona verba loquaris: Raof reconciling them with what follows. The ther than offend you, or incur your displea-Sense generally received, and which, indeed, fure. But this, besides that it is too strain'd, would be no fatisfying Answer to Softrata.

### ACT III. SCENE III.

ARGUMENT.

Demea is in great Diffress, baving beard that his Son Ctelipho was present, when Æschinus carried off the Music-girl.

DEMEA. I'M perfectly distracted: I have heard that my Son Ctefipho was with Æschinus, at the carrying off of this Girl. It completes my Misfortune, if he should draw him too into Debauchery, who otherwise promises so fair. Where shall I inquire for him? I doubt they have carried him into some bad House: that profligate Brother of his has persuaded him, I do believe. But I see Syrus coming this way; he, probably, can inform me. But now I think on't, he's one of the Gang; if he perceives that I want him, the Rogue will never tell. I'll not let him fee my Defign.

ANNOTATIONS.

Demes is introduced here in great Concern, him from so dangerous a Companion. Mean-because he had been told that his other Son, time he spies Syrus, and as he can't guess Ctesspho. had also been present when Æschinus broke into the Cock-Bawd's House. He to draw the Secret from him. is afraid that this Youth, of whom he had conceived great Hopes, might be seduced by idoneus. Eugraphius seems to have read

his Brother, and give into the same De-baucheries. He therefore appears here con-fidering with himself where to seek for him, that he may carry him home, and remove Plautus, Stich. 5. 4, 38.

#### ACT SCENE III. IV.

ARGUMENT.

Ctelipho is praised, Micio and Æschinus are blamed; both by Syrus, who here exerts all his Cunning. Demea, again, is bigbly delighted, with hearing a recital of Ctelipho's Virtues.

Syrus. WE just now told the Old Gentleman the whole Exploit, as it had been conducted. I never faw any thing better pleased in my Life.

Dem. My God! The Folly of the Man!

Syr. He commended his Son, and thank'd me, who put him upon the Project. Dem. ANNOTATIONS.

This Scene is one of the most diverting in the whole Play, and represents how Men of a severe rigid Character, tenacious of Virtue and Honesty, are generally ridicul'd or hated, wherever they come. In the second A& Afchinus and Syrus, followed by Sannio, went to the Forum to look for Micio. They had told him by this time the whole Affair as it happened; and the old Man, far from being angry, was rather delighted with the

Humour of the Thing, and told down the Money immediately, to discharge Sannio. As he imagined the young Sparks, pleafed that their Project had succeeded, would like to spend the Day in Mirth and Jollity; he moreover gives Syrus half a Mina to lay out on Provisions, &c. Thefe he had brought home, and is preparing to have them dreffed, when he is accorded by Demea. The Converfation is full of Humour and Variety, and perhaps

### ACTUS III. SCENA III.

ARGUMENTUM.

Male est Demeæ, quod filium Ctesiphonem audiverit una adfuisse; cum eriperet mulierem Æschinus.

DEMEA

DIsperii. Ctesiphonem audivi filium Una fuiffe in raptione cum Æschino. Id misero restat mihi mali, si illum potest, Qui alicui rei est, etiam ad nequitiem eum abducere. Ubi ego illum quæram? credo abductum in ganeum Aliquo. persuasit ille impurus, sat scio; Sed eccum Syrum ire video. hinc scibo jam, ubi siet. Atque hercle hic de grege illo est: si me senserit Eum quæritare, nunquam dicet carnufex. Non oftendam id me velle.

ORDO. Isperii. Audivi filium Cte-Jiphonem una fulle cum Afebine in rap tione. Id mali reftat mibi mife e, fi potest 6 eft aptus alicui rei, abducere inquam etiam eum ad nequitiam. Ubi ego que-ram illum? Credo eum esse abduchim

Ille impurus persuasit ei, sat scio. Sed eccum video Syrum ire. Jam scibo bine, ubi sit : at bercle bic est de illo grege. Si carnifex senserit me quæritare eum, nunquam dicet. Non ostendam me

ANNOTATIONS.

Conversation with Micio: Non fratrem rei bic quoque excusata voluntas est Ctestephonis, cui dare operam videt, ruri effe parcum ac fo- a majore fratre et improbi ingesta sit persuasione

6 Persuasit ille impurus. Suademus faci-

Nolo ego nos pro summo bibere: nulli rei cri- lia persuademus difficilia. Et suadere famus postea. Impurus Demea himself too says above, in his first autem pro improbo ponitur apud Terentium. Et nequitia. Donat.

#### SCENA IV. ACTUS III.

ARGUMENTUM.

Commendatur Ctesipho, vituperanter Micio Aschinus: callide utrumque Syrus facit. Demea autem narratione virtutum Ctesiphonis plurimum gaudet.

SYRUS, DEMEA.

Mnem rem modò feni, Quo pacto haberet, enarramus ordine. Nil quidquam vidi lætius. DE. proh Jupiter, Hominis stultitiam! Sy. collaudavit filium: Mihi, qui id dediffem confilium, egit gratias. SY. | Narramus modo cm -

ORDO.

nem rem ordine fini, quo pacto baberet fe: vidi nil quidquam lætius. DE. Prob 5 Jupiter, fultiam bo-

minis! Sy. Collaudavit filium: egit gratias mibi, qui dedissem id consilium.

A N N O T A T I O N S.

perhaps one of the best conducted in all Teres of a cunning Slave, who, taking advantage of the old Gentleman's Bias, exposes him all the towards his favourite Son; the Pleasure the while to the Ridicule of the Spectators. he takes t encourage a Discourse that flatters his Partiality; and the artful Management Tense for ennarravimus. This Figure, in its

Dem. I shall burft.

Syr. He told down the Money directly, and gave me, moreover, a Piece and Half to spend; that's laid out as I could wish.

Dem. So! if you would have any thing done to purpose, leave it

to this Gentleman.

Syr. Ha, Demea! I did not see you: how goes it?

Dem. How should it go? I can't enough wonder at your manner

of living.

Syr. Silly enough, truly, not to diffemble, and abfurd. (To Dromo within.) Dromo, gut and scale the rest of the Fish : let the great Conger-Eel play a little in the Water; when I come back, he shall be boned; not before.

Dem. Are Enormities like these to be endur'd?

Syr. Indeed, I don't half like them; nay, I often exclaim against

them. Stephanio, fee that the falt Fish are well foak'd.

Dem. Good God! Is this done on purpose, or does he imagine it will be to his Credit to ruin his Son? Wretch that I am! methinks I fee the Day when this young Spark will be obliged to run away for want, and lift himself for a Soldier.

Syr. O Demea! that, indeed, is being wife, not only to take care

of the present, but look forward, also, into what's to come.

Dem. What! Is this Musick-girl now with you?

Syr. For certain: the's within.

Dem. Why, fure, he don't defign to keep her at home?

Syr. Nay, I believe he's mad enough.

Dem. Is is possible?

Syr. The foolish Lenity of his Father, and an Easiness greatly to be blamed.

Dem. Why, truly, I'm quite ashamed and forry for my Brother. Syr. There's too great Difference; nor do I say it, Demea, because you are here present; there is by far too great a Difference between you. You, in every thing, are Wisdom itself: he's a mere Dreamer. Would you suffer your Son to go on in this way?

Dem. I fuffer him? Or would I not have smelt him out, think ye

fix whole Months, before he attempted any fuch Project?

ANNOTATIONS.

bis, meaque negotia videbis, meque diis adjuthe Indicative is put for the Imperative.

here fignifies their Conduct, Procedure, or

Manner of living.

original Signification, implies a Change of ing here, to observe how Syrus divides his Order, from ἐναλλάττω, permuto; and re- Discourse between Demea and the Servants fpects either the Number, Gender, Mood, to whom he had given the Fish in charge. Person, or Tense. Instances of it are innumerable. Thus Cicero ad Trebat. Sed water there's Brother. The Rogue knew he was but little regarded among them, and that vantibus ante brumam exspectabis; instead of makes him the more presuming, as Servants vide, vale, exspecta. Where the Future of are always apt to be in these Cases. The Poet too has fo contrived it, as to raise De-11 Vostram nequeo mirari fatis rationem. Ratio mea's Astonishment still more, and fill him with Reflections of the approaching Ruin that threatened his Brother's Family. Conger 14 Congrum issum maxumum. It is divert- or congrus was a Fish of the nature of a

Syr.

DE. Difrumpor. SY.

Adnumeravit argen-

tum illico: dedit pra-

terea dimidium minæ

DE. Difrumpor. Sy. argentum adnumeravit illico: Dedit præterea in sumtum dimidium minæ: Id distributum sanè est ex sententià. DE. hem, in sumptum : Sant id Huic mandes, si quid recte curatum velis. eft distributum ex fen-Sy. Ehem Demea, haud aspexeram te: quid agitur? 10 gentia. DE. Hem, fi DE. Quid agatur? vostram nequeo amrari satis Rationem, Sy. est hercle inepta, ne dicam dolo, Atque absurda. Pisces cæteros purga, Dromo: Congrum istum maxumum in aquâ finito ludere Tantisper: ubi ego rediero, exossabitur; Priùs nolo. De. hæccine flagitia? Sy. mihi quidem fram rationem. Sy. non placent:

Et clamo sæpe. Salsamenta hæc, Stephanio, Fac macerentur pulchre. Dr. Dî vostram fidem; Utrum studione id sibi habet, an laudi putat Fore, si perdiderit gnatum? væ misero mihi! Videre videor jam diem illum, cum hinc egens Profugiet aliquò militatum. Sy. ô Demea, Istuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modò est, Videre, sed etiam illa, quæ futura funt, Prospicere. DE. quid? istac jam penes vos saltria est? Sy. Ellam intus. DE. eho, an domi eft habiturus ? faljamenia maceren-

Sy. credo, ut est Dementia. DE. hæccine? fieri? Sy. inepta lenitas Patris, & facilitas prava. DE. fratris me quidem Pudet, pigetque. Sy. nimium inter vos, Demea, ac Non quia ades præsens, dico hoc, pernimium interest. misero mibi! videor Tu, quantus quantus, nihil nifi fapientia es : Ille fomnium. fineres verò illum tu tuum Facere hæc? DE. finerem illum? aut non fex totis tum. Sy. O Demea,

mensibus
Priùs olsecissem, quam ille quidquam cœperit?

prospicere illa, quæ sunt sutura. Dr. Quid? An issæe psaltria est jam penes vos? Sv. Ellam intus. Dr. Ebo, an est babiturus cam domi? Sy. Credo, ut dementia est. Dr. Hæccine fieri? Sy. Inepta linitas patris & facilitas prava facit. Dr. Quidem pudet pigetque me fratris. Sy. Nimium, Demea, inter vos, ac non dico boc, quia ades præsens, pernimium interest. Tu quantus quantus, es nibil nisi sapientia: ille somnium: an vero tu fineres illum tuum facere bæc ? DE. Sinerem illum ? Aut non olfseissem sex totis mensibus, priusquam ille cerperit quidquam ?

ANNOTATIONS.

large over-grown Eel. It was in great efleem among Men of a delicate Tafte. They fem? The Poet has purposely contrived in ly brought over alive.

21 Videre videor, &c. A Way of speaking somewhat fingular, yet not without Example. Cicero Fam. 16. 21. Quemodo ego mibi nune ante oculos tuum jucundissimum conspectum propono? videor enim videre ementem te rufticas res, cum villico loquentem, in lacinia servantem ex mensa secunda semina,

33 An non fex totis mensibus prius olfeciscame mostly from Sicyon, and were general- this Scene to make Demea appear in the most ridiculous Light pessible. Syrus extols his Wildom, and pretends to admire him greatly, but manifestly fneers all the while. Demea seems to have no Suspicion, but that he is ferious : for Men of his Character are apt to put a great Value upon themselves, and implicitly swallow every kind of Praise, because they think they deserve it. The Poet

velis quid curatum recte, mandes buice Sy. Ebem Demea, band aspexeram te: quid agitur? DE. Hercle est inepea, ne dicam dolo, atque ab-Surda. Dromo, purga cateros pisces: finito istum maximum con-20 grum ludere tantifper in aqua : ubi ego rediero, exossabitur ; nolo prius. DE. Heccine flagitia? Sy. Quidem non placent mibi : & clamo fape ; Stephano, facut bac tur pulcbre. Dz. Dii vestram fidem ; u-trumne babet id studio fibi : an putat fore laudi, si perdi-derit gnatum? Væ 31 jam videreillum diem. cum egens profugiet binc aliquo militaSy. Need I to be told of your Forefight?

Dem. Pray Heaven he may be always fuch as he is at present. Syr. As Fathers breed up their Sons, fo they generally prove. Dem. But about this Son of mine: Have you feen him to-day?

Syr. Who, your Son ?-I'll dispatch him into the Country.-I fancy he's hard at work in the Fields, by this time.

Dem. Are you fure he's there?

Syr. Sure? when I went so far with him myself.

Dem. That's well: I was afraid he might be loitering here somewhere.

Syr. And in a mighty Passion too.

Dem. For what?

Syr. He fell a scolding at his Brother in the Forum, about this Musick-girl.

Dem. Say you fo, indeed?

Syr. He did; and in very free Language too. For as by chance we were telling down the Money, the Gentleman came unexpectedly upon us: So, Æschinus, cry'd he, Are these your ways? Are you not ashamed to dishonour our Family by such Courses?

Dem. Oh, I weep for Joy.

Syr. 'Tis not the Money only that you destroy, but your very Life, your good Name.

Dem. Heaven preserve him; I hope he'll be like his Forefathers.

Syr. No doubt of it.

Dem. Syrus, he's full of these Maxims.

Syr. Well he may; he had one at home to teach him.

Dem. I do it with all the Care I am able; I overlook nothing, but endeavour to make Virtue habitual. In a Word, I tell him to look into the Lives of Men, as into a Glass, and thence to take Example. Do this-

Syr. Perfectly well! Dem. Shun that-

Sy. Excellent!

Dem. This is praise-worthy-Syr. There you have it again.

Dem. That were blameable-

### ANNOTATIONS.

gives an Instance of this Weakness in the a kind of Whisper, turning to the Spectators. Passage now referred to. Demea imagines 42 Vah, nibil reticuit. Syrus, as he knew himself a Man of too great Quickness and Penetration to be deceived. It were impoffible for his Son to make a falfe Step, but he would discover it immediately; nay, could discern the very first Inclinations and Propenfities to go aftray. This must be highly entertaining to the Reader, who knows the while that Ciefipho is chiefly in fault, and that this fo very wife Father is the Dupe of the whole Family.

38 Abigam bunc rus. This Syrus fays in |

it would give Demea Joy to find that his Son Crefipho resembled him, takes care to omit no Circumstance that he thought would take with the old Man. Crefipho, though the younger Brother, attacks Æschinus, nor does the Disparity of Age keep him in awe, he makes no scruple to speak his Mind freely : nibil reticuit. This was the more agreeable to Demea, as it refembled perfectly his own Carriage towards his Brother Micio.

43 Intervenit bomo de improviso. Interve-

nires

so fic fit, ut eft munc

eum effe ibi ? Sv.

Ob, qui egomet produxi. DE. Eft op-

time : metui ne ba-

reret bic. Sy. At-

que produxi admodum iratum. DE.

Ob quid autem? Sy. Adortus est

forum de iftac pfal-

vero ? Sy. Vab,

reticuit nil: nam

Adortus eft

Sy. Vigilantiam tuam tu mihi narras? De. fic fiet 35 Sy. An tu norrae Modò, ut nunc est, quæso. Sy. ut quisque suum volt siam? Dr. Queesle, ita est.

DE. Quid eum; vidistin' hodie ? Sy. tuumne filium ? modo. Sy. Ut quif-(Abigam hunc rus) jamdudum aliquid ruri agere ar- ita eft. Dr. Quid optume eft. eum ? Vidiffine bo-

DE. Satin' fcis ibi effe? Sy. oh, qui egomet produxi. DE. die? Sy. Tuumne Metui, ne hæreret hic. Sy. atque iratum admodum. 40 filium ? (abigam bunc rus) arbitror DE. Quid autem? Sy. adortus jurgio fratrem apud forum eum jamdudum e-De pfaltria iftac. DE. ain' verò? Sy. vah, nil reticuit : gere aliquid ruri, Nam, ut numerabatur forte argentum, intervenit Homo de improviso: cœpit clamare; Æschîne, Hæccine flagitia facere te? hæc te admittere

Indigna genere nostro? DE. oh, oh, lacrumo gaudio. Sy. Non tu hoc argentum perdis, sed vitam tuam.

DE. Salvus fit: spero, est fimilis majorum suum. Sy.hui. DE. Syre præceptorum plenus iftorum ille. Sy. phy, Domi habuit, unde disceret. DE. fit sedulo: 50 fratrem jurgio-apud

Nil prætermitto: consuefacio: denique

Inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium Juheo, atque ex aliis sumere exemplum sibi.

Hoc facito. Sy. recte sane. DE. hoc fugito. Sy. callide. forte ut argentum DE. Hoc laudi est. Sy. istac res est. DE. hoc vitio datur. numerabatur, bomo interwenit de im-

proviso, caepit clamare: Æschine, oportuitne te facere bæc slagitia? Te admittere bæc indig-na nostro genere? Dz. Ob, ob, lacrumo gaudio. Sy. Tu non modo perdis boc argentum, sed perdis tuam vitam. Dz. Sit salvus: spero, est similis majorum suorum. Sy. Hui. Dz. Syre, ille est plenus istorum præceptorum. Sy. Phy, babuit domi unde disceret. Dz. Fit stulo: pretermitto nibil: consuesacio: denique jubeo illum inspicere in vitas omnium tanquam in speculum, atque sumere exemplum sibi ex aliis. Facito boc. Sv. Recte sane. Dr. Fugito boc. Sv. Callide. Dr. Hoc est laudi. Sv. Istac est res. Dr. Hoc datur vitio.

A N N O T A T I O N S.

supervenire, & opprimere in ipso actu eos, qui Dress and Manner that best becomes us: in rem celatam vellent. Et vide quam oratorie like manner, we ought to look into the Lives narret gestionem rei, quæ nunquam sacta of others, to learn what is infamous and reht: his enim fides fit. Donatus.

had before boafted fo highly.

- - - - Non fratrem widet

Rei dare operam, ruri esse parcum, ac so-brium?

Unde (fays Donatus) mira poetæ arte, & initia, & media, & postrema fibi congruunt atque

52 Inspicere, tanquam in speculum. Donatus feems to doubt, whether speculum comes in properly here, where the Poet speaks of examining into the Lives of other Men, to afcertain the proper Standard for our own Conduct. I think it enough to observe, that as we make use of a Glass to correct those Faults and Blemishes, which Cuttom or Negligence

nire, est in medio negotio, quafi ex infidiis | may have given us, and to find out the Air, proachful, and what on the contrary is laud-46 Lacrumo gaudio. We see that Demea able and praise-worthy; for we are sooner is here prone to believe every thing to the lapt to fee what is faulty in others, than in advantage of his favourite Son, of whom he ourfelves; because, in the one Case, we judge without Partiality, in the other, Self-love misleads us. Cicero, Off. I. 41. Non est incommodium, quale quodque eorum sit, ex aliis judicare: ut, si quid dedecat alios, vitemus Sipsi. Fit enim rescio quomodo, ut magis in aliis cernamus, quam in nobifmet ipsis, si quid delinquitur. This, I say, is what the Poet means by looking into the Lives of others, as into a Glass, not that they represent our Lives to us, as a Mirrour reflects the Objects placed before it.

54 Hoc facito, boc fugito, boc laudi eft, boc vitio datur. The Character of Demea is very natural, and very happily conducted. A Man of his Turn and Way of Life cannot

E 4

Syr. Admirable!

Syr. Why, truly, Sir, I am not at leisure to hear you out now; I have got some excellent Fish to dress, and must take care they ben't spoiled; for that were as great a Crime among us, Demea, as for you to neglect those Precepts you have been just inculcating. And, as far as I am able, I instruct my Fellow-Servants in the same Strain. This is too salt: that's quite burnt: this isn't wash'd enough: that's perfectly well: pray remember to do so another time. I am ever giving them the best Advice I can, according to my Capacity. In fine, Demea, I bid them look into their Dishes, as into a Glass, and tell them what they are to do. I confess that these, our Matters, are trisling enough; but what can one do? As the Man is, so we must study to humour him. Have you any thing else?

Dem. That you may learn more Wildom.

Syr. You are going into the Country, I suppose?

Dem. Directly.

Syr. For what should you do here? where, give you ever such good Advice, nobody regards it. [Exit.

Dem. I, indeed, go hence, fince he, for whose sake I came, is gone

ANNOTATIONS.

be supposed capable of instructing his Son in that part of Philosophy, which explain'd the Reasons of things; why some Actions were good, and some bad. His Lessons must be suited to his Pigure in Life; that of a plain Country Gentleman, who advises his Son to take Example from others, and points out what is praise-worthy or blameable in the several Characters within his Observation. To enter into all the Elegance and Beauty of this Passage, the Reader may compare it with what Horace says upon the same Subject. Sat. 4. Lib. I. where he evidently copies what our Poet says here; for he makes his Father give him the very same Instructions, as those of Demea to Ctesson. I shall transcribe the Passage at length. Verse 105.

--- Insuevit pater optimus boc me,
Ut sugerem exemplis vitiorum quæque notando.

Cum me bortaretur, parce, frugaliter, atque Viverem uti contentus co, qued mi ipse pa-

rasset:
Nonne vides, Albi ut male vivat silius?

Barus inops ? Magnum decumentum, ne patriam rem

Perdere quis velit. A turpi meretricis a-

Cum deterreret: Sestani dissimilis sis. Ne seguerer mæchas, concessa cum Venere utt Possem: deprensi non bella est fama Treboni, Aiebat. Sapiens vitatu quidque petitu Sit melius, causas reddet tibi: mi satis est, si

Traditum ab antiquis morem servare, tuamque

Dum custodis eges, witam famamque tueri. Incolumem possim; simul ac duraverit ætas Membra animumque tuum, nabis sine cortice. Sic me

Formabat puerum diclis : "Twas after this manner, that the best of " Fathers taught me to fhun Vice, pointing " out its Enormity by living Examples. "When he recommended Frugality and " good Oeconomy, and advised me to live contented with what he had provided for " me: Don't you fee, said he, the Misery " to which the Son of Albius, and indigent " Barus have reduced themselves? A re-" markable Lesson to deter young Men from " wasting their paternal Estates. When " he counselled me against the Love of pro-" fligate Women; Beware, said he, of the " Example of Sectanus. When he would " diffuade me from Gallantry with married " Women, and press me to seek only after " lawful Pleasures; You see how Trebonius " has loft his Reputation, ever fince his cri-" minal Intrigues were discovered. The " Philosophers, added the good Man, will " explain the Reasons why some things are " to be fought after, and others to be avoidSy. Probiffume. DE. porro autem. Sy. non hercles Sy. Probiffime. DE. 56 Porro autem. Sy. Hercle non eft mibi otium eft Nunc mihi auscultandi. pisces ex sententia nunc otium aufcul-Nactus sum: hi mihi ne corrumpantur, cautio est. tandi. Nactus fum Nam id nobis tam flagitium est, quam illa, Demea, pisces ex sententia: Non facere vobis, quæ modo dixti: es, quou ques,

Conservis ad eundem istunc præcipio modum.

Hoc salsum est, hoc adustum est, hoc lautum est parum est vobis no facere

Illud restè iterum sic memento: sedulo Non facere vobis, quæ modò dixti : &, quod queo, 60 corrumpantur. Nam Moneo, quæ possum pro mea sapientia. 64 ifi : &, quod queo, Postremò, tanquam in speculum, in patinas, Demea, pracipio conservis ad issunce andem modum. Inspicere jubeo, & moneo quid facto usu' sit. Hoc est salfum, boe est Inepta hæc esle, nos quæ facimus, sentio. Verum quid facias? ut homo est, ita morem geras.

Numquid vis? DE. mentem vobis meliorem dari. 69

Numquid vis? DE. mentem vobis meliorem dari. 69 Sy. Tu rus hinc ibis? De. recta. Sy. nam quid tu hic sedulo quæ possum Ubi, si quid bene præcipias, nemo obtemperet? [agas, pro mea sapientia. De. Ego verò hinc abeo, quando is, quamobrem huc beo inspicere in patinas tanquam in spe-

culum, & moneo quid usus sit facto. Sentio bæc, quæ nos facimus, esse inepta. Verum quid sacias? Ut bomo est, ita geras morem. Numquid wis? Dz. Mentem meliorem dari wobis. Sx. An tu ibis bine rus? Dz. Recta. Sx. Nam quid tu agas bic, ubi, si præcipias quid boni, nemo obtemperet? Dz. Ego wero abeo bine, quando is, quamobrem weneram buc,

#### ANNOTATIONS.

et ed. 'Tis enough, for a Man of my Con-jentia es; but here speaking of himself, he af-"dition, to observe the Train of Culture feets to talk diminutively. As if he had said, feets to talk diminutively. " a Child, he formed me to Virtue by his seasoning, are directed by Taste and Relish; Precepts." The Remark which Donatus gustu, & sapore. But this, perhaps, may makes here, is somewhat akin to that above: be refining too much.

"Non philosophice, sed civiliter monet."

"Mentem with the directed by Taste and Relish; perhaps, may makes here, is somewhat akin to that above: be refining too much.

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"Mentem with the directed by Taste and Relish; perhaps, may make here, is somewhat akin to the directed by Taste and Relish."

"Mentem with th Non philosophice, sed civiliter monet. 69 Mentem wobis meliorem dari. Demea Non enim dixit, boc bonum; sed, boc laudi maintains to the last, his Character of Surlief. Nec, boc malum; sed, vitio datur. ness and Rusticity. He will not answer in Ergo ut idiota & comicus pater, non ut the common Way, reste or valeas. "Sed " fapiens & præceptor."

to lose Patience; especially when Demea, after fo long and particular a Detail, comes out with porro autem, two Words that seem'd to threaten a long Discourse. He therefore interrupts him; and, to prevent his being any more teazed with these sage Lessons, turns all he had faid into Ridicule, by gravely applying the very Expressions Demea had used, to the Directions, he, in quality of Head- after it a Mark of Interrogation; and it is cook, gave the Servants under him.

" hic (says Donatus) ne vel abiens blandus 56 Non bercle ctium eft. Syrus now begins " effet, pro salutationibus ipsis amara sup-" ponit. Et memento etiam hunc eundem " infalutatum relinquere, qui adveniens nec " falutaverat, nec refalutaverat fratrem. " Meliorem autem pro bona ac tolerabili po-" fuit. Non enim bonam credit, ut melio-" rem optet." Sic Virgilius Georg. 3. 513.

Dii meliora piis, erroremque bostibus illum.
70 Tu rus binc ibis? This ought to have further to be observed, that these Interroga-64 Pro mea Sapientia. Syrus had said before tions are not so much from a view of Inforto Demea, Tu quantus quantus nibil mifi sapi- mation, as Admonition, when we want to

into the Country. He is my whole Care; he belongs to me. Since my Brother will have it so, let him look after that other Spark himfelf. But who's that I see at some distance there? Isn't it Hegio of our Ward? If I see right, it is the very same. Ah, a Man I have lived in Friendship with from a Child. Good Gods! How few have we, now-a-days, fuch Citizens as he? A Man of ancient Probity and Strictness; one, that would not for the World be guilty of any thing to give Offence. How I rejoice to find that there are still some Remains of this Race! Ah, now I think there's some Pleasure in Life. I'll wait for him here, to falute and have fome Discourse with him.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

infinuate to any one, whose Absente we de- cern himself about him, it was not so much fire, what they ought to do. His Question, lowing to any Indifference in his Temper, as therefore, implies an Advice: and he pronounces it with fach an Air, as shews that
he made no doubt, what he hinted at, would
be done; and approves of it too. For when
lately ready, Nam quid tu bic agas? which
is inforcing his Advice, and infinuating. Diftation of the Fewish tribes; a far fetch d.

Conjecture, for what Connection was there

clined to look after, and where there was nobody to controll him. But it was no eafy matter for him to forget Afchinus: it would not have looked like a Father, much lefs fuch a Father as Demea is represented to be. He therefore Ail shews how anxious he was ther Instance, with what a masserly judgate.

Conjecture, for what Connexion was there 73 Illum curo unum. The Poet conducts between the Aibenians and Jews ? It is more here with great Judgment: Demea means probable that this Number was derived from his favourite Son, whom he was more in- the twelve Months, into which the Year was

for him, and that if he did not any more con- ment the Poet handles his Subject. Megio is

### ACT III. SCENE V.

#### ARGUMENT.

Hegio here acquaints Demea, that Æschinus had debauch'd Softrata's Daughter, and now added to his other ili Usage, that of abandoning ber.

HEGIO, GETA, DEMEA, PAMPHILA.

Hegio. Mmortal Gods, a base Action, Geta! Is it, indeed, as you tell me?

Get. It is indeed.

Heg. That any thing so dishonourable should come from so worthy

ANNOTATIONS.

We have seen before, that Geta was dispatched by Sosirata, to acquaint Hegio, their Demea, who, in the former Scene, had spied Kinsman, of the Missortune that had befallen her Daughter. This he had accordingly up, overhears part of their Conversation; done. We see them here coming along together, and Hegio appears perfectly assonished Story of the Musick-girl, which he thought

Rus abiit: illum curo unum: ille ad me attinet. Quando ita volt frater, de istoc ipse viderit.

Sed quis illic est, quem video procul? estne Hegio 75 vult ita, ipse viderit de istoc. Sed quis est Tribulis noster? fi fatis cerno, is hercle est. vah, Homo amicus nobis jam inde à puero. Dî boni! Næ illusmodi jam magna nobis civium Penuria est. homo antiqua virtute ac fide: Haud cito mali quid ortum ex hoc fit publice. Quam gaudeo, ubi etiam hujus generis reliquias Restare video! vah, vivere etiam nunc lubet. Opperiar hominem hîc, ut falutem & conloquar.

abilit rus : curo illiano mnum ; ille attinet ad illic, quem video pre-cul? Estne Hegio noster tribulis? Si Satis cerno, bercle est is. Vab, bomo amicus nobis jam inde à puero. Dii boni! næ magna penuria est jam nobis civium illiusmodi. Homo an-

tiqua virtute ac fide. Haud cito quid mali ortum fit publice ex boc. Quam gaudeo, ubi video reliquias etiam hujus generis restare ! Vah, ceiam nunc libet vivere. Opperiur bominem bie, ut falutem & colloquar.

have flood the least Chance to meet with of the Cause itself, the very Character of any Regard or Notice from them. Terence the Man who managed it against them, must has, therefore, taken care to represent him heighten the Odium. By all these Circumin fuch a Light, as gives the greatest Weight stances, has the Poet provided against our to every thing he fays. He is a Man of the thinking the easy Consent of the Old Men ancient rigid Virtue, and ftricteft Probity, improbable, or too hafty. Demea himself, consequently must be dear to Demea; nor when he sees him at a Distance, speaks of

ANNOTATIONS. to act a very important Part: he must deal ship with them, which gave him still more with two Old Men upon an Affair of the greatest Nicety: their Interest too is so very opposite to his Demands, that no other than a Character of the highest Moment, would be a Character of the highest Moment. would he be less rever'd by Micio, who was him with the utmost Respect, as a Man whom naturally inclined to Justness, and of invin-cible Good-nature. He was, besides, their therefore, deny a just Petition, represented Relation, and had lived in intimate Friend- fo forcibly, and from such a Mouth?

#### SCENA V. ACTUS III.

### ARGUMENTUM.

Hegio docet Sostratæ filiam inique ab Æsebino trastatam, tandem vitiatam esse: id factum nunc Demeæ narrat.

HEGIO, GETA, DEMEA, PAMPHILA.

ORDO. PRoh Dî immortales, facinus indignum, Geta! HE. DRob Dilim-Quid narras? GE. fic est factum. HE ex illan' indignum facinus, familia Geta! Quid narras?

GE. Sic est factum. HE. Tamne illiberale facinus effe ortum ex illa familia ?

#### ANNOTATIONS.

ment, Anger and Hefitation. He could not dishonourable; and tho' he addresses a Man easily consent to his Son's marrying a Woman confiderably his Superior, yet he speaks of no Fortune, and he was loth absolutely to with that Boldness and Confidence, which a

d g Megio was much shock'd at, out of his Con-reject a Demand that had so much Justice on cern for their Family. But upon entering its fide, was urged with such force, and by a into Discourse with him, he is soon undeceived. Hence different Passions and Emotions on both sides. On Demea's, Astonish-free Spirit, that warmly resents every thing

a Family? O Eschinus, sure you never learnt this of your Father!

Dem. See now! he too has heard of this Musick-wench, and, tho' a Stranger, is concern'd at it; yet this worthy Father of his thinks it nothing. Alas! were he but something nigh here, to overhear all this

Heg. If they refuse to do as they ought, they shan't come off so

cafily.

Get. All our Hope, Hegio, is in you: you are our only Friend, our Patron, our Father. The Old Man on his Death-bed recommended us to you; if you abandon us, we are undone.

Heg. Take care what you fay: I'll never do it, nor, indeed, can

I do it in honour.

Dem. I'll go up to him. Hegio, I salute you with the greatest Respect and Friendship.

Heg. O Demea, your Servant: I wanted greatly to fee you.

Dem. For what, pray?

Heg. Your eldest Son, Æschinus, whom you gave to be adopted by your Brother, has acted neither like a Man of Worth, nor a Gentleman.

Dem. What has he done?

Heg. Did you know Simulus, a Friend and Companion of mine?

Dem. Perfectly well.

Heg. He has debauch'd his Daughter, a Virgin.

Dem. How!

Heg. Hold: you have not heard the worst yet, Demea.

Dem. What! Is there any thing worse?

Heg. Worse by much: for this will, in some degree, admit of an Excuse: Night might prompt him, Love, Wine, or the Heat of Youth; there is nothing in this, but what may be attributed to human Frailty. When he was sensible of what he had done, he came of himself to the Girl's Mother, weeping, praying, begging, protesting upon his Honour, and swearing that he would take her home. It was pardon'd, hush'd, and his Word taken: the Girl proved with Child; this is the tenth Month. He, sweet Youth, has got a Musick-girl, forsooth, to live with, and hath cast off the other quite.

Dem. Is that certainly true which you fay?

Meg. Both the Girl and her Mother are here ready to fatisfy you; nay, the thing itself speaks but too plain. Besides, here's Geta, as Ser-

vants

### ANNOTATIONS.

Consciousness of having Equity on our side, " of their Crime at this rate, on such easy always inspires.

3 Tam illiberale facinus. An Action so Commerce, in which Merchants carry off

dishonourable, so unbecoming a Man born to Freedom, and those higher Notions, which Independency of Mind and Fortune once fettled. The Verb auferre too, has sometimes the same Import with impetrare; according to which the Sense may be, Haud

ought to inspire.

8 Haud sic auserent. Vix. Culpam, facilum sic auserent veniam bujus facinoris illiberalis.

1 They shan't carry off Impunity So Cicero ad Att. 16. 16. Adjimus ad Ca-

Tam illiberale facinus esse ortum? ô Æschine. Pol haud paternum iftuc dedifti. Dr. videlicet De pfaltrià hac audivit : id illi nunc dolet Alieno; pater is nihili pendit. hei mihi! Utinam hic prope adesset alicubi, atque audiret hæc. HE. Nisi facient quæ illos æquom est, haud sic auserent. dit nibili. Hei mi GE. In te spes omnis, Hegio, nobis sita est: Te folum habemus: tu es patronus, tu pater: Ille tibi moriens nos commendavit senex. Si deseris tu, periimus. HE. cave dixeris: Nec faciam, neque me fatis piè posse arbitror. DE. Adibo. falvere Hegionem plurimum Jubeo. HE. oh, te quærebam ipsum; salve, Demea. 15 nobis in te: babe-DE. Quid autem? HE. major filius tuus Æschinus, Quem fratri adoptandum dedisti, neque boni, Neque liberalis functus officium est viri. [lum, moriens commenda-DE. Quid istuc est? HE. nostrum amicum noras Simu-deferis, perimus. HE. Cave dixeris: Vitiavit. De. hem! He. mane, nondum audîsti, Demea, arbitror me posse sa-Quod est gravissimum. De. an quidquam est etiam ibo. Jubeo Hegiamplius ? HE. Verò amplius: nam hoc quidem terundum anquo vere.

modo est.

Persuasit nox, amor, vinum, adolescentia:

Humanum est. ubi scit factum, ad matrem virginis

pagid autem? HE.

Humanum est. ubi scit factum, ad matrem virginis

pagid autem? HE.

Eschinus, quem de
diai fratri adop-

Fidem dans, jurans se illam ducturam domum. Ignotum est, tacitum est, creditum est. virgo ex eo Compressu gravida facta est. mensi' hic decimus est: Ille bonus vir nobis pfaltriam, fi Dîs placet, Paravit, quicum vivat, illam deserat. DE. Pro certon' tu istæc dicis? HE. mater virginis

In medio est, ipsa virgo, res ipsa: hic Geta

filiam ejus virginem. Dr. Hem. Hr. Mane, nondum audivisti, Demea, quod est gravistimum. Dr. An est etiam quidquam amplius? Hr. Amplius vero: nam boc quidem est ferendum aliquo modo. Nox, amor, vinum, adolescentia, persuast: bumanum est: ubi scit
sactum, ipsus venit ultro ad matrem virginis, lacrymans, orans, ossescrans, dans sidem, jurans
se ducturum illum domum. Ignotum est, tacitum est, creditum est. Virgo est sacta gravida
ex eo compressu. Hic est decimus mensis. Ille bonus vir, si Dis placet, paravit psaltriam nobis, quicum vivat, deserat illam. Dr. Diespee tu istac pro certo? Hr. Mater virginis est in medio, ipfa virgo, ipja res. Præterea bic Geta, ANNOTATIONS.

for the Duty which results from the different Idea; I have endeavoured in the Translation Relations, which People bear to one another, to conform to the present Manners, and Fa-especially that of a Father to a Son, or a shion of Speech. Son to a Father. This Answer, therefore,

farem, verba fecimus pro Butbretiis, liberalif- | depends upon what Geta had juft faid, Tues fimum decretum abstulimus.

patronus, tu pater. But as the word piety in our Language, would not convey the same

30 Si dis placet. This was a common

Æschine, baud dedifti paternum. Dr. Vi-5 delicet, audivit de bac pfaltria : id nunc dolet illi alibi! utinam bic ad-10 effet alicubi prope, atque audiret bec. HE. Nisi facient quæ æquum est illos facere, baud aufe-rent sic. GE. Spes mnis, Hegio, est sica mus te folum : tu es noster patronus, tu 20 nec faciam ; neque onem plurimum faldifti fratri adoptandum, functus eft officium neque boni, neque liberalis viri. DE. Quid iftuc eft ? 30 Hr. Noras Simulum nostrum ami-

cum atque æqua-lem ? Dr. Quid ni ? Hz. Vitiavit

vants now are, no bad one, nor wanting in Diligence; he maintains them, and by his Labour alone supports the whole Family. Take him, bind him, force the Truth from him.

Get. Nay, put me to the Torture, if you will, to be satisfied, De-

mea: besides, he won't deny it himself, bring us only together. Dem. I'm quite ashamed, nor know not what to do, or how to answer him.

Pam. Wretch that I am, I am racked with Pains : Juno Lucina help, preserve me, I beseech you.

Heg. What! Is she in Labour, pray?

Get. For certain, Hegio.

Heg. Hah! This young Creature, Demea, now implores your Honour and Compassion; let her obtain, frankly, what the Law will otherwise oblige you to. Pray God you may do in this as you ought, and as becomes you; but if you are resolved not, I'll defend her, and her deceas'd Father, to the utmost of my power. He was my Kinfman, we were bred up from Children together, and were conflant Companions at home, and in the Wars: We have together too experienced the Hardships of Poverty. I am therefore resolved to do my utmost, pursue it vigorously, and try all means to obtain Justice: in fine, I'll rather abandon Life, than desert these poor Women. What do you fay?

Dem. I'll go meet my Brother, Hegio: whatever Advice he gives

me in this Affair, I'll follow it.

Heg. But Demea; fee that you carry this in mind; the more casy your Circumstances in Life; the more powerful, rich, fortunate and noble you are; fo much the greater are your Obligations to act with Honour and Justice, if you value the Reputation of Probity.

Dem. Well, return : every thing shall be done as it ought to be. Heg. This is as becomes you. Geta, shew me in to Sostrata.

Dem.

### ANNOTATIONS.

Form, where they wanted to aggravate an flay a thing without Foundation : neque iners, Action, or express a Detestation of it, and nor is he a Fool, one that can be easily im-

qui minus capaces funt magnae laudis. Ita what immediately follows : Alit illas : folus Cas. B.G. 4. 3. Ad alteram partem succe- omnem familiam sustentat.

dunt Ubii, quorum fuit civitas ampla atque 40 Differor doloribus. Divellor, discrucidunt Ubii, quorum fuit civitas ampla atque 40 Differor doloribus. Divellor, discruciflorens, ut est captus Germanorum. We ought or, dilaceror. Et proprie hoc genus querelæ to observe here, that Slaves among the Ancients were but meanly thought of, nor was much Regard paid to their Testimony. This is the reason of Hegio's being so particular in describing Geta's good Qualities; Non malus drian, Act III. Sec. I. 15.

neque iners: where, by the by, we may 50 Paupertatem una pertulimus grovem. take notice, that by neque iners, some under- There is nothing that more powerfully links stand one, that is no Fool: and all this to Men together, than to be Companions in make Demea more apt to credit what he Adverfity. The Heart is then at liberty to might fay. Non malus, he is no Rogue, to give full Scope to all its tendereff Feelings and

answers to our Forsooth.

34 Ut captus est servorum. Id est, ut se habet conditio servorum. Solet autem sormula hæc, ut captus est, addi laudibus corum, fulness and Diligence; especially, because of

convenit parturienti, & cui viscera distenduntur: & ei qui inexpertum dolorem nunc

primum fentiat. Donatus.

Emotions ;

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# P. TERENTH ADELPHI.

Præterea, ut captus est servorum, non malus, Neque iners, alit illas; folus omnem familiam Suffentat: hunc adduce, vinci: quære rem. GE. Imo hercle extorque, nisi ita factum est, Demea. familiam : adduce Postremò, non negabit, coram ipsum cedo, DE. Pudet: nec, quid agam, neque quid huic re- extorque, Demea, nifi fpondeam, Scio. PA. miseram me! differor doloribus.

Juno Lucina, fer opem, ferva me obsecro. HE. hem! Numnam illa, quæso, parturit? Gr. certè, Hegio. quid agam, neque HE. hem!

Illæc fidem nunc vostram implorat, Demea. Quod vos vis cogit, id voluntate impetret. Hæc primum ut fiant, Deos quæso, ut vobis decet: 45 HE. Hem! quas Sin aliter animus voster est, ego, Demea. Summa vi defendam hanc, atque illum mortuum. Cognatus mihi erat: una à pueris parvolis Sumus educti : unà semper militiæ domi Fuimus: paupertatem una pertulimus gravem. Quapropter nitar, faciam, experiar, denique Animam relinquam potius quam illas deseram. Quid mihi respondes? DE. fratrem conveniam, Hegio: bee fiant, ut decet Is quod mihi de hac re dederit confilium, id fequar. HE. Sed, Demea, hoc tu facito cum animo cogites, 55 Quam vos facillime agitis, quam estis maxume Potentes, dites, fortunati, nobiles, Tam maxumè vos æquo animo æqua noscere

HE. Decet te facere. Geta, duc me intrò ad Sostratam. indimus una gravuem paupertatem. Quapropter nitar, faciam, experiar, denique relinquam potius animam, quam deseram illas. Quid respondes mibi ? DE. Conveniam fratrem, Hegio : sequar id confilium, quod is dederit mibi de bac re. HE. Sed, Demea, facito ut tu cogites boc cum animo : quam vos agitis facillime, quam estit maxime potentes, dites, fortunati, nobiles, tam maxime oportet vos noscere aqua aque animo, si vultis vos perhiberi probos. DE. Redito : comia fient, que equum est fieri. HE. Decet to

facere. Geta, duc me intro ad Softratam.

Oportet, fi vos voltis perhiberi probos.

DE. Redito. fient, quæ fieri æquom est, omnia.

### ANNOTATIONS.

Emotions; and as there are no Embarraff-121. Where we read it Word for Word. It ments, no Avocations of Pleasure to en- does not, indeed, seem to come in here tangle it, it is glad to lay hold on those with any Propriety: for Micio was the ab-Confolations which it possesses within itself. Solute Master of Eschinus; and, therefore, For one of the greatest Philosophers of An-iquity has observed, that Friendship not only doubles our Joys' by a mutual Communica-tion, but alleviates our Sorrows by the share all likely, had he had been all of of them, our other Haif feems to take upon things, that he would have paid much himfelf.

Regard to his Brother's Counsel. He does 54 Is quod mibi de hac re dederit confili- not appear to be in such good Humour um. Commentators observe, that this Line with him, or so well satisfied with his

feems to be taken from the Phormio II. 3. Conduct.

ut of captus fervorum, non malus, neque iners, alit illas folus sustantat comnent bunc, winci, quære rem : Gz. Imo berele est factum ita: po-firemo non negabit, cedo coram ipsum. DE. Pudet : nec scio quid respondeam buic. PA. O mifer am me, differor doloribus ! Juno Lucina, obsecro numnam illa parturit ? GE. Certe, Hegio. HE. Hem! illac nune implorat vestram fidem, De-50 mea. Imperret voluntate id, quod vis cogit vos facere. Quafo Deos primum, ut vobis : fin vefter animus est aliter, ego, Demea, defendam banc, atque illum mortuum, summa vi. Erat cognatus mibi z Sumus educti una à parvulis pueris : fui-60 mus semper una mi-litiæ & domi : per-

62 N.#

Dem. These things don't happen without my foretelling them : I wish from my Soul it may end here; but I fear much that this immoderate Indulgence will turn at last to some heavy Missortune. I'll go find out my Brother, and reproach him with these Extravagancies of his Son.

ANNOTATIONS.

62 Non me incidente. Incidente: i. e. but non dicente, or tacente. This, as Donatus ger. observes, is an Expression harsh and unusual,

Incidente : i. e. but it comes very aptly from a Man in An-

Ibid. Utinam boc fit modo defunctum. Due

### ACT III. SCENE VI.

ARGUMENT.

Hegio comforts Sostrata, and promises to support ber Daughter with his Friendship.

#### HEGIO.

BE quite easy and chearful, Sostrata, and comfort your Daughter all in your power. I'll go meet Micio, if he's at the Forum, and inform him particularly of every Circumstance: if he is willing to do us Justice, let him do it; but if otherwise, let him declare it plainly, that I may know at once what I am to do.

### ANNOTATIONS.

Geta: Due me intro ad Sostratam. While, therefore, Dema speaks the four next Verses, ly in need of Consolation. She had many and goes off the Stage; Hegio is with S. frata, and here is feen coming out, and talk-

Donatus observes, that in some Copies, this Scene to his Wife Softrata: Besides, in this whole Scene is wanting; and Guyetus thinks Scene, Hegio says, Ego Micionem conveniam, this Reason enough to reject it altogether. si apud forum est. Without this, the third He can't fee how Hegio comes to address So- Scene of the next Act, were we see Hegio firate, who appears neither in this Scene, nor and Micio together, will not come in by far

Pampbila had many her Misfortune must also give her Uneafiness, ing to her within ; just as Lesbia, in the third and as she was still unmarried, there would Act of the Andrian, calls from without to always be rifing some little Apprehen-Archilles, who was within with Glycery: fions that Æschinus might abandon her; for and Chremes, in the Beginning of the fifth it is not likely, that in her present Situation, Act of the Self-Tormentor, speaks from the her Mother would acquaint her, what she bebelieved

### P. TERENTII ADELPHI.

DE. Non me indicente hæc fiunt. utinam hoc fit modo DE. Hæc non fiunt Defunctum. verum nimia illæc licentia Profecto evadet in aliquod magnum malum. Ibo, requiram fratrem, ut in eum hæc evomam.

me indicente. Utinam modo boc sit defunce tum. Verum profecte illac nimia licentia evadet in aliqued

magnum malum. Ibo, requiram fratrem, ut evomam bæc in eum.

500

### ANNOTATIONS.

antiqui libri, Bembinus & Victorianus, uti- id est, in hoc negotio: ne Æschinus pejora nam hio habent. Ita defunctum impersonale committat. Faernus. erit ; ut fit fenfus: utinam fit defunctum hic,

### ACTUS III. SCENA VI.

ARGUMENTUM.

Hegio Sostratam consolatur, & profitetur amicitiam suam in filiam.

#### HEGIO.

ORDO. BONO animo fac fis, Sostrata, & istam, quod potes, Sostrata, fac ut Fac consolere. ego Micionem, si apud forum est, & fac consolere istam, Conveniam, atque, ut res gesta est, narrabo ordine. quod potes : ego con-Si est, facturus ut sit officium suum, veniam Micionem, fi eft apud forum, at-Faciat: sin aliter de hac re est ejus sententia; que narrabo ordine, Respondeat mî, ut, quid agam, quamprimum sciam. ut res eft gesta. Si eft, ut sit facturus suum officium, faciat : sin sententia ejus de bac re eft aliter, respondeat mibi, ut sciam quamprimum quid agam.

### ANNOTATIONS.

lived to be her real Misfortune. Hegio's any thing harfh, or threaten, because it looks Concern for the young Creature manifests difrespectful, where there are any Hopes of

great Good-nature and Humanity: this is perfectly agreeable to the Design of the Poet, who means to represent him as an amiable endearing Character.

direspectful, where there are any Hopes of obtaining an honourable Satisfaction; moreover he takes care to make Softrata sensible, that he would not be remiss in her Affairs, if Justice were denied her, but take what 6 Ut, quid agam, quamprimum sciam. Hegio expresses himself here with a becoming dress her Wrongs; for that is evidently the
Modesty and Reserve. He is unwilling to say Import of ut, quid agam, quamprimum sciam.

# ACT IV. SCENE I.

ARGUMENT.

This Scene shows that the Presence of Parents is sometimes irksome to Children, because it checks them in the gratifying their Inclinations, and keeps them under Restraint. It describes also the Behaviour and Character of a toward Youth. Syrus instructs Ctelipho in what manner be is to answer to his Father.

CTESIPHO, SYRUS.

Ctefipho Y S my Father gone into the Country, fay you? Syr. Long ago.

Ctef. But tell me really.

Syr. I tell you he's at his Farm; and, I dare answer for it, la-

bouring hard by this time in the Fields.

Ctef. I heartily wish, could it be without Prejudice to his Health, that he may so effectually tire himself, as not to be able to rife from Bed these three Days.

Syr. So be it: and fomething still better, if possible.

Ctef. True for I greatly defire to spend this whole Day pleasantly, as I have begun it: nor is there any thing I fo much hate that Country Seat of his for, as its being too near the Town. Was it farther off, Night would come on before he could return hither again. But now when he finds I'm not there, I know very well he'll come back immediately. Where have you been, Ctefipho, will he fay, that I have not feen you all this Day? What answer shall I make?

Syr. What! Can you thing of nothing?

Ctef. Not one thing.

Syr. So much the worse. Have you no Client, Friend or Gueft to plead?

Ctef. I have: What then?

That you was engaged to them.

Ctef. When I really was not engaged? that can never do.

Syr. It may. ANNOTATIONS.

missing him from home, he would come im-mediately, and inquire after him in Town. These his Fears he had probably been dis-3 Quod cum salute ejus siat. Terence does covering to Syrus, who, in return, assures not mean to represent Ctefipho an abandoned him, he had nothing to apprehend; for that Character, but one carried away by Inclinahe had himself contrived to send him into tions common to the Youth of that Age. the Country. In this part of the Conver- He is, moreover, under the Eye of a fefation they are introduced here, and is con-tinued till they are interrupted by the Ap-Vice, as of the most heinous kind. Thus pearance of the old Gentleman himself. The being under a Necessity of concealing his

We have feen before, that Syrus dispatch'd whole Scene gives the Description of a mo-Demea into the Country, making him believe dest Youth, unpractised in the Ways of that his Son was gone before him. Cuefipbo Hypocrify and Deceit; one who respects and himself was afraid, that upon his Father's stands in awe of his Father, and, therefore,

ORDO.

### P. TERENTII ADELPHI.

# ACTUS IV. SCENA I.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

Ostendit, filios sepe optare parentum absentiam, si quando solutius vivere & genio indulgere statuerunt. Probi adolescentis ingenium moresque bac scena exprimuntur. Syrus Ctefiphonem instituit, quem ad modum respondere debeat patri.

CTESIPHO, SYRUS.

AIN' patrem hine abiffe rus? Sy. jamdudum. Cr. Cr. dic fodes. Sy. apud villam eft.

A dic fodes. Sy. apud villam eft.

Nunc eum maxumè operis aliquid facere credo. CT. Jamdudum. CT. Dic utinam quidem, utinam quidem,

Quod cum salute ejus siat, ita se desatigarit velim, willam: munc eum maxime crèdo eum fucere aliquid operis. Sy. Ita fiat, & istoc si quid potis est rectius. CT. ita. CT. Utinam quidem, nam nunc diem nam nunc diem

Milere nimis cupio, ut coepi, perpetuum in lætitia fatigaverit, ut ne-[prope eft : queat furgere è lette

Et illud rus nulla alia causa tam male odi, nisi quia prorsum boc perpetuo Quod si abesset longius,

Priùs nox oppressisse illic, quam huc revorti posset si quid est posse. Et. iterum.

[scio: 10] Ita. Nam nimis mi-

Nunc, ubi me illic non videbit, jam huc recurret, sat perpetuum diem in Rogitabit me, ubi fuerim; quem ego hodie toto non letitia, ut capi : &

vidi die: [quidquam. Sy. tanto nequior.

Quid dicam? Sy. nihilne in mentem? CT. nunquam

Cliens, amicus, hospes, nemo est vobis? CT. sunt:

quid postea? [potest fieri. Sy. potest.

Sy. Hisper pera ut data sit. CT. sunz non data sit? non

Tille, prius quam

Sy. Hisper pera ut data sit. CT. sunz non data sit? non

Tille, prius quam

Sy. Hisce opera ut data sit. Cr. que non data sit? non posser iterum reverti buc. Nunc, ubi non videbit me illic, sat scio, jam recurret buc; rogitabit me, ubi fuerim, quem ego non vidi bodie toto die : quid dicam? Sv. Nibilne venit in mentem? Cr. Nunquam quidquam. SY. Tanto nequior. Est nemo cliens, amicus, bospes vobis? CT. Sunt : quid postea? SY. Ut opera sit data bisce. CT. Que non sit cata? Non potest fieri. SY. Potest.

### ANNOTATIONS.

real hurt. seal hurt.

5 In fat, & iftee fi quid poris est rectius.

No one has succeeded better than our Poet, vile low Minds seldom observe any Measure in distinctly marking his Characters. The in their Wishes; especially in such Cases young Gentleman himself speaks with Moeath, like one who had been bred up to Note there was a Consciousness of desty, like one who had been bred up to Note the distributions of Honour and Duty: but this Rogue be discovered.

of a Slave, whose Mind was of a very different make, observes no such Research, but must fail admire Toront's Justices in the Propriety

Fault, and willing, at the same time, to roundly wishes the Old Man might effectuindulge himself; he wishes it might so happen, that his Father were prevented from disturbing him; but, at the same time, with
the Reserve becoming a dutiful Son, who is
knew; but hides his meaning under equivocal
far from desiring any thing to his Father's Expressions, as if he meant no more than a
longer Confinement. This shows the Poet's longer Confinement. This thews the Poet's

Ctel. For the Day: but if I pass the Night here, what Excuse can

I pretend, Syrus?

Syr. Ah, how I should like it, were it the Custom to be engaged with Friends in the Night too; but make yourfelf quite easy; I understand his Humour perfectly, and, in his most violent Transports of Rage, can make him as quiet as a Lamb.

Ctef. How?

Syr. He likes to hear you praised: I make you a God to him, and reckon up all your Virtues.

Ctef. My Virtues !

Syr. Yours: immediately the Tears fall from him, as from a Child for Joy-Hah, take care.

Ctef. What's the matter?
Syr. The Wolf in the Fable.

Ctef. What, my Father? Syr. The same.

Ctef. Syrus, what shall we do?

Syr. Get in quickly; I'll fee to that.

Ctef. If he asks any thing, you know nothing of me : you hear? Syr. Can't you hold your tongue?

ANNOTATIONS.

Propriety of his Characters, and maintaining and if Necessity obliges him at last to con-the Uniformity of them throughout. They sent, it is not till after he had shewn a ma-are in every thing agreeable to the Precept nifest Reluctance. of Horace, De Arte Poet Ver. 126.

Crefipbo had been brought up in the Country under a rigid Father, and is therefore a Stranger to Lying, Hypocrify and Deceit; Vices Servius, upon this Passage, thus explains the that spring from Luxury, a Pursuit of Pleature, and the Corruptions of a Town-Life. He cannot, therefore, be easily prevailed on to have recourse to Arts so contrary to the Notions he had hitherto been train'd up in; "prevent ille, de quo loquimur, & nobis sui "presentia

21 Lupus in fabula. This Proverb was e-Qualis ab inepto processerit, & sibi con-refers to it, in his ninth Eclogue, Ver. 54.

--- Vox quoque Mærin

Jam fugit ipsa, lupi Mærin midere pri-

er præsentia

### ACT IV. SCENE

ARGUMENT.

Demea complains that he can't find his Brother; and, inquiring of Syrus, is purposely by him directed wrong.

DEMEA, CTESIPHO, SYRUS.

Demea. I Verily think I'm one of the most unfortunate Men alive : for first, I can find my Brother nowhere: besides, while I

### ANNOTATIONS.

In this Scene, we have a second Instance that, after parting from Syrus, with a de-of the Cunning of Syrus, and how artfully he fign to go into the Country; he was met by deceives the good Old Man. We have seen Hegiq, and informed of all that had passed

Sy . Tuas. Illico la-

CT. Interdiu : fed fi hic pernocto, caufæ quid dicam, CT. Interdiu : fed fi Syre?

Sy. Vah, quam vellem etiam noctu amicis operam Sy. Vah, quam vel-

mos effet dari. lem mos effet operam

Quin tu otiosus es: ego illius sensum pulchre calleo. dari amicis etiam Cum fervit maxume, tam placidum quam ovem red-nocu. Quin tu es odo. CT. quomodo? deum : calleo fenfum illius :

Sy. Laudarier te audit libenter. facio te apud illum cum fervit maxime, Virtutes narro. Cr. meas? Sy: tuas. homini illico lacrumæ cadunt,

20 Quomodo ? Sy. Li-Quafi puero, gaudio. hem tibi autem. Cr. quidnam benter audit te lauest? Sy. lupus in fabulâ.

CT. Pater adest? Sy. ipsu'st. CT. Syre, quid agimus? virtutes. CT. Meas?

Sy. fuge modò intrò : ego videro.

Ст. Si quid rogabit, nuiquam tu me : audiftin'? Sv. cryma cadum bomini potin' ut definas ?

quafi puero, gaudio. Hem autemibi. CT. Quidnam eft ? Sy. Lupus in fabula. CT. Pater adoft ? Sy. Ipfus eft. CT. Syre, quid agimus? Sy. Fuge modo intro ; ego videro. Cr. Si rogabit quid, tu vidifti me nufquam : audiftine? Sy. Potifne es ut definas ?

ANNOTATIONS. " præsentia amputat facultatem loquendi." Fear this occasioned, tied up their Tongues, The same is observed by Pliny, L. 8. 22. and and prevented them from going on with their will have it, that it was derived from the Stories about Wolves, which Women were frequently wont to tell their Children in the Fields. It often happened, that in the midft of their Relation, the very Animal they were fpeaking of, would fuddenly appear. The

both are follow'd by Isidorus, Lib. I. Cap.
22. "Aiunt rustici, vocem hominem perdere, si eum lupus prior viderit. Unde &
story. Hence the Proverb, hipus in fabula,
to signify, that the Person, of whom one
speaks, is at hand; for this is evidently the
super in fabula." But Mad m Dacier is by
no means satisfied with this Solution; she
diately asks, pater adeft? It is thus too, that
sill have it that it was desired from the

#### SCENA II. IV. ACTUS

ARGUMENTUM.

Demea queritur, quod fratrem non repererit: idem à Syro deluditur, locum in quo sit frater bifariam describente.

DEMEA, CTESIPHO, SYRUS. ORDO. N Æ ego homo fum infelix! primum fratrem nuf-Dz. quam invenio gentium: mo infelix! primum

invenio fratrem nusquam gentium:

ANNOTATIONS.

between Æschinus and Pamphila. Upon this, he clianges his Resolution, and goes to look for his Brother; but he can find him nowhere. To add to his Missortune, he meets a

was on the hunt for him, I met a Workman from my Country-Seat, who told me my Son was not there. I know not what to do.

Ctef. Syrus. Syr. What?

Ctef. Does he ask for me?

Syr. Yes.

Ctef. I'm undone.

Syr. Have a good Heart.

Dem. What ill luck is this, in the name of Wonder? I can't conceive the Meaning of it; only, that it feems as if I were born to be miserable. I am always the first to feel our Missortunes, the first to know every thing, the first to carry the News of it to my Brother, and the only one that feels the Weight, if any thing happens.

Syr. I laugh to hear this: he fays, he is the first to know every

thing; when he's the only Man that knows nothing.

Dem. I now go back to fee if, perhaps, my Brother is return'd. Ctef. Syrus, pray take care that he don't rush in upon us suddenly here.

Syr. Can't you hold your Tongue? I'll take care.

Ctof. But, by Hercules, I'll never trust that to your Management : for I'll go immediately and thut myfelf up with her in some secure Retreat: that's fafeft.

Syr. Do: however, I'll take care to dispatch him.

Dem. But there's that Rogue Syrus-

Syr. By Hercules, there's no fuch thing as staying here, if this continues; I would gladly know how many Masters I have; what a miserable Situation is this?

Dem. What's this Fellow whining and whimpering for? What would he have?—Hark ye, good Sir; is my Brother at home?

Syr. What the plague do you tell me of good Sir! I'm undone.

Dem. What's the matter?

Syr. The matter! Ctesipho has beat me and the Musick-girl almost to death.

Dem. Hah, what do you tell me? Syr. See how he has tore my Lip!

Dem. Why?

Syr. He fays it was thro' me, that this Girl was bought.

Dem. Did you not just now say, that you had gone so far with him into the Country? Syr.

ANNOTATIONS.

ther he mayn't be return'd home; Syrus necessary in other Parts of the Play, that artfully contrives a Story, to make him easy in respect of Ctelipbo: and then, to get rid of him effectually, sends him a wandering all ever the Town in quest of his Brother.

2 A villa mercenarium vidi. It was wise, says Donatus; nam proprie obnunciate distance of the Poet, however near sumque viderint. The Explication here is unique viderint. The Explication here is unique viderint. The Explication here is unique viderint. to retain him in Town, as his Prefence was somenciare the same as omen munciare, may

### P. TERENTII ADELPHI.

Præterea autem, dum illum quæro, à villa mercenarium Prattrea autem dim Vidi: is filium negat effe ruri: nec quid agam, scio. quaro illum, vinii mercenarium a viila: CT. Syre. Sy. quid ais? CT. men' quærit? Sy. verum is negat filium effe

CT. perii. Sy. quin tu animo bono es.

DE. Quid hoc, malù, infelicitatis? nequeo satis de-Sy. Quid ais? CT.

cernere:

Nisi me credo huic esse natum rei, ferundis mi seriis. Primus fentio mala nostra: primus rescisco omnia:

Primus porro obnuncio. ægrè solus, si quid fit, sero. boc infedicitatis, ma-Sy. Rideo hunc: primum ait se scire: is solus nescit hum? mqueo salis

DE. Nunc redeo: si forte frater redierit viso. CT. Syre, ra, facendis miferiis. Obsecro, vide ne ille huc prorsus se irruat. Sy. etiam Primus sentio nostrat

Ego cavebo. CT. nunquam hercle hodie ego istuc com-primus obnuncio: si fid tytiffimum eft. quid fit, ego folus femittam tibi.

perii. De. quid tibi est? [psaltriam quam berele ego com-Sy. Rogitas? Ctessipho me pugnis miserum & istam mittam istuit sho-die; nam jam con-Usque occidit. De. hem, quid narras? Sy. hem, vide ciudam me in aliquam ut discidit labrum.

DE. Quamobrem? Sy. me impulsore hanc emtam esse tulissimum. Sy. Age, ait. DE. non tu eum rus hinc modo a

Quæritne me? Sy. Kerum. Ct. Perii. Sy. Quin tu es anidiscernere : nife credo me effe natum buic 11 mala: primus re-scisco omnia: porro mittam tibi. [id tutissimum est. quid sti, ego solus foro agra. Sr. RiNam me jam in cellam aliquam cum illà concludam.
Sr. Age, tamen ego hunc amovebo. De. sed eccum
sceleratum Syrum. [potest. 15]
Sr. Non hercle hîc quidem durare quisquam, si sic sit, solus scire equidem volo, quot mihi sint domini. quæ hæc
est miseria? [hem, est frater domi?]
De. Quid ille gannit? quid volt? Quid ais. bone vir?
Sr. Quid, masum, bone vir, mihi narras? equidem
perii. De. quid tibi est? [posaltriam] 20 cellam cum illa, id eft tamen ego amovebo bunc. DE. Sed eccum

sceleratum Syrum. Sv. Hercle quidem non quisquam potest durare bic, si sit bic. Equidem volo scire quot domini sint mibi : quæ miseria est bæc? Dr. Quid ille gannit ? Quid vult ? Quid vis, bone vir ? Hem, est frater domi ? Sy. Quid, malum, narras, bone vir, mibi ? equidem perii.

Dz. Quid est tibi ? Sy. Rogitas ? Ctestipho usque occidit me miserum & istam platriam pugnis.

Dz. Hem, quid narras ? Sy. Hem, vide ut discidit labrum. Dz. Quamobrem ? Sy. Ait banc esse emptam, me impulsore. Dz. Non tu aiebas modo te produxisse eum binc rus ?

## ANNOTATIONS.

not be an over-nice Refinement, I leave to auspicia erant captanda, abigerentur. Thus, the Reader to judge. I am rather apt to Cicero pro Sextio 15. Lata lex est, ne auspicia think, that it relembles the Compounds ob-calerent, ne quis obnunciaret, ne quis legi in-loquor, obrogo, obt udor, and such like; in all tercederet.

which the Particle ob has something importing the such as the such as such as the such as th tratui dicebatur obnunciare, denuncians rem, de from a Window. qua is acturus erat cum populo, differandam esse 17 Quid ille gannie? Alii garrie, sed mem aliud tempus, prætextu religionis vel aussiniilius gannie: gannie? Alii garrie, sed mem aliud tempus, prætextu religionis vel aussiniilius gannie: gannie enim proprie vulpium
orum, quibus collega ille simulabat seoperari dare
ent, & de catulis gementibus dicitus, unde ganreipublica cansa. Puum igitur de caelo servareipublica cansa. Puum igitur de caelo servaturus dixisse collega, alio die, milla erant coturus dixisse collega, alio die, milla erant comissa, sed maxima quies in urbe, ne ares, unde Masum hie interjectio est, & illud bone vir,

Schoot, fays Westerbevius, magistratus magis- to have retired behind the Door, or to speak

Syrus

Syr. I did: but he return'd like a perfect Madman, sparing nobody: might he not have been ashamed to beat an old Man, who dandled him t'other day in my Arms, scarce thus high.

Dem. I commend you, Ctesipho, you're Father right: come, I see

you're a Man.

Syr. Commend him, fay you? Nay, he'll keep his Hands to himfelf another time, if he's wife.

Dem. Brave!

Syr. Mighty brave, fure, to beat a poor Woman, and me a Slave,

that dar'd not to strike again! Oh yes, wonderfully brave!

Dem. He could not have done better. He thought the same as I, that you was the Ring-leader of this Plot. But is my Brother within? Syr. No.

Dem. I'm thinking where to look for him.

Syr. I know where he is, but am determin'd not to tell.

Dem. Hah, what's that you fay?

Syr. Even fo.

Dem. I'll break your Head for you this instant, you Rascal.

Syr. I don't know the Man's Name at whose House he is, but I know the Place.

Dem. Tell me the Place then.

Syr. Do you know the Portico down this way, just by the Market?

Dem. How should I but know it?

Syr. Go directly up that Street; when you come to the end, there is a Descent backwards; go down that: afterwards, on this side, you'll fee a Chapel; and near to that there is a narrow Lane.

Dem. Whereabouts?

Syr. Just where the great wild Fig-tree stands: do you know it? Dem. I do.

Syr. Keep directly through that.

Dem. But that Lane is no Thorow-fare?

Syr. True, by Jupiter: what a Fool I am? I was out: return again to the Portico; this will be a much nearer way, and easier found, Do you know the House of this rich Fellow, Cratinus?

Dem. Yes.

Syr. When you have pass'd that, keep directly along the Street on your left Hand, till you come to Diana's Temple, then turn to the Right: before you come to the Gate, just by the Pond, there is a Mill, and over against it a Joiner's Shop: he's there.

Dem. What does he there?

## Syr.

Syrus repetit, quafi diceret, Quid, malum! Lip a little, and affects to shew it to the old mihi illud, bone vir, occinis, meque irrides, Man.
quasi parum sim miser, & parum afflictus, 22 Produxe. Here, for produxisse, a Lirecentem injuriam & verbera Ctesiphonis silii berty frequent with the Poets. Thus, in tui passus. The Conduct here is so extremely natural, and well imagined, that Demea could never take it for a Feint; and, Syrus, to give it the greater Air of Truth, team his

Catullus, we read promisse for promisse; in Normal Property of the promisse; in Normal Property of the promisses of the promises of the promises of the promises of the pr

ANNOTATIONS.

This

moin mulan his some street P. TERENTII ADELPHI

Produxe aiebas? Sy. factum, verum venit post insaniens: Sy. Est factum: verit post insaniens : pepercit niens: pepercit niens: pepercit niens: pepercit niens. Quem ego modò puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi An non oportuit pu-

meis?

DE. Laudo, Ctesipho: patrissas. abi, virum te judico. 25 bominem senem, eum inquam, quem ego Sy. Laudas? næ ille continebit posthac, si sapiet, manus. modo gestavi quersos De. Fortiter. Sy. perquam; quia miseram mulierem nibus? De. Laudo & me fervolum,

Qui referire non audebam, vicit: hui, perfortiter!

DE. Non potuit melius. idem, quod ego, sensit, te esse virum. Sv. Lau-

huic rei caput. [ram, cogita. 30 das? næ ille contine-bit manus possibac, Sed estre frater intus? Sy. non est. DE. ubi illum quæ-Sy. Scio ubi sit, verum hodie nunquam monstrabo. DE. titer. Sy. Perquam;

hem, quid ais? Sy. ita. DE. Diminuetur tibi quidem jam cerebrum. Sy. at no-Illius hominis, sed locum novi ubi sit. DE. dic ergo debam referire: bui,

[DE. quidni noverim? Perfortiter! DE. Non Sy. Nostin' porticum apud macellum hanc deorsum! fensite idem, quod ego Sy. Præterito hac recta platea furlum. ubi eò veneris, 35 fentio, te effe caput

Clivus deorsum vorsus est, hac præcipitato: postea buic rei. Sed ofine frater intus? Sr. Est ad hanc manum facellum: ibi angiportum propter Non off. Dr. Cogi-DE. novi. Sy. hac pergito. 10, ubi quaram il-

DE. Quonam? Sy. illîc, ubi etiam caprificus magna eft. lum. Sy. Scioubi fit, DE. Id. quidem angiportum non est pervium. Sy. ve- frabo bodie. Dr. rum hercle. vah.

Censen' hominem me esse? erravi. in porticum rur-Sanè hac multo propiùs ibis, & minor est erratio.

Scin' Cratini hujus ditis ædes? DE. scio. Sy. ubi eas nescio nomen illius

præterieris, Ad finistram hac recta platea : ubi ad Dianæ veneris. Ito ad dextram: prius, quam ad portam venias, apud Nostine banc porti-

ipsum lacum
Est pistrilla, & exadvorsum fabrica: ibi est. De. quid Quidni noverim?

duiffe eum verberare te, Ctefipbo : patrifmen nescio quia vicit miseram [fum redi. 40 Hem, quid ais? Sr. quidem jam diminuetur tibi. Sy. At bominis, sed novi locum abi fit. DE. Die locum ergo. Sv. cum deorsum apud macellum ? Dea JA of recta platea sursum, Za

Ubi weneris eo, est clivus worsus deorsum, præcipitato bac: postea est sacellum ad banc manum: ibi est angiportum propter. Dr. Quonam? Sv. Ilac, ubi est etiam magna caprificus: Dr. Novi. Sv. Pergito bac. Dr. Id angiportum quidem non est pervium. Sv. Verum berele. Vab, censesue me esse buminem? erravi. Redi rursum in porticum. Sane ibis multo propius bac via, & erratio est minor. Scisne ædes bujus ditis Cratini? Dz. Scio. Sv. Ubi præterieris eas, ito ad finistram bac recta platea : ubi veneris ad templum Dianæ, ito ad dextram : prinfquam venias ad portam, est pistrilla apud ipsum lacum, & exadversum fabrica : est ibi. Dr. Quid facit ubi ?

ANNOTATIONS.

This, in the Action, was accompanied with opinionem simplicitatis acquiran Vides igiwhen but a meer Infant.

40 Censen' bominem me esse? erravi. Cal- tanquam homo corde sit, non corpore.

seme Gesture, to express his full Meaning, tur, ut ipse sibi succenseat, tanguam impinthat he had dandled Ctefipho in his Arms, dens erraverit, non dolofus impulerit intefrogantem. Et mire se negat hominem :

liditas est maxima, says Donatus, deprehen- 44 Prius, quam ad portam venias. By this fum mendacium non defendere, sed fateri, ut we are let to understand, that Syrus had contrived

Syr. He has ordered fome oaken-legged Tables to be made to fet in the Sun.

Dem. For you to drink upon: mighty well, truly. But why do

I delay going to him?

Syr. Go then: I'll exercise you to-day, as you deserve, old Dotard. Eschinus stays intolerably; Dinner's quite spoil'd: Ctestpho thinks of nothing but his Miftrefs: I too will provide for myfelf: for I'll go directly, and pick out the choicest Bit I can find; and fipping off my Cups leifurely, will prolong the Day all I can.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

contrived to feud Demea a wandering as far | Suspicion; for he is particular in the Defign

46 Lectules in fole ilignis pedibus. It to was frequent with the Ancients to fit, lie, or

as the very Walls and Extremity of the Town: Apud ipsum lacum. We learn from lectulos in sole collocandos; and lastly, lectulos the Ancients commonly had large Basons of Water, where their Horses were led to drink, and whence they might be supplied on any sudden Emergence of Fire.

Supplied in the same particular in the Delign and Form of them: thus, first lessulos, then, lectulos in sole collocandos; and lastly, lectulos ilignis pedibus faciundos. Where we are to observe, that the Legs to Couches, among the Ancients, were generally made of Oak; and whence they might be supplied on any supplied on any supplied on any supplied in the supplied on any supplied on a It times Silver.

48 Silicernium. There is great Debate, walk in the Sun, and confidered by them as among Grammarians, about the Signification one of the great Preservatives of Health, as and Etymology of this Word; but I shall we learn from Cessus, L. I. Thus Syrus becontent myself with observing here, that it is most generally allowed to signify an old foreseen, has recourse to this, and is circumstantial enough in his Answer to prevent cernens.

## ACT IV. SCENE III.

## ARGUMENT.

Hegio begs of Micio, that he will go himself to Sostrata, and satisfy ber that the Suspicion of Æschinus's being alienated from Pamphila, was owing entirely to his having carried off the Musick-girl for his Brother Ctefipho.

## MICIO, HEGIO.

Micio. T Can fee nothing in all this that deserves such mighty Praises, Hegio: I only do my Duty, and give satisfaction for the Faults of my own Family: unless you took me to be one of those Men, who think it an Injury to expostulate with them for Wrongs

## ANNOTATIONS.

Hegio, after parting from Softrata, goes to many Praises and Commendations, which the Forom, where he has the good Luck to Micio, whose Character is that of Goodness find Micio. He acquaints him with the itself, modefully declines. In this part of their whole Business; and instead of meeting with Conversation they are introduced by the Poet, Denials, or evaluee Answers, as he apprehended, is heard with great Candour and Compassion, and obtains a Promise of ample all that had passed between them before. An Redress. This naturally draws from Hegio artful Management, and justly to be admir'd,

Sy. Lectulos in fole ilignis pedibus faciundos dedit. 15v. Polit latelar . nium. in fole. Dr. Vbe DE. Ubi potetis vos: bene sanè. sed cesso ad eum per-Sy. I fane : ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignas es, filicer- por poteris i bene Sy. I fanè: ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, inicer-Æschinus odiosè cessat: prandium corrumpitur:

Ctesipho autem in amore est totus. ego jam prospiciam I sone, con exerce-mihi. Michinus ceffat o-Nam jam adibo, atque unum quidquid, quod quidem erit bellissimum, diofe : prandium Carpam, & cyathos forbillans paulatim hunc producam corrempitur, : Ctefigbo autem est rediem.

jam prospiciam mibi. Nam jam adibo, atque carpam unum quidquid, qued eric quidem bei-lissimum, & sorbillans cyathos paulatim producam bunt diem.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

and Madam Decier take producere as a metaphorical Term borrowed from the Lan-

ir

ANNOTATIONS.

49 Prandium corrumpitur. The Greeks and guage of Funerals, and think it of the fame Romans generally made but one Meal in a Day, which was Supper; the Dinner here spoken of, is for two debauched young Sparks, who confin'd themselves to no Rules. Hence, in the last Scene of this Play, Demea, among other ironical Commendations of Syrus, mentions his preparing a Repast, while it was yet early in the Day. Apparare de die was yet early in the Day. Apparare de die convivium; where we are to observe, that the Words de die, make the chief Beauty of the Irony.

52 Hunc producam diem. Both Donatus and Madam Decier take producers as a me-

Ignosco.

#### SCENA III. ACTUS IV.

## ARGUMENTUM.

Rogat Micionem Hegio, ut Softratam adeat, narraturus illi suspicionem alienati à Pampbila Æschini, ortam esse propter ereptam Ctesiphoni pfaltriam.

### Micio, Hegio.

ORDO. EGO in hac re nihil reperio, quamobrem lauder, Mr. EGO, Hetantopere, Hegio. eft, corrigo. Meum officium facio: quod peccatum à nobis ortum quamobrem rio nibil in bac re, Nisi si me in illo credidisti esse hominum numero, qui tantopere. meum officium: corita putant igo peccatum quod

est ortum à nobis : nist si credidisti me esse in illo numero bominum, qui ita putant

#### ANNOTATIONS.

as it throws great Light upon the Characters. have been greatly perplexed to unravel the and comes nearer to the Standard of Nature. Construction of this Passage, which is very 3 Qui ita putant, &cc. Commentators obscure. Stepbens, in his elegant Edition of

they themselves have done, and who are always the first to accuse. Do you now thank me because I have not acted in this manner?

. Heg. Ah! not in the least; I never believed you to be other than what I now find you; but I beg, Micio, that you will go with me to the Virgin's Mother, and tell her yourself what you have now told me; that this Suspicion is on his Brother's account, and that the Musick-girl was for him.

Mic. If you think I ought, or that it is necessary to do it, let

Heg. 'Tis mighty good in you; for it will greatly relieve her Mind, that now languishes in Misery and Distress, and you will have acquitted yourself of your Duty: but if you had rather not, I'll tell her myself, what you have said.

Mic. Nay. I'll go mylelf.

Heg. You do well: People in Circumstances of Distress are always, I know not how, more apt to be fuspicious: They construe every thing into an Affront, and fancy themselves slighted because of their Poverty: 'Twill be therefore more fatisfying, if you justify him to them yourfelf.

Mic. You fay right, and what is perfectly just.

Heg. Follow me therefore in.

Mic. I do.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

1540, in the smallest Character, prints it able in this Verse; first, that impotentia is

- Qui itam putant,

insuper te accusant.

used instead of paupertas, or inopia. The Reafon is evident, because in Poverty People are Sibi fieri injuriam, ultro fi quam fecere ipfi, generally of little Account and Confideration. Et ultro accusant.

According to which, the Construction may Salutem innocentium, ad open impotentium, ad run thus: Qui putant injuriam fieri sibi, si auxilium calamitosorum. Another Thing to aliqui expostulant eam injuriam, quam ipsi ultro be observed here is, the strong Opposition Acero, & ultro accusant. Some Criticks con- that negligi meets with from Faernas, who is tend earnestly for exposizies. Legendum est, for substituting in place of it calvier, the fays Faernus, ex libro Bembino expostules, et Infinitive of the Verb calvor, a Word very fensus eft, de facta ab cis tibi injuria, etiam muchtin usein the Times of Scipio and Lelius, and which he proves by a Variety of Quota-16 Propter suam impotentiam se semper ere-tions, to have been often used passively, and of dunt negligi. There are two Things remark-the same Import with decipi, frustrari. The

Sibi fieri injuriam, ultrò si, quam secere ipsi, expostulant; injuriam seri sibi, si Et ultro accusant. id quia non est à me factum, agi' asiqui exposulant e- am injuriam, quam ipsi ultro accusant. Agis gratias s'

He. Ah, minimè: nunquam te aliter, atque es, in animum induxi meum. [Micio; Sed quæso, ut unà mecum ad matrem virginis eas. Atque istæc eadem, quæ mihi dixti, tute dicas mulieri; Suspicionem hanc propter fratrem ejus esse à illam psaltriam.

Mi. Si ita æquum censes, aut si ita opus est facto, eamiserià [putas, Mi. Si ita æquum jam rellevabis, quæ dolore ac miserià [putas, Tabescit; & tuo ossicio fueris functus. sed si aliter bi; viz. bane suspicionem se suspicionem es suspicio

## ANNOTATIONS.

Word of greater Force, and more suited to the Poet's Design than negligi. It likewise placibilius est. These Words, which appear better expresses the Sense of the original Lines of Menander, whence these are taken. But if we consider that negligi is the Reading almost universally found, and that it signiginity coram, id est, te præsentem, & coram fies not only bare Neglest, but sometimes too implies Contempt and Scorn, there will appear less Necessity for receding from the

# ACT IV. SCENE IV.

ARGUMENT.

Æschinus is greatly perplexed for the Suspicion be had fallen into with Softrata and Pamphila, as if he was himself in love with this Music-girl, whom he had carried off, not on his own account, but to oblige his Brother.

ÆSCHINUS.

I Am perfectly on the Rack: This cruel Misfortune, to come fo unexpectedly upon me, that I neither know what to do with myfelf, nor how to behave: Fear enfectiles my Limbs; my Mind is flupid through Surprize; my Breast is incapable of Counsel. Ah! How thall I free myfelf from this Perplexity? The Sufpicion against me is fo strong, and seemingly but too well grounded. Softrata believes I have bought this Mulick-girl for myfelf: So much I learned from old Nurse; for as the was going to call the Midwife, happening to see her, I immediately went up to her. How is Pamphila, faid I? Is the in labour? Are you going for the Midwife? Away, away, Efebinus, cries the, you have deceived us long enough; you have enough amused us with your fine Promises. Hah! what's the meaning of this, faid I? Farewel, fays the, enjoy her that pleafes you fo much better. I was aware immediately of what they fufpected; however, I check'd mylelf, nor would discover any thing relating to my Brother to that prating old Woman, left it might by this means be divulg'd. But what hall I do now? Shall I tell them that this Girl was for my Brother? The Thing in the world that requires the greatest Secrecy. Well, let that pass; 'tis possible it might never go any farther. I doubt whether they will even believe

## ANNOTATIONS.

very different Light from what he has ap- laid open, and he appears not in a counterpeared in, in former Seenes. There he is a feit Light, as formerly, but in his native Co-Town-Rake, and engaged in some of the lours. He had learn'd from the Nurse, Exploits so usual to young Gentlemen of that whom he accidentally met as the was going Stamp; but here he is a Lover, full of Ten- for the Midwife, the Suspicion he lay under derness, and conscious of all the Anxieties, Fears and Emotions, that are so apt to thrust themselves in, where this Passion prevails. There is nothing more instructing than this is at a loss how to do it. To inform them Diversity of Character in the same Person, of the whole matter as it really was, would when justly represented, as it serves more expose his Brother, whose Story he was unimmediately to guide us through all the Mazes willing to let be known to any: nay, and and Windings of the human Heart, and should he even do this, confiding in their and Windings of the human Heart, and shew the different Shapes Men are apt to appear in, according to the several Passions they are actuated by, and their different Degrees of that it was doubtful how far they would be-Prevalence. For Afchinus, when he carries lieve him. He therefore determines to rouze off the Mufick-girl from Sannio, affects a effectually, acquaint his Father with the Sihaughty Disdain, as he knew the only way tuation he was in, and beg Pampbila in Marto bring him to Terms was by Brow-beating, riage; for by this fo evident a Proof of his

We here find Bfebinus represented in a land dannting him. But here his Heart is to Sostrata, and the Grounds of it. This perplexes him extremely. He is anxious to make them easy, and vindicate himself, but

# P. TERENTII ADELPHI. ACTUS IV. SCENA IV.

ARGUMENTUM.

Dolet vehementer Æschinus in suspicionem se venisse apud Sostratam et Pampbilam, quod amare psattriam caperit; quam non fibi, fed fratri ut gratum faceret, ab lenone eripuerat.

Æschinus.

Discrucior animi. hoccine de improviso mali mihi As. Discrucior certum fiet? objici Tantum, ut neque quid me faciam, nec quid agam, Membra metu debilia funt : animus timore obstupuit : Pectore confiftere nihil confilii quit. vah, Quomodo me ex hac expediam turba?

Sciam de me, nec quid
Tanta nunc suspicio de me incidit. neque ea immerito.

Junt debilia metu: Tanta nunc suspicio de me mentre de la constitución de la configuración de la configur

Mihi indicium fecit.

Nam ut hinc forte ea ad obstetricem erat missa, ubi guir toussissere in pevidi eam, illico

Accedo, rogito, Pamphila quid agat, jam partus adfiet; ex bæc turba? tan-Eone obstetricem accersat, illa exclamat, Abi, abi jam, ta suspicio nunc incidit de me, neque Eschine:

Satis diu dedifti verba, sat adhuc tua nos frustrata est frata credit, me efides. [beas illam quæ placet. muffe kanc pfaltriam mibi; anus fecit id indicium mibi; anus fecit id indicium mibi; nam

Hem, quid istuc obsecto, inquam, est r valeas, na indicium min: name Sensi illico id illas suspicari: sed me reprehendi tamen, ut forte ea erat missa binc ad obstericem, ut sono ad obstericem, ut sono ad obstericem, ut sono ad obstericem, ut sono ad obstericem, ut vidi eam, ut vidi eam, ut vidi eam, illico accedo, regito, nimè est opus

Usquam efferri. age, mitto: fieri potis est, ut nequà exeat.

Belian implia a partus jam, adsit ; accersane o cum adsit ; accersane o cum adsit ; accersane o cum

obstetricem eo. Illa exclamat, Abi, abi, Æschine; jam dedisti werba nobis fatis diu : adbuc de tua fides sat frustrata est nos. Hem, inquam, quid obsecro est issue? Valeas, babeas illam que placet tibi. Sensi illieo illas suspicart id: sed tamen reprebendi m, ne dicerem quid de fratre illa garrulæ, ac tes sieret palam. Nunc quid saciam? Dicam banc esse amicam featris? Quod est minime opus efferri usquam. Age, mitto: est potis sieri ut ne exest qua. ANNOTATIONS. an lacen in company

his own Wifes. 13 Sed me reprebendi tamen. here gives a very great Proof of his Difere- their Character, was still more to be appretion. When any thing alarms us suddenly, hended in Canthara, who was a Nurse, a or we see ourselves injur'd in the Opinion Creature of all others the most given to prate of one we have a Value for, it is the hardest ing; hence his own Remark upon her: Sed matter in the World to check the Impatience we feel of being justified: nor are we apt in such a Case to regard the Consequences. But Afchinus, however anxious he was to re- Words have occasioned some Disputes among

Sincerity, heknew he should remove all their Repose. He knew the Genius of old Wo-Scruples at once, and moreover, compleat men, fond of Tattle, and eager to communicate every little Story they heard, to their Afchinus Goffips. This, which is but too much

move his Pampbila's Suspicions, is yet too Commentators, each wrefting them his own difereet to do it at the hazard of his Brother's way, without regarding their Connexion

ORDO.

boccine tantum mais objici mibi de improviso, ut fit certum, neque quid famodo expediam me

it, fo many probable Circumstances are against me. I myself carried her off: I told down the Money: She was brought home to me. I am very much in fault here: Ought I not to have acquainted my Father with what had happened? I might have obtain'd his Confert to marry her. I have been too negligent hitherto; now, Æschinus, it is time to rouze. The first Thing is to go and clear myself to them. I'll to the Door: Death! I always fall a trembling, when I advance to knock at these Doors. Soho! 'Tis Æschinus: Somebody open the Door quickly. Who can this be coming out? I'll retire hither.

ANNOTATIONS.

be soon spread all over the Town. But now are so many Circumstances that make it like-that she is gone, he is considering in his own by the Girl was for my felf, that my telling Mind how he shall clear himself to Pamthem she was for my Brother, may appear a phila and her Mother. Shall I, says he, tell meer temporary Shift, Had Westerbevius at

with the other Parts of Aefebinus's Speech, Story that I am very unwilling should take air. which might have easily led them into their However (continues he) I dismiss that Fear ; genuine Sense. He would say nothing of 'tis possible, for their own sakes, they may be his Brother's Affair to the Nurse, as know-discreet enough to keep it secret. But I ing her prating Humour, and that it would doubt whether they will believe me : there them that this Wench was for my Brother? a; tended to this natural and easy Connexion,

# ACT IV. SCENE V.

#### ARGUMENT.

Micio, by an ingenious Fiction, alarms Æschinus, pretending that Pamphila would be obliged to wed another. At last, eafing his Fears, and growing serious with him, he fills him with Joy, by promising his Consent to the Marriage.

Micio, Æschinus.

Micio. D O as I told you, Softrata; I'll go meet Æschinus, that he may know from me how Matters are. But who was this knocked at the Door?

Æsc. Death! It is my Father. I'm undone.

Mic. Æschinus.

Æsc. What Business can he have here?

Mic. Was it you that knock'd at this Door? He's filent. Why shouldn't I play upon him a little? 'Twill be better, because he never trufted me with this Secret. Do you answer me nothing?

Æsc. I don't know that I knock'd.

Micio.

### ANNOTATIONS.

We have feen before, that Micio had gone | be fo far from oppoling the Marriage, that he

along with Hegio to Softrata, to remove her Suspicions with regard to Assistance, and at the same time make her sensible that she had nothing to apprehend from him, who would the Door just as his Father is coming out.

Ipfum id metuo ut credant: tot concurrunt verifimilia : Metvo ut credant id Egomet rapui: ipse egomet solvi argentum: ad me lia concurrunt. Ego-

abducta est domum.

Hæc adeo mea culpa fateor fieri. non me hanc rem abducta est domum ad 19 me : adeo fateor bæc

Ut ut erat gesta, indicasse? exorassem, ut eam ducerem. fieri mea culpa. An Cessatum usque adhuc est: hunc porro, Æschine, expergiscere.

[accedam ad fores.]

[ri, ut ut eras gesta?]

Nunc hoc primum eft: ad illas ibo, ut purgem me. Exoraffem, ut duce-Perii, horresco semper, ubi pultare hasce occipio fores remeam. Est cessatum [tum oftium. chine nunc porro ex-

Heus, heus: Æschinus ego sum: aperite aliquis actu-pergiscere: nunc bos Prodit nescio quis. concedam huc. 25 sprimum facien-dum: ibo ad illas,

ut purgem me. Accedam ad fores. Perii mifer : semper borresco, ubi occipio pultare basce fores. Heus, beus : ego fum Æschinus : aperite aliquis oflium actutum : nescio quis prodit : concedam

ANNOTATIONS.

the might have spared his Conjecture of mu-tio for mitto; a Reading which, if received, cimini: And 52. Expergiscimini aliquando would only serve to involve the Text in still et capessite rempublicam.

greater Obscurity. 21 Expergiscere. He means, that he must a Partitive, that is, a Word signifying manow rouse from a State of Indolence and ny severally, or one by one: Hence, though Sloth, for so the Word is often used, where it is here in the singular Number, it has all an Exertion of Vigour and Industry is intend- the force of the plural ; aperite aliquis.

24 Aperite aliquis oftium. Aliquis is here

#### SCENA ACTUS IV.

ARGUMENTUM.

Mire faceto commento pater Afchino novum incutit metum; ostendens alii viro nupturam Pampbilam. Tandem, amoto ludo, agere serio incipiens, filii animum gaudeo explet, futurum promittens, ut illam ipse ducat uxorem.

Micio, Æschinus. ORDO. TA, ut dixi, Sostrata, [do acta næc lunt, lent.]

Facite: ego Æschinum conveniam, ut, quo moSed quis ostium hoc pultavit? Æs. pater hercle est:

perii. Mr. Æschine.

[sores? tacet.]

ficiat quomodo bæc
[unt acta. Sed quis
pultavit boc ostium?

Es. Quid hunc aliquantisper? melius est:

Es. Hercle off pater,
perii. Mr. Æschine. ITA, ut dixi, Softrata, [do acta hæc funt, sciat. Mr. PAcite ita, Quandoquidem hoc nunquam mihi ipse voluit credere perii. M1. Æschine. Nil mihi respondes? Æs. non quidem istas quod sciam. Æs. Quid negotii est buic bic? M1.

Tune populisti bas fores ? Tacet. Cur non ludo bunc aliquantisper ? Est melius: quandoquidem ipse nunquam voluit credere boc mibi. Respondes nil mibi ? Æs. Equidem non pepuli istas quod sciam.

ANNOTATIONS.

VQL. II.

It is easy to conceive how much he would be surprised to see him there, and accordingly he, with some Earnestness, asks the reason because he all along had conceal'd this his of it: Micio finding every thing to be as ke would have it; and still retaining his usual cordingly he ingeniously seigns a Story to

Mic. So I thought: for I wonder'd what Business you could have here. He blushes: All's well.

Afc. But do, Father, tell me: What was it brought you here? Mic. Nothing relating to myself. A Friend just now brought me hicher with him from the Forum, to affilt him in an Affair.

Afc. What!

Mic. I'll tell you. There are some poor Women that live here. I suppose you know nothing of them; nay, and I'm perfectly sure of it, for they are but lately come.

Æsc. Well, and what else?

Mic. A young Woman with her Mother.

Æ/c. Go on.

Mic. The young Woman has loft her Father; this Friend of mine it feems is her nearest Relation, and the Laws oblige her to marry him.

Æsc. Undone!

Mic. What's the matter?

Æsc. Nothing: very well; proceed.

Mic. He's come to take her with him, for he lives at Miletus.

Æsc. How! To take the young Woman with him?

Mic. Yes.

Æsc. What, to Miletus, pray?

Mic. Ay.

Æsc. It wounds me to the Soul. Well, but as to them: What do

they fay?

Mic. What do you think they should? Just nothing: The Mother indeed pretends that there is a Child by another Man; I can't tell who, nor does fhe name him. He is the first, they fay, and therefore this other ought not to have her.

Æsc. Well, and did you not think these Reasons sufficient?

Mic. No.

Æsc. Bless me! no. Shall he carry here hence, Father?

Mic. Why should he not?

Æsc. 'Tis very hard and cruel in you; and if I may speak my Mind plainly, Father, unhandsome.

Mic. Why fo?

Æsc. Why so? What do you think must be the Condition of the unhappy Youth her first Lover, who perhaps is still as fond of her as ever, when he shall see her thus hurried away, and torn from his Sight for ever? 'Tis really an unworthy Action, Father.

Mic.

### ANNOTATIONS.

alarm him, and with the defired Effect. But tunate young Girl for the Injury that had unwilling to torment him too much, at last been done her; and appears here anxious to undeceives him, and at the same time fills have his son of the same mind. He therehim with Joy, by promifing his Confent to fore watches his Looks, and finding them

the Marriage.

9 Erubuit: falva res est. In Micio's Character we see a strong Disposition to Generosity and Justice. He was inclin'd from the
gard for Honour and Justice. He is more very first to make Reparation to the unfor- delighted to see his Son humane and gene-

rous,

# P. TERENTII ADELPHI.

Mr. Ita? nam mirabar quid hîc negotî esset tibi. Erubuit : salva res est. Æs. dic sodes, pater, Tibi vero quid istic est rei? Mr. nihil mihi quidem. 10 gotii esset tibi bic. Amicus quidam me à foro abduxit modò Huc advocatum sibi. Æs. quid? M1. ego dicam tibi. die sodes, quid rei Habitant hîc quædam mulieres pauperculæ: Habitant hîc quædam mulieres pauperculæ: Ut opinor. has non nosse te, & certo scio:

Neque enîm diu huc commigrarunt. Æs. quid tum dam modo abduxit

postea?

Mi. Virgo est cum matre. Æs. perge. Mi. hæc virgo orba est patre:

15 me advocatum sibi.
buc, à foro. Æs.
Ob qu'd? Mi.
Ego dicam tibi.

Hic meus amicus illi genere est proxumus: Huic leges cogunt nubere hanc. Æs. perii. Mr. quid eft? bic. Ut opinor, et Æs. Nil: recte: perge. Mr. is venit, ut fecum avehat: foio certo, te non nof-Nam habitat Mileti. Æs. hem, virginem ut fecum fe bas: neque enim

avehat? MI. Sicest. Æs. Miletum usque, obsecro? MI. ita. fostca ? MI. Est

As. animo male est.

Quid ipsæ? quid aiunt? Mr. quid illas censes? nihil

Commenta mater est, esse ex alio viro

[enim. Aes. Perge. Mr. Lorente patre: bic meus a-Commenta mater est, esse ex alio viro

Nescio quo puerum natum, neque eum nominat :

Priorem esse illum, non oportere huic dari. Æs. Eho, nonne hæc justa tibi videntur postea?

As. Eho, nonne hæc justa tibi videntur postea?

Mi. Non. Æs. obsecro, non? an illam hinc abducet,
pater?

Mi. Quid of ?
Aes. Nil: recte:
perge. Mi. Is ve-

MI. Quid illam ni abducat? Æs. factum à vobis duriter, nit ut avebat eam

Immisericorditerque, atque etiam, si est, pater. Dicendum magis aperte, inliberaliter.

Mr. Quamobrem? Æs. rogas me? quid illi tandem avehat creditis

Fore animi misero, qui illi consuevit prior, Qui infelix, haud scio, an illam misere nunc amat, Cum hanc fibi videbit præsens præsenti eripi,

Abduci ab oculis? facinus indignum, pater!

M1. Quid censes illas dicete? enim nibil. Mater commenta est, puerum esse natum ex nescio quo alio viro, neque nominat eum: illum esse priorem, non oportere eath dari buic. Aes. Ebo, nonne bæc videnter justa tibi postea? M1. Non. Aes. Obsero, non? An abducet illam binc, pater? M1. Quid ni abducat illam? Aes. Fastum est duriter à vobis, immisericorditerque, atque etiam, pater, si est dicendum magis aperte, illiberaliter. Mr. Quamobrem! Aes. Rogas me? Quid animi tandem creditis fore illi misero, qui prior consuevit illi, qui infelix, baud scio, an nunc amat illam misere, cum præsens videbit hanc eripi sibi præsenti, et abduci ab oculis ? Est indignum facinus, pater.

ANNOTATIONS.

rich him.

is frequent mention of this Law at Athens, in the Writings of the Ancients. Orbam proximus ducat, lex Atica est. It is remarkable that this same Law was established by Moses.

28 Fastum à vebis duriter, immisericordi-

ç

rous, ready to make satisfaction for what he among the Jows. Numb. xxxvi. 6. Omnis had done in the Heat of Passion, than hunt-ing after a Match that might ennoble or en-guacumque Israelitarum, alicui qui sit originis rich him.

familiae ejustem paternæ uxor crit. Gratius, 18 Huic leges cogunt nubere bane. There upon the Place, conjectures that this Law

mirabar quid ne-gotii eset tibi bic. faiva. Æs. Pater, M1. Quidem nibil mibi. Amicus qui-Quadam paupercu-20 diu. Æs. Quid tum micus est proximus genere illi : Leges 25 cogunt banc nubere

MI. Ita ?

Secum: nam babitat : Mileti. Acs. 30 Hem, an venit ut

wirginem Secum ? M1. Eft fic. Aes. Obsecro ut avehat eam usque

Miletum? M1. Ita. Acs. Eft male animo meo. Quid ip-

35 fa ? Quid aunt ?

Mic. Why fo? Who contracted her? Who gave her away? When, and to whom was fhe married? Who was the Manager of this Affair? Why did he espouse another's Right?

Afc. Was it for a Girl of her Age to fit at home, waiting till her Kinfman should come from such a Distance? You ought to have re-

presented this, Father, and urg'd it.

Mic. Ridiculous! Was I to plead against the Man whom I came to befriend? But what's all this to us, Ejchinus? Or, what Business have we with them? Let us go. What's the matter? Why those Tears?

Æsc. Father, I beg you'll hear me?

Mic. Æschinus, I have heard, and know all already: for I love you; for which Reason, every Thing you do concerns me nearly.

Æsc. Dear Father, so may you, as long as you live, find me deferving of your Love, as I am fincerely forry for this Fault I have

committed, and ashamed to see you.

Mic. I believe it fincerely; for I know your generous Temper: But I doubt you are too negligent. In what City pray do you think you live? You have debauc'd a Virgin, whom the Laws forbid you This is a great Fault, a very great one, tho' but too common: Others have often done it before you, and even Men of Worth too. But after this happened, tell me what Circumspection have you shewn? Or did you consider with yourself what was to be done, and in what manner? If you was ashamed to tell it me yourfelf, might you not have contrived some other means to let me know

### ANNOTATIONS.

terque, &c. Although Æschinus here keeps upon the Referve, as not defigning at prefent to acquaint his Father with his Passion, yet the Poet takes care not to lose fight of the Lover. Acfebinus bere affects to plead for another, yet it is easy to discern, that his own Interest is concern'd. He expresses himself with 'o much Warmth and Earnestres, and the Words are fo particularly adapted to his inward Feelings, that, had *Micio* known nothing of it before, he might eafily have guessed now how the Case stood.

36 Quis despondit ? Quis dedit ? Cui ? quando nutfit ? Micio repeats here, in a few Words, the Conditions requifite to render a Marriage valid, and with the more Affurance, as he knew Aefebinus could give no confistent Answer. He had been guilty of a Rape, the Bufiness had been all along kept private, none of the usual Ceremonies observed, no Relation on either side made acquainted with it. Inflead of Cui? quando nupfit ? Some read qui, quando nupfit ? But the usual reading rather answers better. Quis despondit ? Quis dedit ? Cui data est Quando mapfin F

39 An sedere oportuit domi virginem tam grandem? Grandem here respects her Age; full grown, ripe for a Husband.

45 Aeschine, audivi emnia. Micio still preserves the Character of an indulgent Father, he had tormented Aeschinus enough, and was unwilling to overwhelm him ftill more with the Pain of a Confession. Virg. Aeneid. 1. 389.

--- Nee plura querentem, Passa Venus, medio sic interfata dolore est. " Bene ergo (Jays Donatus) intelligunt, " qui fic accipiunt, perrecturum adhuc fuisse " Micionem, nifi victus affectu, fallaciam

" projecisset."

47 Ita velim me promerentem ames. There is a great Beauty in this Answer. Aeschinus is not contented with faying ita welim ames me, but he adds promerentum, fignifying that he wish'd to be lov'd by him, and to deserve that Lova Perhaps his Father's Partiality was such, as might overlook very confiderable Faults in him; but deschinus cannot be fatisfied with a random Affection; he would have his Father therefore to love him, because he merited it,

Cur duxit aftenam ?

Æs. An oportuit

dem federe domi, ex-

natus venires illine

ræ mibi. Æs. Mi

MI. Qua ratione iftuc ? quis despondit ? quis dedit ? MI. Qua ratione dicis istuc? Quis de-ipondit eam? Quis dedit? Cui, quan-do, nupsit? Quis est Cui, quando nupfit? auctor his rebus quis est? Cur duxit alienam? Æs. An sedere oportuit Domi virginem tam grandem, dum cognatus huc Illinc veniret, exspectantem? hæc, mi pater, auctor bis rebus ? Te dicere æquom fuit, & id defendere. M1. Ridiculum! advorsumne illum causam dicerem, vi ginem tam gran-Cui veneram advocatus? sed quid ista, Æschine, Nostra? aut quid nobis cum illis? abcamus, quid est? pectantem dum cog-Quid lacrumas? Æs. pater, obsecto, ausculta. Mi. buc? Mi pater, aÆschine, audivi omnia,

Et scio: nam te amo: quo magis, quæ agis, curæ

Mi. R. diculum! dipater, ceremne causam adfunt mihi. As. Ita velim me promerentem ames, dum vivas, mi versum illum, cui Ut me hoc delictum admifife in me, id mihi vehe- Sed quid îfta noftra, hovi tuum Afebine? Aut quid menter dolet:

Et me tui pudet. MI. credo hercle : nam ingenium nobis cum illis? Abe-50 amus. Quideft? Quid Liberale: sed vereor ne indiligens nimium sies. In qua civitate tandem te arbitrare vivere? ter, obsecro, ausculta. Virginem vitiasti, quam te jus non fuerat tangere. M1. Æschine, au-

Jam id peccatum primum magnum, magnum, at hu-[cedo, gis que agis funt cumanum tamen.

Fecere alii sæpe, item boni, at postquam id evenit, Numquid circumspexti? aut numquid tute prospexti pater, velim ita atibi,

55 dum vivas, ut id ve-

Quid fieret, qua fieret? si teipsum mihi puduit dicere ; bementer dolet mibi, me admissife boc delictum in me, et pudet me tui. M1. Hercle credo: nam novi tuum ingenium liberale : sed vereor ne sis nimium indiligens. Nam qua tandem civitate arbitrare te vivere? Vitiasti virginem, quam non suerat jus te tangere. Fam primum id est magnum peccatum, magnum inquam, at tamen humanum. Alii, item boni, secere sape. At possquam id evenit, cedo, numquid circumspexisti? aut numquid tute prospexisti tibi, quid sieret, qua sieret? si puduit teissum dicere id mibi.

### ANNOTATIONS.

30 Ne indiligens nimium fies. It is a won-drous Instance of Clemency in the Father proof in a very grave and solemn Tone. to sorgive so srankly the Offence, and even the he mentions it, to speak of it in Terms City where such a strict Obedience is requir'd that are equivalent to an Apology. The to the Laws ! But he foon changes his Note, whole Strain of his Reproof here is con- and instead of exaggerating his Son's Ofceived in Terms of fo much Mildness, that ence, endeavours to excuse and soften it. he rather feems to be excusing him to him- Jam id peccatum magnum; magnum, at bumafelf. In order to apprehend better the Force num tamen : fecere alii fape, item boni. and Energy of this, we must suppose, that Æschinus discovers great Confusion in his Looks, as if, from a Consciousness of his Fault, ashamed to be seen by his Father. Micio sensible of this, and unwilling to put him to too much Pain, puts on a loft forgiving Air, to affure and encourage him. And the Poet has contrived to make this more powerful to correct the Youth, than before-hand; the other looks more like the all the Methods of Harshness and Severity could probably have been.

54 Ad possquam id evenit. Criticks ob-serve on this Reproof of Micio, that he makes choice of Terms peculiarly mild. Thus here he does not say, postquam id com-missum est, but postquam id evenit, an Expression of abundant less Asperity. The first represents a Thing, criminal, and done in consequence of a Design laid and concerted Effect of Chance, Surprize, or some sudden Start of Paffion.

G 3

63 Ego.

of it? In this Uncertainty ten Months have been loft. gone near to undo yourself, the poor Girl, and your Son. What! Did you imagine the Gods would accomplish these Things for you, without any Care of your own, and miraculously convey her into your Bed-chamber? I should be forry to find you equally negligent in other Affairs. However, chear up, you shall marry her.

Æfc. Hah!

Mic. Chear up, I fay.

Æsc. Pray, Father, do you banter me now?

Mic. I banter you! Why?

Æfc. I don't know: but that the more passionate I am to have it fo, the greater is my Anxiety left it should not.

Mic. Go home, and pray to the Gods, that you may have your

Wife: go.

Æsc. What, have her now?

Mic. Now. Ælc. Now!

Mic. Now: as foon as possible.

Æse. May all the Gods hate me, Father, if I don't love you better than my very Eyes.

Mic. What! than her too?

Æfc. As well.

Mic. That's faying a great deal.

Æsc. But what's become of the Milesian?

Mic. He's gone, he's embark'd; he's quite vanished before now, But why do you linger?

Esc. Nay, Father, do you rather go and pray to the Gods; for I know they will regard you more, as you're fo much the better Man.

Mic. I am going in, that every thing may be in readiness; do

you as I faid, if you're wife.

Æsc. What can one think here? Is this being a Father? Or this being a Son? Had he been my Brother or Companion, how could he have been more indulgent or complaifant? Ought I not to love him? to carry him in my Bosom? Indeed I am now brought under the most powerful Engagements to beware of doing any thing inconsider-

ANNOTATIONS.

63 Ego te? Quamobrem? Donatus has a faisum gaudium quemquam impellere, sub ali-Remark upon this Passage, too beautiful to cujus mæroris adventum. "It is allowable be omitted. Micio answers his Son here, as "to banter a Person we love, by raising salse him capable of bantering him in 10 ferious an Affair. This may perhaps startle the them with real Joy. But it is a deceitful Reader, who will be apt to call to mind the and cruel Part to fill one with imaginary to solution given of this Difficulty by the above mentioned Critick is extremely judicious, and may be admitted as an indiffuriable Maxim in Morals. Est enim amantis, dixit, ut infantibus nutrices de terriculis disconnections. lætitia, qualibet fententia : inimici were, in abolitas volunt, poftquam illos vident nimium.

if he were furprized how he should suspect " Alarms, when we have it in our power to him capable of bantering him in fo ferious " diffipate these Fears in a moment, and fill

fays he, in falfum metum conjicere imminente cere solent : quas, cum ipse confinxerint,

pavere.

Quâ resciserem ? hæc dum dubitas, menses abierunt qua refissem ? Prodidisti te, & illam miseram, & gnatum, quod decem menses abie, Quid? credebas dormienti, hæc tibi confecturos Deos! Prodidisti te, Et illam sine tuâ operà in cubiculum iri deductum do-lam miseram, et 60 gnatum, quod fult in mum? Nolim cæterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo. debus des confectin-Bono animos es, duces uxorem hanc, As. hem! MI. ros bee tibi dormienti ? Et illam iri bono animo es, inquam. Æs. pater, Obsecro, num sudis tu nunc me? MI. ego te? quamobrem? Æs. nescio: [magis.]

Quia tam misere hoc esse cupio verum, ideo vereor
MI. Abi domum, ac Deos comprecare, ut uxorem acmodo. Es bono anideductum domum in Cersas: abi.

Es. Quid? jamne uxorem? M1. jam. Æs. jam? M1. mguam, es bojam. quantum potest. Æs. Di me, pater, no animo. As. Ob-Omnes oderint, ni magi' te quam oculos nunc ego fecro, pater, num tu amo meos. [Æs. quid? ille ubi est Milesius? Mr. Ego ludo te? Mr. Quid? quam illam? Æs. æque. Mr. perbenigne. MI. Abiit, periit, navem ascendit. sed cur cessas ? Neseio : sed ideo magis vereor, quin Æs. abi, pater: Tu potius Deos comprecare: nam tibi eos certo scio 70 este vorum. Mr. Quo vir melior multo es quam ego, obtemperaturos dis domum, ac commagis. [ut dîxi, si sapis. precare dos, ut act MI. Ego eo intro, ut, quæ opu' sunt, parentur. tu sac. Æs. Quid hoc negotî? hoc est patrem esse? aut hoc est mo accersm uxfilium esse?

Si frater aut sodalis esset, qui magi' morem generet?

Inquam jam: quan-Hie non amandus? hiccine non gestandus in sinu est? tum potest sieri.

His non amandus? hiccine non gestandus in sinu est? tum potest sieri.

As. Pater, omnis
Dii oderint me, ni Itaque adeo magnammî injecit sua commoditate curam, ego nunc magis amo ce quam meos ocules. M1. Quid ? quam amas illam ? Æs. Æque. M1. Perbenigne. Æs. Quid : Ubi eft ille Milefius ? M1. Abiit, periit, afcendit navem. Sad cur ceffas ? Æs, Abi, pater, comprecare tu potius Deos: nam scio certo cos magis obtemperaturos tibi, quo es vir multo melior quam ego. M. Ego eo intro, at que opus sint, parentur; sac tu, ut dixi, si sapis. Æs. Quid negotii est boc l'Hoc est este patrem? Aut boc est esse filium? Si esse frater aut sodalis, qui magis generet morem? Hic non est amandus? Hiccino non est gestandas in sinu? Hem! Ita que adeo injecit magnam curam mibi sua commoditate,

pavere. Et mihi videtur ridens hæc dixisse: mendation that could possibly be given him. ut intelligat Æschinus, Micionem joco suisse Just in the same manner in the Æneis, mentitum. Donatus.

7º Tu porius deos comprecare. It is a nice, and, for the most part, a disagreeable Task, for a Son to praise his Father to his face. "Do you, Father, carry in your Hand these Ference has found the Art of making Afchi- " facred Symbols; and the Images of our rerence has found the Art of making Asjebinar do it here without offending Delicacy.

Religion furnishes him with the Opportunity his Father, but his Father must carry the of a Panegyrick, and in excusing himself from addressing the Gods in the present Case, he finds a natural Occasion of bestowing on his Father, in a sew Words, the finest Com
Readers sensible of the good Effects which

Æneås says to Anchises, 11. 717.

Tu, genitor, cafe Sacra mone, patriosque penates.

ly, that may give him uneafiness. But why don't I go in, that I may not myself be a hindrance to my Marriage? ANNOTATIONS.

the Complaisance of Fathers may produce. produce very mischievous Effects. This latter But we are to take notice, that he all along is far from being the Case with Micio, as is means a Complaisance founded in good Sense, and an exact Knowledge of the Genius and Temper of the Person to whom it is shewn: For if blind and without distinction, it may passes between him and Demea, At 5. Scene

## ACT IV. SCENE VI.

#### ARGUMENT.

Demea, fatigu'd with walking, complains of Syrus, that he had not distinctly enough describ'd the Place where he might find bis Brother.

DEMEA.

I'M quite tired with walking : Almighty Jove confound thee, Syrus, with that Direction of thine. I've trotted all over the Town, been at the Gate, the Pond, every where. There was no Joiner's Shop there, nor had any Soul I met feen my Brother. But now I'm resolv'd to wait for him at his own House, till he comes home.

ANNOTATIONS.

Demea, after wandering over the whole Brother, nor meet with any one who had Town in consequence of the wrong Direction seen him. He therefore resolves to give given him by Syrus, returns complaining of over a vain Pursuit, and wait for him at his the Fatigue he had undergone, and all to no own House, till he comes home.

purpose; for that neither could he find his 5 Domi obsidere. Donatus tak 5 Domi obsidere. Donatus takes the Word

## ACT IV. SCENE VII.

### ARGUMENT.

Demea complains to Micio of the Injury done to the young Virgin by Æschinus : At first be is in a violent Passion, but by degrees is brought to a little better Temper.

MICIO, DEMEA.

Micio. I'LL go and tell them, that there is now no hindrance on

Dem. But here he comes -- I've been looking for you this long while, Micio. Mic.

ANNOTATIONS. Micio, having got every thing in readiness when he is met by Demea, who had been for the intended Marriage of his Son, is going to acquaint the Bride and her Mother, begins; at first warm and passionate on the Ne forte imprudens faciam, quod nolit, sciens cavebo. et sciens cavebo, me Sed cesso ire intro, ne moræ meis nuptiis egomet siem ? sciam, quod nolit. Sed esso ire, intro, ne egomet sim moræ meis nuptiis ?

ANNOTATIONS.

1. 41. Video sapere, intelligere, in loco verrages a Complaisance without Restriction in reii, inter se anare: scire est liberum ingenium, atque animum: quovis illos su die reducas. Thus far was necessary to observe, that it man the contrary Method of Harshness and might not be thought, that the Poet encou-

## ACTUS IV. SCENA VI.

ARGUMENTUM.

Demea, ambulando fatigatus, de Syro queritur, quod non aperte fatis commonstravit locum, ubi frater esset Micio.

DE MEA.

ORDO.

DEfessus sum ambulando. ut, Syre, te cum tuâ

Monstratione magnus perdat Jupiter. [cum,

Perreptavi usque omne oppidum, ad portam, ad laQuò non? nec fabrica illic ulla erat, nec fratrem homò
Vidisse se aiebat quisquam. nunc verò domi
Certum obsidere est usque donec redierit.

lacum, quo non? Nec ulla fabrica eras illic, nec quisquam bomo aiebat se vidisse fratrem. Nunc

vero est certum me obsidere domi, usque donec redierit.

ANNOTATIONS.

obsidere here in its most general Sense, as when it is used to fignify the investing or laying Siege to a Town. Proprie obsidere dixit; convenit enim et irato, et repente aggressivo. But had the Poet intended this, he would un-

## ACTUS IV. SCENA VII.

ARGUMENTUM.

Demea de vitio virgini oblato, et nuptiis resciscit: is singitur jam tumultuari, sed postea placatur.

Місто, Вемел.

I BO, illis dicam nullam esse in nobis moram.

Dr. Sed eccum ipsum. Te jamdudum quæro.

Micio.

ORDO.
MI. I BO, et dicam illis esse
nullam moram in nobis. Dr. Sed eccum

ipfum. Micio, quæro te jamdudum.

ANNOTATIONS.

fide of Demea, who fancying his Brother ling it, he will be thoroughly provok'd, and knew nothing of the Rape Aefebinus had no lefs forward than he, in condemning this committed, makes no doubt, but upon hear-licentious Youth. But Micio, who was apprized

Mic. What's the matter now?

Dem. I bring other Enormities to you, shocking ones, of that hopeful Youth.

Mic. Look ye there, now! .Dem. New, capital Offences. Mic. What, at it again?

Dem. Ah! you little know what fort of a Man he is.

Dem. O Simpleton! thou fanciest, I warrant, that I mean the Musick-wench: no, this is a Crime against an Athenian Virgin.

Mic. I know it.

Dem. How! Know it, and bear with it?

Mic. Why shou'dn't I bear with it?

Dem. Tell me; don't you exclaim? Don't you rave? Mic. No: I'd rather, indeed, it had not happened,

Dem. There's a Son born too.

Mic. Heaven bles it.

Dem. The Girl has nothing.

Mic. So I have heard.

Dem. And he must marry her without a Fortune.

Mic. No doubt of it.

Dem. What's to be done in this Case?

Mic. What the thing itself points out to us; the young Woman must be brought hither.

Dem. O Jupiter! Is that the way then?

Mic. What can I do else?

Dem. What can you do ? If you are not really concern'd at this, it were decent however to feem fo to be.

Mic. But I have already contracted them, the Business is concluded; the Marriage goes forward; I have remov'd all their Fears: this I think is more decent and becoming.

Dem. But are you pleas'd with this Adventure, Micio?

Mic. No, If I could help it: But now, that I can't, I bear it patiently. The Life of Man is as when we play at Dice; if the

#### ANNOTATIONS.

prized of it before, hears him with great ! Calmness, which perfectly aftonishes Demea, who therefore tries whether by Raillery he Sic Cicero etiam, Verr. 5. 34. can gain any thing: but the other still continuing unmoved, and answering with his wonted Good-humour; he laments with himself the Destruction which he foresees coming upon his Brother's Family.

4 Ecce autem. Ecce dicitur, quum repente trifte aliquid rebus intervenit lætis, aut certe, quum aliud agitur, aliud emergit novum: ut

Virg. An. 2. 203.

Ecce autem gemini à Tenedo tranquilla per

Horresco referens, immensis orbibus angues. Et Ibid. 403.

Ecce trabebatur passis Priameia virgo Crinibus.

Ecce autem repente, ebrio Cleomene, esurientibus cæteris, nunciatur piratarum naves effe in portu Ediffa. Donatus.

These Words are 9 Non, malim quidem. variously descanted upon by Commentators. Some divide them, referring malim quidem to Demea; thus, Demea, after informing him of the Crime Æschinus had been guilty of, asks, Non clamas ? Non infanis ? Micio replies, non. Upon which the other immediately fays, malim quidem; and to make it fo, if possible, subjoins another Aggravation and Inconvenience, attending the present Charge; Puer

MI. Quidnam? Dr.

Fero ad te alia ingen-

Nova, capitalia . M1.

Obe, jam. DE. Ab. mescis qui vir su. M1. Scio. DE. O

stulte, tu somnias me

mas ? . non infanis ?

MI. Non: malim

quidem non evenilfe. DE. Puer oft na-

tus. Mi. Dii vor-

tant benc. Dr. Fir-

go babet nibil. M1. Audiwi. DE. Et eft

MI. Scilico. Dr.

Quid est futurum nunc? Mi. Id enim

indotata ?

ducenda

Ecce autem.

MI. Quidnam? DE. fero alia flagitia ad te ingentia Boni illius adolescentis. Mr. ecce autem. Dr. nova, Capitalia. Mi. ohe, jam. Dr. ah, nescis qui vir stt. adolescentis.

MI. fcio.

DE. O stulte, tu de psaltria me somnias

Agere. hoe peccatum in virginem est civem. Mr. scio. DE. Eho, scis, & patere? Mi. quidni patiar? DE.

Non clamas? non infanis? M1. non malim. quidem. boc peccatum est in DE. Puer natu' eft. MI. Di bene vortant. DE. virgo virginem civem.MI. nihil habet.

Scia. Dr. Ebo, feis, Mr. Audivi. DE. & ducenda indotata est? Mr. scilicet. Quidni patier? DE. DE. Quid nunc futurum est? Mr. id enim quod res Die mihi, non claipfa fert :

Illine hue transferetur virgo. De. ô Jupiter! Istoccine pacto oportet? Mr. quid faciam amplius? DE. quid facias? si non ipsà re tibi istuc dolet, 15 Simulare certe est hominis. Mr. quin jam virginem

Despondi: res composita est: fiunt nuptia: Demsi metum omnem. hæc magis sunt hominis. DE.

cæterum,

Placet tibi factum, Micio? Mr. non, si queam 20 quod ipfa res fert: Mutare: nunc, cum non queo, æquo animo fero. Ita vita est hominum, quati, cum ludas tesseris; line buc. Dr. O quipo itansferette ilpiter, Oporteine sieri ifloc pacto? Mr. Quid faciam amplius? Dr. Quid facias? Si iflue non

dolet tibi ipfa re, certe eft bominis simulare. M1. Quin jam despondi virginem : res eft composita : nuptia fiunt : dempfi omnem metum : Læc magis funt officia bominis. Dn. Cæterum, an factum placet tibi Micio? M1. Non, si queam mutare: nunc, cum non queo, sero aquo animo. Vita bominum est ita, quasi, cum ludas tesseris;

ANNOTATIONS.

natus eft. To which Micio still the same, the utmost Severity and Rigour. It becomes of his Brother, answers, Dii bene vortant. Others give them to Micio, who was probably to have compleated the Sentence, by adding non eveniffe, or fome fuch Expression; to fee his Brother fo mild, endeavours to aggravate the Crime, by adding puer natus eft. because of what soon after follows in the fame Scene, Ver. 19. DE. Placet tibi factum, Micio? He answers in just the same manner as here; Non, si queam mutare: nunc, quum non queo; æquo animo sero.

12 Quid nune suturum of ? More irascentium, quum ipfe sciverit quid futurum fit, Micionem interrogat. Et hujufmodi interrogatio, secundum figuram suam non habet responsionem; fed Micio sic respondit, quali

not have fram'd a better Answer to Demea, Demea with all his Rigour and Severity. than this which is now referr'd to. We are

and not to be moved by these Representations us, as Men, to make Allowances, to enter into one anothers's Foibles, and, as far as is confistent with Reason and Prudence, to indulge one another's Wants and Defires. The Poet has contriv'd to give Micio, along with but is interrupted by Demea, who impatient his Mildness and Affability, a strong Biass to Justice. This appears in all his Behaviour. No fooner does Hegio represent Pam-This has the greater Air of Probability, philia's Case to him, than he is willing to make her full Reparation, and is even anxious to find Aeschinus the same way inclin'd. And here when Demea exclaims against this unequal Match, he checks him, by telling him that it was the more just and humane part, as an Injury had been offered, to give the Satisfaction that the Law required, and not fuffer the Motives of a fordid Avarice! to flifle all Regard for Equity. This is an uncommon Stroke of Delicacy, to refimpliciter inquirenti. Donatus.

18 Hac magis funt hominis. Micio could of a more upright and unbiase d. Virtue, than

21 Ita vita eft hominum, quafi, cum ludas not always in every thing to proceed with tefferis. The Poet had probably in his Eye

here

Throw that was most wanted comes not up, we must correct that

Il

L

P

I

NIH

by Skill which Chance has fent us.

Dem. A Corrector! You have already, forfooth, with this mighty Skill of yours, thrown away fixty Guineas upon a Mulick-wench, whom we must now strive to get rid of at any Price; if not for Money, for nothing at all.

Mic. Not in the least; nor indeed have I any Defign to sell her.

Dem. What will you do then? Mic. I'll keep her at home.

Dem. Great Jupiter! A Whore and a Wife in the same House!

Mic. Why not?

Dem. Do you imagine you are in your Senfes?

Mic. Indeed I think fo.

Dem. As I hope for Mercy your Folly appears such to me, that I believe you keep her to be entertain'd with her Musick.

Mic. Why not?

Dem, And the young Wife, I suppose, is to be her Scholar.

Mic. No doubt on't.

Dem. You too will trip it along, and lead the Dance.

Mia Like enough. Dem. Like enough!

Mic. You shall make one of the Party too, if there's occasion.

Dem. My God! Are you not asham'd of these Follies?

Mic. Come, Demea, lay aside for the present, this Sullenness of yours, and be free and merry as you ought at your Son's Wedding: I'll just step to the Bride and her Mother, and return immediately.

Dem. O Jupiter! Here's a Life for you! Here are Manners! Here's Madness! A Wife without a Fortune; a Musick-Wench in keeping; an expensive House; a Youth funk in Luxury; a doating old Father. Providence itself, however desirous, will never be able to fave this Family.

ANNOTATIONS.

here a Passage of the Tenth Book of Plato's Commonwealth, where that Philosopher Reflis, a Cord or Rope. Ducere restim, to lead fays, "That we should make it our endea- or draw the Cord, is therefore a Phrase that " vour to reap the Fruits of Wildom from "the Operations of Chance, and, as in a Game at Dice, employ all our Skill in " turning that to our Profit, which Fortune Company, they all held a Cord, and he who " has thrown up to us ; that by thus ufing was first of the Train, was faid ducere resim. " the Lights which Reason gives us, we may turn even seeming Misfortunes into " Benefits." These moral Maxims come in very aptly in Comedy, which is a Picture of human Life. The Tefferæ among the Ancients feem to have been the same with our Dice, for so they are describ'd by Stepbanus, upon the Word Teffera, Kubos, Cubus five solidum quadratum. Tefferæ quibus in ta-bula lusoria luditur: sunt enim quadratæ, et quibusdam punctis notata. Tefferæ a Cube fquare, and mark'd with certain Spots.

34 Tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis. requires to be particularly explained. One should be apt to think, that in those times, when any Number of Persons danc'd in But many Reasons may be offered against this. To what purpose a Cord? Could they not dance Hand in Hand? This is much more likely, that a Company dancing in train, and link'd together by the Hands, gave rife to the Expression. This Notion derives Credit from a Passage of Livy, Lib. 27. where describing the Solem-nity of twenty seven young Virgins, who went dancing in procession to the Temple of Juno, he has these Words; Cap. 37. In foor solid Square; Tessere, those which are ro pompa constitit, et per manus reste ducta, play'd with in a Gaming-Table: They are virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes,

Si illud, quod maxumè opus est jactu, non cadit, Illud, quid cecidit fortè, id arte ut corrigas. DE. Corrector! nempe tuá arte viginti minæ Pro psaltria periere: quæ, quantum potest, Aliquò abjicienda est; si non precio gratiis.

MI. Neque est, neque illam fanè studeo vendere. MI. Neque est, neque illam sane studes vendere.

næ periere pro psalDE. Quid igitur facies? MI. domi erit. DE. proh tria, quæ est abjicidivûm fidem!

divûm fidem!

Meretrix & mater familias una in domo! [dem arbitror. precio, gratiis. Mt. MI. Cur non? DE. sanum te credis esse? MI. equi-Neque est abjicien-DE. Ita me Dii ament, ut video ego tuam ineptiam, den vendere illam. Facturum credo, ut habeas quicum cantites. [scilicet. Dr. Quid facies igi-MI. Cur non? De. & nova nupta eadem hæcdiscet? MI. sur? MI. Erit do-De. Tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis. MI. probè. mi. De. Prob st. dem divum! Mere-De. Probè? MI. & tu nobiscum unà, si opus sit. De. trix et mater-samihei mihi!

Non te hæc pudent? M1. jam verò omitte, Demea, Tuam istanc iracundiam, atque ita, uti decet, Hilarum ac lubentem fac te gnati in nuptiis. Ego hos conveniam, post redeo. DE. ô Jupiter! Hanceine vitam! hoscine mores! hanc dementiam! 40 Uxor fine dote veniet : intus pfaltria est : Domus sumtuosa: adolescens luxu perditus: Senex delirans: ipfa fi cupiat Salus, Servare prorsus non potest hanc familiam.

Scilicet. DE. Tu saltabis inter eas ductans restim. M1. Probe. DE. Probe? M1. Et tu una nobiscum, si sit opus. DE. Hei mibi, an non bæc pudent te? M1. Jam vero, Demea, omitte istanc tuam iracundiam, atque fac te ita bilarum ac lubentem, uti decet, in nuptiis gnati. Ego conveniam bos, post redeo. DE. O Jupiter! Hanccine vitam! boscine mores! banc dementiam! uxor veniet sine dote: psaltria est intus: domus sumptuosa: adolescens perditus luxu: senex deli-rans: Salus ipsa, si cupiat, prorsus non potest servare banc familiam.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

gether, and lengthening out the Procession; "gitandam importunitatem senis, veluti pu-for that it was the custom to dance Hand in "eros imitantis. Simul etiam, quia est

Nec certare joco, nec dare brachia Ludentem nitidis virginibus.

This, which is the main of what Madam " tam & senem." Dacier offers in Support of the above Notion, tho' it may not perhaps amount to a full Providence itfelf, can't fave this Family from Proof, yet renders it extremely probable. The Quotation from Lucretius, as it depends upon a conjectural Variation, which she proposes in the Text, I omit here, and shall only add, that I am the more inclin'd to follow this Explication, because it is that which Mostell. II. 1. 4. Donatus had given before her. His Words are: " Lusus est natus ab eo fune, quo in-" troductus equus Durius in Trojam eft, cum In like manner, Cicero pro Font. Salus infa " nexis manibus fune, chorum ducunt fal- virorum fortium innocentiam tueri non poteft.

incesserunt. Where we are to observe, that "tantes. Hoc à quibusdam dicitur, sed ego per manus reste dusta does not fignify bolding "puto, manu consertos choros puellorum with their Hands a Cord, but making a Cord of "puellarumque cantantes, restim ducere extheir Hands, i. e. having them link'd to-" istimari, et id maxime convenire ad exa-Hand, appears from Horace, Book 2. Ode 12. " connexus manuum lascivus ac petulans " adimit discretionem conditionis, dignita-" tis, ætatis, inter meretricem, novam nup-

> 43 Ipfa si cupiat Salus. Preservation, Safety, Ruin. An hyperbolical Way of speaking, to fignify that the Current of Destruction was so strong, nothing could stop it. So Plaut. Capt. III. 3. 14.

Nec Salus nobis faluti jam effe, fi cupiat, poteft.

cecidit forte, ut cor-25 rigas id arte. Dr. Corrector ! Nempe tua arte viginti mi 35 lias in una domo! MI. Cur non? DE.

fi illud non cadit, quod est maxime opus

actu, illud, quod

Credis to effe fanum? M1. Equidem arbi-tror. Dr. Ita dil ament me, ut ego

video tuam ineptiam, credo te effe fatturum hoc, ut babeat eam quicum contites.

MI. Cur non? DE. Et nova nupta discet eadem bæc ? M1.

#### SCENE VIII. ACT IV.

#### ARGUMENT.

Syrus comes out drunk upon the Stage, exulting that he had regaled bimself so plentifully. Demea observing it, reprimands bim severely for bis Drunkenness.

#### SYRUS, DEMEA.

Syrus. THY truly, my Syrus, thou hast cared for thyself delicately, and acted thy Part to excellent purpose. Thou Wag ! But after filling myfelf with all that's choice within, I thought proper to take an Airing here.

Dem. See, for Heaven's sake, this rare Model of their Discipline. Syr. But here comes our old Man! ---- What's the matter?

Why fo demure? Dem. O Villain!

Syr. O Mr. Wisdom; are you come to throw away your fine Maxims here?

Dem. Were you my Servant?

Syr. You'd be rich, Demea; and improve your Estate to a wonder. Dem. I'd take care you should be an Example to all others.

Syr. Why fo? What have I done?

Dem. Why! In the heat of a Disturbance: and during a most heinous Crime, which is not yet fully pacify'd, you've got drunk, you Rascal, as if all was quiet and well.

Syr. I wish I had kept within doors.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

fresh Reason occurs to increase these Appretions, as will appear in the following Scenes.
hensions. Syrus comes out drunk, with great 3 Abi. Verbum vel sibi, vel alteri cum A more provoking Circumstance could not sectique in rebus universis. Donaius.

have happened to Demea, already almost by Exemplum Discipline! Dacier renders distracted at the repeated Debaucheries of his this; There goes a fine Model, for the trainson, and the overstrained Indulgence of his ing up of Children: for, says she, Demea re-Brother; than to see this stagrant Instance gards Syrus as the Master and Governour of

As Domea, at the end of the last Scene, of Licentiousness, and that the Infection ran is reflecting upon the threatning Situation, thro' the whole Family. But it is the Poet's as he supposes, of his Brother's Family, a Aim all along, to multiply Demea's Vexa-

Affurance and Confidence, and commending laudatione blandientis. Nam fic dicunt, qui himself for hav ng acted his Part so well, jam compotes sunt vitorum omnium, per-

ORDO.

Depol, Syrifce, curasti te mol-

stique tuum munus laute: Abi. Sed

Obe, Sapientia tu

laute:

deambulare

#### SCENA VIII. ACTUS IV.

# ARGUMENTUM.

Redit in proscenium Syrus temulentus, exultans se laute opipareque canatum effe : bunc Demea ob temulentiam objurgat. SYRUS, DEMEA.

E Depol, Syrisce, te curasti molliter, Lautéque munus administrasti tuum. Abi. fed postquam intus sum omnium rerum satur, Prodeambulare huc libitum eft. Dr. illud fis vide 5 posquam sim fatur Exemplum disciplinæ! Sy. ecce autem hic adest Senex noster. Quid fit? quid tu es trisfis? DE. oh, tus, sibitum est profcelus!

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DE. Vide fis illud Sy. Ohe, jam tu verba fundis hic, fapientia? DE. Tun'? si meus esses. Sy. dis quidem esses, Demea, næ! Sy. Ecce an-Curarem ut esses. Sy. quamobrem? quid feci? DE. adest. Quid fit? Ac tuam rem constabilisses. DE. exemplum omnibus 10 DE. Ob scelus ! Sy.

rogas ? In ipsa turba, atque in peccato maxumo, Quod vix. sedatum satis est, potasti, scelus, Quafi re bene gestà. Sy. sanè nollem huc exitum.

jam fundis bie ver-ba? Dr. Tune? Si esses meus. Sy. Esse dis quidem, Demea, ac constabilisses tuam rem. Dr. Curarem ut esses exemplum omni-bus. Sr. quamobrem? Quid seci? Dr. Rogas? in ipsa turba, aique in maximo pec-cato, quod vix est satis sedatum, potasti, scelus, quast in re bene gesta. Sr. Saue nollem

#### ANNOTATIONS.

his Son, whom Micio had adopted. But to | 7 Sapientia. This is the Title under which me the Words feem to imply no more, than he addresses Demea in allusion to what he had that Syrus was an Example of the ruinous faid in a former Scene. Tu quantus quantus es, Discipline that prevailed in his Brother's nibil nisi sapientia es. To construe sapientia

Poet very happily in this Place expresses the be more suited to the forward Petulance of Carelessiness and Security of one in drink, one in drink, than to address the Person he Syrus discovers no Fear at the Approach of speaks to by the Title of Mr. Wisdom, as the old Man, as in former Scenes. He has he knew that to be the Character he valued no Forethought, no Apprehension of Danger, himself upon. but is quite lulled in Ease and Indolence.

verba, would destroy the whole Beauty and 6 Quid sie ? Quid tu es triftis ? The Energy of the Paffage ; for nothing can

## ACT IV. SCENE IX.

ARGUMENT.

By the unseasonable Appearance of Dromo, Ctesipho is betrayed to bis Father. Syrus endeavours to binder the old Man from going in, but in vain.

DROMO, SYRUS, DEMEA.

Dromo. D'Ye hear, Syrus, Ctefipho desires you to come back. Syr. Hufh.

Dem. What's this he fays of Ctefipho?

Syr. Nothing.

Dem. How, you Hangdog: is Ctefipho within?

Syr. He is not.

Dem. How comes he to name him then?

Syr. 'Tis another of the same Name, a little Parasite : don't you know him?

Dem. I will know presently.

Syr. What now? Where are you going?

Dem. Let me alone. Syr. I tell you I won't.

Dem. Hands off, Villain, or I'll beat out your Brains this Instant Syr. He's gone. I foresee, by Jove, that he'll prove but an un-welcome Guest, especially to Ctesipho. What shall I do now? why, even creep into some quiet Corner, till this Storm is laid, and there fleep off the present Load. That will be best.

### ANNOTATIONS.

The Poet still contrives to heap fresh Trou- | drunk ; and now to compleat his Misfortunes, bles upon Demea. His Brother, notwith- he learns, by the unfeasonable Appearance of standing all his Remonstrances, is irreclaim- Drome, that his favourite Son Ciefipho makes able; he is resecting upon the Ruin that one of the revelling Company within. Thus

threatened his Brother's Family, when, as an has the Poet contrived to raise his Passion by additional Proof of it, Syras comes out feveral Gradations to the highest Pitch, till finding

ORDO.

ut redeas. Sy. Abi.

Dr. Quid bic nar-

rafitafter ; noftine ?

Dr. Jamscibo. Sy a dearcat

## ACTUS IV. SCENA IX.

ARGUMENTUM.

Exitu Dromonis Ctefipho Demeæ proditu: Syrus senem ab ingressu avertere conatur, sed frustra.

DROMO, SYRUS, DEMEA.

HEUS Syre, rogat te Ctefipho, ut redeas. Sy. abi. HEII Syre, Cie-DE. Quid Ctefiphonem hic narrat? Sy. nihil. DE. eho, carnufex,

Est Ctesipho intus? Sy. non est. DE. cur hic nominat? rat Ctesiphonem? Sy. Nibil. DE. Ebo, car-Sy. Est alius quidam, parasitaster parvolus;

Nostin'? DE. jam scibo. Sy. quid agis? quò abis? DE. tus? Sy. Non est.

mitte me.

Sy. Noli, inquam. De. non manum abstines, mastigia a nat ? Sy. Est aliur le base of the icon manus corebrum dispersam his i Sy. abit An tibi jam mavis cerebrum dispergam hic? Sy. abit.

Edepol comissatorem haud sanè commodum, Præsertim Ctesidoni. quid ego nunc agam?

Quid agis ? Quo and ones very Nisi, dum hæ silescunt turbæ, interea in angulum 10 bis? De. Mitte me.

Aliquò abeam, atque edormiscam hoc villi. sic agam. De. Non abstires

manum, mastigia? An mavis jam ut dispergam cerebrum tibi bic? Sv. Abiit. Edepol conjicto

eum esse comissatorem baud sane commedum, prasertim Ctessphoni. Quid ego ogam nunc? Niss

interea, dum bæ turbæ silescuni, abeam aliquo in argulum, manu adamitien ben ill. interea, dum bæ turbæ filescunt, abeam aliquo in angulum, atque edormijcam boc villi. Sic agam. x pro vine

#### ANNOTATIONS.

finding it uneasy to himself, and of no man- | Word is, therefore, very happily applied to ner of Purpile; he, at last, of Choice, em- Demea, who rushes suddenly into Micio's braces the mild and easy Temper.

comissatorem. Comissator is properly a Man, and greatly divert the Spectators. who after having been already engaged in a Debauch, goes mask'd to another, and en-ters suddenly, making a great Noise. The

House, where they are revelling in Mirth, 8 Edepol comissatorem baud sane commodum. and raises a hideous Uproar and Disturbance. The whole Beauty here lies in the Word These Ironies are very proper in Comedy,

## ACT V. SCENE I.

ARGUMENT.

Demea, who is now appris'd of his Son Ctefipho's Amours, exclaims, and falls bitterly upon Micio, as the common Corrupter of their Children, but is at length appeas'd, and brought into temper with both Ctelipho and Æschinus.

MICIO, DEMEA.

Micio. EVERY thing's ready with us, when you will, Sostrata, as I said before: but who's this that makes our Door fly open with fuch Fury?

Dem. Alas! What shall I do? How shall I behave? Where direct my Complaints, or to whom exclaim? O Heaven! O Earth!

O Neptune! Ruler of the Seas.

Mic. See now: he has discover'd all; that makes him exclaim fo; I foresee a Storm: but I must help the young Man.

Dem. Here comes the common Corrupter of our Children.

Mic. Moderate, at length, your Passion, and return to yourself. Dem. I have moderated it; I am myself; I forbear all Reproaches; let us come to the Point: it was agreed upon between us, and the Proposal too was your own; that you should take no Concern in my Son, nor I in yours. Answer me.

Mic. It was fo; I don't deny it.

Dem. Why is he now revelling at your House? Why do you receive him? Why purchase a Mittress for him, Micio? Ought I not to have the same Justice from you, as you have from me? As I don't meddle with your Son, don't you with mine.

Mic. You don't reason fairly? you don't indeed: for it is an old

Saying, Among Friends, all Things are common.

Dem. Very pretty, truly: you have at length then found this Salvo. Mic. Hear me a little, Demea, if you can but muster up so much

#### ANNOTATIONS.

In this Scene Micio is feen coming out and the Motives that led him to prefer Lefrom Softrata, after having given her what nity to Rigour. All this he does with so Instructions he thought proper relating to the Marriage. At the same Time Demea, who is at last pacified, and yields to his Brother. had rush'd into his Brother's, and there found Crefipho wantoning and enjoying himself with his Mufick-wench, driven almost to Diffraction, comes out in great Fury. This naturally begets a Converfation full of Anger and Passion on one Side, full of Meekness and Good-nature on the other. Micio finding that his Brother was too greatly provoked by what he had lately discovered, to think of calming him in the usual Way, by either huffing him, or appearing unconcerned; refolves to dissemble no longer, but to lay be-force him the Principles upon which he acted,

Parata à nobis sunt. It is evident, that the fifth Act ought to begin here, which fome have injudiciously carried back two Scenes farther. At the end of the last Scene, Demea goes in to his Brother's; Syrus retires to sleep off his Dose, and Micio is with Sostrata. Thus all have left the Stage, and the Time that Micio spends with Softrata, makes a fufficiently long Interval.

3 Hei mibi, quid faciam? Quid agam? We ought not to pass over here without Notice the Poet's Art and Judgment, who labours to raise Demea's Resentment and

#### ACTUS V. SCENA I.

ARGUMENTUM.

Cognito Ctefiphonis amore, Demea exclamat, et Micionem jurgio adoritur, ut liberorum corruptelam: per quem placatur tandem et Æschino et Ctesiphoni.

MICIO, DEMEA.

ORDO.

PARATA à nobis sunt, ita ut dixi, Sostrata, Ubi vis. quisnam à me pepulit tam graviter fores? DE. Hei mihi, quid faciam? quid agam? quid cla- dixi, Softrata: quifmem, aut querar?

O cœlum, ô terra, ô maria Neptuni! Mr. hem tibi, Rescivit omnem rem : id nunc clamat. ilicet, Paratæ lites: fuccurrendum est. DE. eccum adest

Communis corruptela nostrûm liberûm.

M1. tandem reprime iracundiam, atque ad te redi. DE. Repressi, redii, mitto maledicta omnia:

Rem ipsam putemus. dictum hoc inter nos suit, Ex te adeo est ortum, ne tu curares meum,

Neve ego tuum. responde. MI. factum est, non nego. veni. DE. Eccum, DE. Cur nunc apud te potat? cur recipis meum?

Cur emis amicam, Micio? numquid minus

Mihi idem jus æquom eft este, quod mecum est tibi? 15 tandem iracundiam, Quando ego tuum non curo, ne cura meum.

MI. Non æquom dicis; non: nam vetus verbum hoc Repress, redii, mitto quidem eft,

Communia esse amicorum inter se omnia.

DE. Facete! nunc demum istæc nata oratio est.

Mr. Ausculta paucis, nisi molestum est, Demea. 20 neus ego curarem tuum filium. Responde. M1. Est factum: non nego. DE. Cur nunc Ctefipho potat apud te? Cur recipis meum? Cur emis amicam ei, Micio? Numquid est minus æquum, idem jus esse mibi tecum, quod est tibi mecum? Quando ego non curo tuum, ne cura tu meum. M1. Non dicis aquum, non: nam boc quidem est verbum vetus; Omnia amicorum esse communia inter se. DE. Facete! istac oratio est nata nunc demum. Mt. Ausculta paucis, Demea, nist est molest um.

ANNOTATIONS.

is greater than towards the other. When he talks with his Brother of the Debauches of Afebinus, he says, Rogas me quid triffis siem? But upon the least Suspicion, that Ctesipho was concern'd with Afebinus in these Projects, he changes his Style quite: Disperi! Ctesiphonem audivi silium und defuisse in raptione cum Afebino. And a little after: Nee ego sum bomo inselix. But here, when he represents Orpheus again deprived of his dear Eurydice, Georg. 4. 504.

Quid faceret? Quo se rapta bis conjuge ferret?

Quo setu Manes, qua Numina voce moveret?

What should he do? Whither should he "turn him, his Love being twice snatched manes to him, his Love being twice snatched away? Wirh what Tears assume the Manes?

Quid agam? He is unable to express himiself; he invokes Heaven, Earth, and Sea, forely pressed, and at a loss to find an Excuse; all the Elements, and all the Gods. This is all the Elements, and all the Gods. This is hence he affects the greater Air of Confi-

Passion upon discovering his Son Ctesipho's agreeable to Nature, and the Conduct of Excesses, as much above what he felt for the most approved Poets, who, when they Æschinus, as his Tenderness towards the one want to describe any tempessuous Emotion of is greater than towards the other. When Soul, too great for Utterance, always use In-

Fi 2

Mnia funt nobis, ubi vis, ita ut nam pepulit fore tam graviter à me? DE. Hei mibi, quid faci-am? quid agam? quid clamem, aut querar ? O colum, o terra, o maria Neptuni! M1. Hem tibi, rescivit rem omnem : clamat nunc ob id: ilicet, lites funt paratæ: Succurrendum est jucommunis corruptela ne Brorum liberorum adeft. M1. Reprime atque redi ad te. DE. temus ipfam rem. Hoc fuit dictum inter nos, eft ortum adeo ex te, ne tu curares meum,

Patience. First, if you are grieved at the Expence your Sons make; pray, consider with yourself; that formerly you maintained both, hitably to your Fortune, which you thought would be fufficient for them; for at that time you made no doubt but I would marry. Obferve now this your wonted Rule: hoard, scrape together, save, do all you can' to leave them handsome l'ortunes, and take the whole Credit to yourfelf: but let them make free with mine, as it comes to them beyond Expectation. Your Stock will not be diminished; and all they have from me you ought to regard as clear Gain. If you will but weigh these things impartially in your own Mind, you'll fave me, them, and yourfelf a world of trouble, Demea.

Dem. I don't talk of the Expence; 'tis the ill Habits they contract.

Mic. Have patience: I understand you: I was coming to that. There are many figns in Men, Brother, from which it is easy to conjecture, that when two Persons do the same thing, it may prove very hurtful to the one, but not so to the other, from no Difference in the thing itself, but in the Persons who do it. I see in your Sons, what makes me confident, they will answer our Wishes. They have good Senfe, Discretion, Modelly enough upon occasion, and love one another entirely; whence 'tis easy to discern in them a dutiful Nature, and noble Soul; nor will you find it a hard Tafk at any time to reclaim them. But, perhaps, you're afraid left they should be indiscreet and negligent as to their Fortunes. O Brother Demea, in every thing else we are made wifer by Age, but this one Vice is inseparable from it, that we are all apt to be more worldly than is needful: believe it then, that Age will make them fufficiently careful.

Dem. Have a care, Micio, that these fine Reasonings, and this im-

partial Mind of yours, don't in the End undo us all.

Mic. Peace! there is no danger: think no more of these things, but for this Day be directed by me; smooth up your Countenance.

Dem. Nay, at prefent things are fo, that I must do it: but to-

morrow I'll into the Country with my Son by Break of Day.

Mic. At Midnight, if you please; only be chearful to-day. Dem. And carry that Mufick-girl along with me too. Mic.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

hard put to it, his Discourse is obscure, and discovers something of Incoherence and Confusion. He undertakes to desend a thing that will but ill-bear being desended; for, however it may be prudent sometimes, to overlook and wink at the Extravagance of Youth, yet to justify or patronize them is carrying it too far. Let us however, interpret Micio's Discourse candidly. He is offering an Apology for his own Lenity and Indugence; and does it from this Confideration, that although, it might in some Cases be displayed in the Case and Anxiety, and, from an overstrained Foresight, is apt to fall into the Vice here mentioned. Given exposes the Folly of it in his Treatise de Senetiute 18. Available to the limits of the limits of

dence, and finding no other Pretence, has re-gerous, yet he had Reason from the Dispo-course to a Proverb, which rather makes a-fition and Temper of the two Youths to gainst him, than for him. 35 Multa in bomine, Denca. Micio is here Were they wholly restrained, it would be only hard put to it, his Difcourfe is obscure, and adding a Spor to their Defires; but if a little

Principio, si id te mordet, sumtum filii Quem faciunt; quæso, hoc facito tecum cogites: Tu illos duo olim pro re tollebas tuâ, Quòd sati' putabas tua bona ambobus fore: Et me tum uxorem credidifti scilicet Ducturum, eandam illam rationem antiquam obtine: Conserva, quære, parce, fac quamplurimum Illis relinquas. gloriam tu istam obtine : Mea, quæ præter spem evenere, utantur fine: De summa nihil decedet: quod hinc accesserit, Id de lucro putato esse omne, hæc si voles In animo verè cogitare, Demea, Et mihi, & tibi, & illis demferis molestiam. DE. Mitto rem: consuetudinem ipsorum. MI, mane: Scio: istùc ibam. multa in homine, Demea, Signa infunt, ex quibu' conjectura facile fit, Duo cum idem faciunt, sæpe ut possis dicere, Hoc licet impune facere huic, illi non licet: Non quò diffimilis res fit, sed quò is qui facit: Quæ ego in illis esse video: ut confidam fore Ita, ut volumus. video fapere, intellegere, in loco Vereri, inter se amare. scire est liberum Ingenium, atque animum: quovis illos tu die Reducas. At enim metuas, ne ab re fint tamen Omissiores paulo. O noster Demea, Ad omnia alia ætate fapimus rectius: Solum unum hoc vitium adfert senectus hominibus; Attentiores sumus ad rem omnes, quam sat est: Quod illos fat ætas acuet. DE. ne nimium modò Bonæ tuæ istæ nos rationes, Micio, Et tuus iste animus æquus subvortat. Mr. tace, Non fiet. mitte jam ittæc : da te hodie mihi : Exporge frontem. DE. scilicet, ita tempus fert, Faciundum est: cæterum rus cras cum filio Cum primo lucu ibo hinc. M1. de nocte, censeo: Hodie modò hilarum te fac. DE. & istam psaltriam

Principio, fi id mordet te, fumtxm quem fili faciunt ; quafo, facito ut cogitet boo tecum: tu olim toliebas illos due pro re 25 tua, qued putabas
tua bana fore futis
pro ambebus. Et scilicet credidifti tum me effe dusturum uxorem : obiine candem illam antiquam rationem: conferva, quere, parce, fac ut relinquas quamfluri-mum illis : obtine tu istam gloriam, fine utantur mea, quæ evenere præter spem: nibil decedet de fumma : quod acc fferit illis bine, putato omne id effe de lucro. Si, Demea, volês co-40 gitare bæc were in arimo, demferis molestiam, & mibi, & tibi, & illis. Dz. mitto rem : vide confuctudinem ipfarum. 45 Mi. Mane: scio: Multa signa in funt in bo-mine, Demea, ex quibus conjedura fit facile, ut, cum duo faciunt idem, fape pof-50 facere hoc impine, non licet illi i non quò res fit diffinitis, fed que is qui facit : or a ut confidam fore ita, co ut volimus. Vidio re, vereri in loco,

amare inter se. Est facile scire esse illis siberum ingenium atque animum: tu reducas illos quovis die. At enim motuas, ne sint tamen paulo omissiores ab re. O nosser Demea, sapimus restius ad omnia alia ætate: senestus adsert solam boc unum vitium hominibus; sun us omnes attentiores ad rem, quam est satis: ad quod ætas sotis acuet illos. De. Cave modo, Micio, ne issa tuæ honæ rationes, & isse tuus animus æquus, ninium subvertat nos. M1. Tace, non sie: mitte issæ jam: da te mibi bodie: exporrige frontem. De. Scilicet, tempus sert ita, est faciendum; cæterum eras ibo bine rus cum silio cum primo lucu. M1. Censeo, de nacte: modo sac te bilarum hodie. De. Et abstrabam istam psaltriam

#### ANNOTATIONS.

fenilis quid sibi welit, non intelligo; potest enim sented to assume an Air of Good-humour, quidquam esse absurdius, quam, quo minus via sinding it van to do otherwise, and partly restat, eo plus viatici quarere? moved by the Reasoning of his Brother.

56 Et istam psaltrium. Demea had con- But as Characters change slowly, and with

H 3

Mic. There you have it; for by that means you'll keep your Son

at home; only take care to fecure her.

Dem. I'll fee to that; and by fetting her a baking or grinding, keep her constantly bedaub'd with Ashes, Meal, and Smoke. Befides, in the Heat of the Day, I'll fend her to gather Stubble; till the be fun-burnt, and as black as a Coal,

Mic. Excellent! now you feem to be wife: nay, and I would

then have you even force your Son to lie with her.

Dem. Do you banter me? you're a happy Man, I think, to be of so easy and indifferent a Temper.

Mic. Ah! Are you at it again? Dem, I have done, I have done,

Mic. Go in then; and fince this is a Day destined to Mirth, let us think of nothing elfe.

ANNOTATIONS.

groat Difficulty; Terence represents this Hu-day to celebrate his son's Wedding, he remour as retaining still a Tincture of savage solves to depart with his other Son early next Russicity. If he consents to stay in Town to-Morning; and if he takes the Musick-girl

## ACT V. SCENE II.

ARGUMENT.

Demea, now sensible that Severity and Rigour towards Children is generally difliked, resolves upon a different Behaviour; and, rejecting bis stern rustick Manner, aims at Complaisance and Affability.

DEMEA.

THERE is no Man has so well computed the Measures of Life, but Experience, Years, and Custom will be still bringing something new, still furnishing some Lesson; insomuch, that you must own your Ignorance of many Things you fancied you knew, and often reject upon Trial, what before you believed unexceptionable; as is the Case with me at present: for tho' my Race is almost run, I yet resolve to renounce the rigid and painful Life I have hitherto led. Why fo? because I have found by Experience, that nothing is more advantageous to a Man, than Mildness and Complaisance. This will

ANNOTATIONS.

men Example; that of an old Man rejecting ceived in a Strain that must affect him. No his former rigid Course of Life, and embracing wonder, therefore, if, when left by himself, one more complaifant, polite, and fashionable. The Poet has taken great care to prepare for this Change, that it mayn't appear capricious or ridiculous, which would have but ill fuited the Character of the Person on whom it is wrought. Demea has, thro' the Course Behaviour, as because he is under a necessity of the Play, met with many Mortifications. His Passion, Complaints, Advice, are all be severe in checking the Miscarriage of their slighted; his Brother is loved and followed, Children, but that it is a Temper odious to himself shunned; add to that, the Conversation.

This Scene sets before us a very uncom- tion he had lately held with Micio, was conwonder, therefore, if, when left by himfelf, he begins to ruminate and reflect on all this, and refolves to abandon his Severity thro' meer Impatience, because he finds it avails nothing. It is not then fo much thro' Confent and Approbation, that he assumes a different of doing it. He still thinks Fathers ought to 1 Bene

#### P. TERENTII ADELPHI.

Unà illuc mecum hinc abstraham MI, pugnaveris. bine illucuna mecum' M1. Pugnaveris. E. Eo pacto prorfum illî allîgaris filium: pacto prorfum alliga-ris filium illi : facies Modò facito, ut illam serves. DE. ego istuc videro. 60 modo, ut ferves il-pollen Atque ibi favillæ plena, fumi ac pollinis lam. Dr. Ego vil Meridie ipso faciam ut stipulam colligat. [MI. placet. faxo coquendo & mo-Tam excoctam reddam atque atram, quam carbo est. lendo ibi, ut su plena Nunc mihi videra successora de carbo est. Coquendo fit faxo, & molendo: præter hæc, favilla, fumi, ac pollinis: præter bæc faciam ut colligat sti-Nunc mihi videre sapere, atque equidem filium Tum etiam si nolit, cogam, ut cum illa una cubet. DE. Derides? fortunatus, qui isto animo sies. 66 pulam ipfo meridie. Ego fentio. MI. ah, pergifne ? DE. jam, jam defino. cotam atque atram,

MI. I ergo intro, & cui rei est, ei rei hunc sumamus diem. quam est carbo. MI. Consilium placet; nunc videre mibi sapere, atque equidem etiam tum cogann filium, si nolit, ut cubet una cum illa. De. Derides? fortunatus es, ego sentio, qui sis isto animo. M1. Ab, pergisne? De. Jam ut, jam desino. M1. I intro ergo, et sumamus bunc diem ei rei, cui rei est di-

ANNOTATIONS.

with him, it is not fo much out of Com- | 57 Pugnaveris. plaifance to his Son, as to render her in a nam fic Lucilius; little time an object of his Difgust.

Magnam rem feceris, Vicimus, ô focii, & magnam pugnavimus

#### ACTUS SCENA Ħ.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

Demea, cum videat non probari vulgo severitatem in liberos, diversam institutionis viam meditatur: atque ex duro atque agresti precipies in know toes studet sieri benignus.

DEMEA.

ORDO

bi. Nam ego, Spatio

103

NUnquam ita quisquam bene subducta ratione ad Dz. quifquam vitam fuit, Quin res, ætas, usus semper aliquid apportet novi, · Subducta ad vitam, Aliquid moneat: ut illa, quæ te scire credas, nescias; quin res, ætas, usus, Et quæ tibi putâris prima, in experiundo ut repudies. quid novi, moneat a-Quod nunc mî evenit. nam ego vitam duram, quam liquid: ut nescias il-

vixi usque adhuc, [ipså repperi, 6 la, quæ credas te Prope jam excurso spatio, mitto: id quamobrem? re in experiundo, quæ

Facilitate nihil esse homini melius, neque clementia. putaveris prima tibi. Id esse verum, ex me, atque ex fratre, cuivis facile Quod nunc evenit miest noscere.

prope jam excurso, Ille fuam femper egit vitam in otio, in conviviis: mitto vitam duram, quam vixi adbuc : quamobrem facio id ? repperi ipfa re, nibil esse melius bomini facilitate, neque clementia. Facile est cuivis noscere ex me, atque ex fratre, id esse verum. Ille semper egit suam vitam in otio, in conviviis:

AN N. O.T ATIONS.

1 Bene subducta ratione. Id est (says Donatus) bene disposita, bene computata: ductore enim est digitis computare. Sed ducere, sind Reason to change his Mind; to approve est apud alium & palam: subducere, apud seipsum & secreto. Demea, therefore, means, that no man has so well regulated and computation.

H 4

be manifest to any one who but considers me and my Brother. He has spent his whole Life in Gaiety and Ease, mild, agreeable, inoffensive, and always chearful; in a word, he has lived for himself, fpent for himfelf: all Men speak well of him, all Men love him. I again, that ruftic, rigid, morose, faving, stern, covetous Wretch, must needs marry: What a Source of Misery has this proved? Two Sons were born to me, a new Care. Besides, in studying to acquire a Fortune for them, I have worn out my Life and best Days; and now my Course almost finished, the Return I have for all my Labour, is their Hate. My Brother, again, without any Trouble on his part, enjoys all the Advantages of a Father. They love him, and thun me; they trust him with all their Secrets, are fond of him, like both to be with him: I am forfaken: They wish that he may live long, but expect my Death with Impatience. Thus, at a small Expence, he has made them his own, for whom I took fo much pains in bringing them up. I have all the Trouble, he the Pleasure. Come, come, let us see whether I too can't be complaisant and liberal, since he forces me to it. I want too to be loved and respected by my Children. If that is to be obtained by Indulgence and Bounty, I shan't be behind with him. Money will fail; but that least concerns me, who am the oldeft.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

cum bumano confilio efficere potui, circumspectis tion of the Greeks, who borrowed that Way robus meis omnibus, rationibusque subductis, of speaking from the Eastern Nations. summam feci cogitationum mearum omnium; quam

make him change Countenance in testimony quidem, at ipse suppositions: bac utrum abundanof Surprize or Indignation. Augustine had,
very properly, this Passage in view, in his
24 Provocat. Locutio à singulari certastrift Book de Civitate Dei, where speaking of
mine translata. Cic. fin. 2. 22. Cum Gallo those who are afraid to tell others of their apud Anienem depugnavis provocatus.

Faults; he says, Vel eum laboris piget, vel es 26 Non posteriores seram. Sub. Partes.

Sensus verecundamur offendere.

Sensus est, Non ero secundo loco aut pretio.

C

Si

D

A

20 Meam autem mortem exspectant. Exspectibi, si pottro, breviter exponam.

10 Nulli lædere os. The Expression here is remarkable, and imports the saying any thing to a Person that will shock him, or testamenta amicorum exspectas, aut ne exspectas.

13 Quam ibi miseriam vidi? The Latin Translatio desumpta à personis comicis, in often ule videre tor pati, experiri; in imita- quibus aliæ primarum, aliæ secundarum, aliæ

dere os nulli, arridere

omnibus : vixit fibi,

fecit fumtum pbi : omnes benedicunt & a-

mant eum. Ego ille

agrestis, sævus, tri-stis, parcus, trucu-

uxorem : quam mi-seriam vidi ibi ? filit

rendo : munic ætate

exacta, fero boc fructi

## P. TERENTII ADELPHI.

Clemens, placidus, nulli lædere os, arridere omnibus: 10, clemens, placidus, læ-Sibi vixit: fibi fumtum fecit: omnes benedicunt, amant. Ego ille agrestis, sævus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax, Duxi uxorem : quam ibi miseriam vidi? nati filii,

Alia cura: heia autem, dum studio illis ut quamplumeam: 15 rimum

Facerem, contrivi in quærundo vitam, atque ætatem lentus, tenax, duxi Nunc exactà ætate hoc fructi pro labore ab iis fero, Odium. ille alter fine labore patria potitur commoda : funt nati, alia cura: Illum amant, me fugitant : illi credunt confilia omnia : beia autem, dum fu-Illum diligunt: apud illum funtambo. ego defertu' fum. dee ut facerem quomplurimum illis, conIllum, ut vivat, optant; meam autem mortem extrivimeam vitam at-

20 que etatem in quespectant scilicet. Ita eos meo labore eductos maxumo, hic fecit suos [dia.] Paulo sumtu miseriam omnem ego capio; hic potitur gau- ab iis pro labore, Age, age, nunc jam experiamur porro contrà, ecqui nempe odium. Ille

[vocat. alter fine labore poego possiem

Blandè dicere, aut benignè facere, quando huc proda: amant illum, Ego quoque à meis me amari & magni pendi postulo. 25 si id sit dando atque obsequendo, non posteriores feram. Deerit: id meà minime resert, qui sum natu maxumus.

Deerit: id meà minime resert, qui sum natu maxumus.

ego sum desertus. Optant illum ut vivat; Autem expessant meam mortem scilicet. Ita bic secit ests eductos meo maximo labore, suos, paulo sumptu. Ego capio omnem miseriam, bic potitur gaudia. Age, age, nunc jam porro experiamur contra, ecquid ego possim dicere blande, aut sacere benigne, quando frater provocat me buc. Ego quoque possulo me amari si magni pendi à meis. Si id sie dando atque obsequendo, non seram posteriores. Res deerit: id minime refert mea, qui sum natu maximus.

ANNOTATIONS.

denique posteriorum erant partium. Wester- Affection of his Children, yet can't help re-

27 Deerit: id mea minime refert. Poet still shews Demea in his proper Charac- felf with the Thought, that there is enough ter, that of one who has a strong Attachment to his Wealth, and can't be easily reconciled to Expence. Without this, the selves. Plautus has much the same Thought, Change must have appeared overstrained and Trin. II. 2. 38. unnatural. Demea, tho' now fully convinced that Liberality was the only Way to gain the

flecting upon the great Havock it will make The of his Estate; however, he comforts him-

Mibi quidem ætas acta eft ferme : tua iftuo refert maxumes

## ACT V. SCENE III.

ARGUMENT.

Demea addresses Syrus in a Style of Flattery, and, contrary to bis natural Temper, endeavours to be affable.

SYRUS, DEMEA.

Syrus. D'Ye hear, Demea, your Brother begs you won't go any where out of the Way.

Dem. Who's that? O, our Syrus, your Servant; how is it? How goes it ?

Syr. Very well.

Dem. (Aside.) Excellent! I have now first brought out these three Expressions contrary to my Nature. Our Syrus, How is it? How goes it? (to Syrus) You shew yourself to be a very worthy Servant. and I'll gladly embrace an Opportunity of doing you a good Office.

Syr. I thank you. Dem. I promise you indeed, Syrus, and you shall find it too, very foon.

ANNOTATIONS.

Demea here gives a Specimen of his new from one Extreme into another. Demea, inftead of complaifant, is a mean fervile Flatterer; instead of generous, is extravagantly
profuse. The Poet's Judgment in this cannot be enough admired.

3 Jam nunc bæc tria primum addidi.

Thefe

## ACT V. SCENE IV.

ARGUMENT.

Demea continues to affect Affability and Complaisance.

GETA, DEMEA.

Geta. (70 Softrata within.) I'm going to fee for them, Miftress; that they may fend for the Bride as foon as possible. - But here's Demea, your Servant.

Dem. O, what's your Name, pray?

Get. Geta.

Dem. Geta, I have concluded you this Day to be a Man of great Worth; for I look upon him as an undoubtedly good Servant, who has a real Concern for his Master, as I have found you to have, Geta; for which Reason, I'll gladly do something for thee, when Opportunity shall offer.—I'm endeavouring to be affable, and it fucceeds pretty well.

Get.

ANNOTATIONS.

Demea soon after accosts Hegio in the same impertinent than the Compliment he makes firain of Complaisance, and with the same him, when he was a Stranger even to his ridiculous Affectation. Nothing can be more very Name.

& Lubens

#### ACTUS V. SCENA III.

ARGUMENTUM.

Demea Syro præter naturam adulatur, & contra ingenium suum blandus esse conatur.

SYRUS, DEMEA.

HEUS Demea, rogat frater, ne abeas longiùs.

DE. Quis homo? ô Syre noster, salve: quid st?

quid agitur? [mùm addidi
SY. Rectè. DE. optumè est. jam nunc hæc tria priPræter naturam, O noster, Quid st? Quid agitur?
Servom haud illiberalem præbes te, & tibi
Lubens bene faxim. Sy. gratiam habeo. DE. atqui, Syre,
Hoc verum est, & ipsâ re experiere propediem.

sit? Quid agitur? præbes te servum baud illiberalem, & libens bene faxim tibi. Sy. Habeo
gratiam. DE. Atqui, Syre, boc est verum, & experiere ipsa re propediem.

ANNOTATIONS.

These Words make the chief Beauty of this litself, because we are apt to feel the very Scene, as they represent Demea reflecting same Motions in our own Minds, when we with himself, and applauding his own Performance and Proficiency. Every one's Experience will teach him, that this is Nature

#### ACTUS V. SCENA IV.

ARGUMENTUM.

Pergit Demea adulando comis videri,

GETA, DEMEA.

ORDO. HERA, ego huc ad hos proviso, quam mox virginem Gz. Accersant. sed eccum Demeam. Salvus sies. viso buc ad bos, ut DE. Oh, qui vocare? GE. Geta. DE. Geta, hominem quam mox accerfant maxumi virginem. Sed eccum Precii esse te hodie judicavi animo meo. Demeam. Sis falvus. Nam is mihi profectò est servus spectatus satis, 5 Dr. Ob, qui vocare? Gr. Geta. Dr. Ge-Cui dominus curæ est, ita utì tibi sensi, Geta: ta, judicavi te bo-Et tibi ob eam rem, si quid usus venerit, die animo meo effe bo-Lubens bene faxim. meditor esse affabilis. minem maximi pretii. Nam profecto is est servus satis spectatus mibi, cui dominus est curæ, ita uti sensi esse tibi, Geta: &, si quid usus venerit, libens bene faxim tibi ob cam rem. Meditor esse affabilis,

ANNOTATIONS.

B Lubens bene faxim. It is artful in the to use the same Words over and over again: Poet to represent Demua as a meer Rustick, By this too he prepares us for the Part he is and of a sudden affecting the fine Gentleman, at a loss how to express himself, and obliged

#### THE BROTHERS.

Get. You're extremely good, Sir, to think fo.

Dem. I begin with the lowest, and strive to gain them by degrees.

ANNOTATIONS.

E

I

Paulatim plebem. The Poet here had dates, when they were suing for any Office or in his eye the Fractice of ambitious Candi-Preferment in the State. They began with

## ACT V. SCENE V.

ARGUMENT.

Æschinus is provoked to see his Marriage retarded by the great Formality of Preparations. Demea addresses him in very smooth Language, and advises to pull down an old Wall, for the more conveniently transferring the Bride.

ÆSCHINUS, DEMEA, SYRUS, GETA.

Æschinus. T Protest they quite kill me with their Delays: In this Formality of Preparation they waste the whole Day.

Dem. Æschinus, how goes it?

Æsc. Hah! Was you here, Father?

Dem. Your Father indeed, both by Nature and Affection; who love you more than my very Eyes. But why don't you fend for your Wife?

Esc. I defire it: but wait for the Flutes, and the Chorus to fing

the nuptial Song.

Dem. Pfhaw! Will you take an old Man's Advice?

Afc. What?

Dem. Let these things alone; the nuptial Song; the Crouds of Company; the Lights and Musick; and order this old Stone-wall in the Garden to be thrown down with all dispatch; convey the Bride this way; join the two Houses in one; and bring over the Mother too, and the whole Family.

Æsc. Excellent Advice, most charming Father!

Dem. To himself.) So, I'm now called charming. My Brother's House will be a Thoroughfare; whole Crouds will flock to it; Expence will increase, and largely too: what is it to me? I'm accounted a charming Man, and get into Favour. ---- Order Babylo to tell

#### ANNOTATIONS.

In this Scene, Afchinus comes out, im-patient at their techous Delays in preparing by means of this last we may insensibly pos-tor the Wedding. His Father addresses him sees ourselves of their Passions, and wind smoothly, and, the more effectually to gain them which way we will. upon him, complies with all his Humours. 7 Hymenæum. Sub. Carmen: the nuptial This takes; Æjchines is pleased, admires the Song; from Hymen, the Son of Bacchus and Expedient he proposes for the more conveni- Venus, who first instituted Marriage, and ently transferring the Bride, and commends hence came to be accounted the God of that him as the best of Fathers. Hence we have Solemnity.

a Lesson, how ungrateful Censure is to Youth, 10 Hanc in borte maceriam. Maceria,

properly

#### P. TERENTII ADELPHI. . 100

Et bene procedit. GE. bonus es, cum hæc existumas. Et bonus, cum ex-DE. Paulatim plebem primulum facio meam. 10 flimas bac. DE.

Primalum facio plebem paulatim meam.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

the People, addressing them by their Names, III. 14. Paulatim permulcendo, tractandoque and endeavouring to steal into their Favour mansuescenant plebem. by Flattery and Complaifance. Liv. Lib.

## ACTUS V. SCENA V.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

Indignatur Aschinus nimio apparatu differri nuptias: bunc Demea blande alloquitur; & maceriam dirui jubet, qua puerperam traducat.

ÆSCHINUS, DEMEA, SYRUS, GETA.

ORDO. Ccidunt me, equidem : dum nimi' fanctas nuptias Æs. Student facere, in apparando consumunt diem. DE. Quid agitur. Æschine ? Æs. ehem, pater mi, tu hic cere nuptias nimis DE. Tuus hercle verò & animo, & natura pater, [eras ? fanctas, confumunt Qui te amat plus quam hosce oculos. sed cur non do-diem in apparando. [eft, 5 agitur ? As. Etem,

Uxorem accersis? Æs. cupio: verum hoc mihi mora mi pater, an in eras Tibicina, & hymenæum qui cantent. DE. eho. Vin' tu huic seni auscultare ? Æs. quid? DE. missa hæc animo, & natura.

face, Hymenæum, turbas, lampadas, tibicinas: Atque hanc in horto maceriam jube dirui. X Quantum potest; hac transfer, unum fac domum: I ransduce & matrem & familiam omnem ad nos. Æs.

Pater lepidissime. DE. euge. jam lepidus vocor.

Fratri ædes fient perviæ: turbum demum: Adducet, fumtum admittet : multa : quid mea ? Ego lepidus ineo gratiam, jube nunc jam Dinumeret illi Babylo viginti minas.

me, dum fludent fabic ? DE. Hercle qui amat te plus quam bosce meos oculos. Sed cur non accerfis uxorem domum? A.s. Cupio : verum boc eft mibi mora, v z. ti-bicina, & qui cantent bymenaum. DE. Ebo, vifne tu ausculture buic seni? AEs. Quid? DE. 15 Fac bac miffa, bymenæum, turbas, lampadas, tibicinas : atque jube banc mace-

riam in borto dirui, quamtum potest : transfer axorem bac : fac domum unam : transduce & matrem & omnem familiam ad nos. Æs. Pater lepidiffime, confilium placet. Dr. Euge, jam vocor lepidus : ædes fient perviæ fratri : adducet turpam domum, admittet sumptum, multa, quid refert mea ? ego lepidus ineo gratiam. Jube nunc jam ut Babylo dinumeret illi viginti minas.

ANNOTATIONS.

dressed, nor who Demea here means by Ba- must reject it. Others explain illi Babylo,

properly a Wall about any Piece of Ground. bylo. Some think Babylo here, refers to Mi-17 Dinumeret illi Babylo wiginti minas. cio, whom he styles a Babylonian on account These Words have greatly perplexed Com- of his Riches and Luxury; but as this mentators, nor in truth can they be any other-carries in it the Appearance of a Reproach, wife explained than by Conjecture; for it and would be repugnant to Demea's Defign, is neither easy to find to whom they are ad- who wants rather to ingratiate himself, we

down fixty Pounds immediately. Syrus, why don't you go and do as I ordered you?

Syr. What ?

Dem. Down with the Wall. You, Geta, go and bring them hither.

Get. May the Gods bless you, Demea, for acting in so friendly a manner towards our Family.

Dem. I think they deserve it. (To Æschinus.) What say you to this Project?

Æsc. I like it prodigiously.

Dem. 'Tis much better than to bring the fick lying-in Woman along the Street.

Æsc. I never saw any thing better contrived, Father. Dem. 'Tis my Way : but here comes Micio!

I bel verta sent Meceny, Demas insultante reputita seel ou

#### ANNOTATIONS.

illi impuro, prosano, and reser it to Sanio. the Expence that the present Courses must occasion. Sumptum admitter; multā: and then occasion. Sumptum admitter is multā: and then occasion. Sumptum admitter is multā: and then occasion. Sumptum a

Deline were

MARGUMENT.

Micio is prevailed upon, after much Intreaty, to marry Softrata, not without the Diversion of the Spectators. Demea, contrary to bis Nature, studies to be complaisant.

MICIO, DEMEA, ÆSCHINUS.

Micio. DOES my Brother order it, fay you? Where is he? Demea, is this your Order?

Dem. I did, indeed, order it, and in this and every thing else should be glad to unite, serve, oblige, and in a Word, to make this Family one with our own.

Æsc. Pray, Father, let it be so. Mic. Nay, I'm not against it.

Dem. 'Tis, indeed, what we ought to do. First, here's your Son's Wife's Mother.

Mic. What then?

Dem.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

Syrus, according to Demea's Order, was really. The meeting of the two Brothers oc-bufy in throwing down the Garden-Wall, caffons quite a new Scene; for Demea carrying Micio observes it, and enquires the Reason; every thing to Excess, is not satisfied with and, understanding that it was by his Brother's bringing over the whole Family, and joining Order, wonders at the sudden Change, and the two Houses in one; but will have Meio comes out, to be satisfied whether it was so to marry the Bride's Wiother. Afibimis Syre, cessas ire. ac facere ? Sy. quid ergo ? DE. dirue. Syre, cessas ire, ac facere ? Sy. Quid Tu, illas, abi, & traduce. GE. Dii tibi, Demea, ergo ? DE. Dirue. Benefaciant, cum te video nostræ familiæ 20 Tu abi, & traduce illas. Gr. Dii fa-Tam ex animo factum velle. DE. dignos abitror. ciant bene tibi, De-Quid tu ais? Æs. sic opinor. DE. multo rectiu' est, mea, cum video te Quam illam puerperam nunc duci huc per viam velle foctum tam ex Ægrotam. Æs. nihil enim vidi melius, mi pater. animo nostræ fami-25 lia. Dr. Arbitrer dignos. Quid tu ais? DE. Sic soleo. sed eccum, Micio egreditur foras.

Æs. Opinor sic. Dr. Est multo rectius, quam illam puerperam ægrotam nunc duci buc per viam. Æs. Equidem, mi pater, vidi nibil melius. Dr. Soleo fic. Sed eccum, Micio egredittr foras.

ANNOTATIONS.

ferve, that the greater Part of Manuscripts "my Brother's Babylo, to let you have read ille Babylo. Babylo, I take to be the proper Name of the Banker, in whose Hands would be grateful to Æschinus at this time, as Micio's Money was lodged; and that the Words themselves are addressed to Æschinus. the Wedding to his own liking. He then Jube nunc jam, ut ille Babylo dinumeret tibi turns to Syrus to quicken him to his Part. viginti Minas. " Order that Banker of

#### ACTUS V. SCENA VI.

ARGUMENTUM.

Micio suadetur, ut uxorem ducat Sostratam, ac vix tandem persuadetur, & non sine risu spectantium. Demea præter naturam facilis effe studet.

MICIO, DEMEA, ÆSCHINUS.

TUBET frater? ubi is est? tune jubes hoc, Demea? Mr. DE. Ego vero jubeo, & hac re & aliis omnibus Quam maxume unam facere nos hanc familiam; Colere, adjuvare, adjungere. Æs. ita quæso, pater. Mr. Haud aliter censeo. DE. imo hercle ita nobis decet.

Primum hujus uxoris est mater. Mr. quid postea? A. R. Pater, fit ita quæso. Mt. Haud censeo aliter. Dr. Imo bercle ita decet nobis: primum eft

ORDO. A N frater jubichce? Ubi is est? Demea, tune jubes boc? DE. Ego vero jubeo ; & volo nes bac re, & omnibus aliis, facere banc familiam quam maxime unam, colere, adjuvare, adjungers.

mater uxoris bujus. M1. Quid postea ?

ANNOTATIONS.

too, joins in the Request, and with much | here begins his Proposal; but at a Distance, difficulty, he is at last persuaded to consent. insomuch that Micio might understand his I don't know whether the Poet is not here Meaning, before he came to explain himself liable to some Censure, as he exposes to ridicule a Character that has all along appeared Orators, where what they have to Propose, is extremely amiable. For Micio's Complai- of fuch a Nature, that the first Mention of it fance hitherto, when we consider the Reamight shock. An Instance of this we have fons, which he himself alledges for it, and in Virgil, where Iris persuades the Trojan the Temper of the Youth, to whom it is Matrons to set fire to their Ships: the Adshewn, will admit of some Excuse; but his vice itself is the very last thing the mentions. Compliance at present carries a manifest Ap- after having premited a great number of Arpearance of Simplicity and Folly.

6 Primus bujus uxoris est mater.

might flock. An Instance of this we have guments. Aneid. 5. Ver. 606. S feg.

#### THE BROTHERS.

Dem. A modest, good kind of Woman.

Mic. So they fay.

Dem. Well in Years too.

Mic. I know it.

Dem. Long past Child-bearing, quite solitary, and has nobody to regard her.

Mic. What does he mean?

Dem. You ought to marry her; - and you, Æschinus, should endeavour to persuade him to it.

Mic. I marry her?

Dem. You.

Mic. I?

Dem. You, I fay. Mic. Ridiculous!

Dem. To Æschinus.) If you have any Spirit in you, he'll do it.

Æsc. Father !

Mic. What, Fool, do you mind what he fays? Dem. 'Tis in vain to refuse; it can't be otherwise.

Mic. You're mad, fure.

Æsc. Do, Father, let me prevail with you. Mic. 'Tis all Folly and Extravagance; away.

Dem. Come, pray oblige your Son.

Mic. Are you in your Senses? Shall I at threescore and five now first marry? And a decrepit old Woman too? Is that your Counsel?

Æsc. Do: I have promised it.

Mic. Promised too! Pray, Boy, promise for yourself.

Dem. Come, what if he should ask a still greater Favour?

Mic. As if this was not the greatest.

Dem. Comply.

Æsc. Father, pray don't refuse.

Dem. Do, promise.

Mic. Will you not have done?

Æsc. Not till I have prevailed.

Mic. This is downright Force.

Dem. Come, Micio, oblige us for once.

Mic. Tho' this appears to me foolish, absurd, ridiculous, and repugnant to my Way of Life; yet, if you are so much set upon it, let it be.

Esc. 'Tis mighty good in you: with Reason, I love you, Father.

Dem. Well, what shall I say now? this succeeds to my Wish.

What more remains to be done?——(Aloud.) Hegio is their nearest Relation, our Kinsman too, and poor; we ought, by all means, to do something for him.

Mic.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

Quin agite & mecum infaussas exurite pupwhat remarkable in the Sense in which it is used here, for oblige, do a Kindnes to. Præta Da veniam. The Expression is some-

DE. Proba & modesta. Mr. ita aiunt. DE. natu gran DE. Proba & mo-MI. Scio. DE. parere jam diu hæc per annos non poitu. Dz. Grandor
Nec, qui eam respiciat, quisquam est: sola est. MI.
Dz. Jam diu Læc
quam hic rem agit?

non potest parere per DE. Hanc te æquum est ducere, & te operam, ut annus : nec est quif-10 quam, qui respiciat fiat, dare. Mr. Me ducere autem? DE. te. Mi. me? DE. te, 2nam rom bæc ainquam. Mr. ineptis. DE. fi tu fis homo, Hic faciat. Æs. mi pater. MI. quid ? tu autem huic, quam te ducere banc, te dare speram ut afine, auscultas? De. nihil agis. flat. M1. Me au-Fieri aliter non poteft. MI. deliras. Æs. fine te exo- tem dutere ? De. rem, mi pater. MI. Ineptis. Dz. Si tu fis bomo, bie faciat. MI. Infanis? aufer. DE. age, da veniam filio. fati' fanus es ? Ego novus maritus anno demum quinto & sexagesimo As. Mi pater Mi. Quid? tu autem, a-Fiam, atque an um decrepitam ducam? idne estis sine, auscultas buic? 16 Dr. Agis nibil : non auctores mihi? Æs. Fac: promisi ego illis. Mr. promisti autem? de potest fierialiter.M1. te largior, puer. ut exorem te, mi pa-DE. Age, quid, fi quid te majus oret? MI. quafi non ter. MI. Infanis? hoc fit maxumum. da veniam filio. Mt. DE. Da veniam. Æs. ne gravere. DE. fac, promitte. An es fatis fanus? ego demum fiam no-MI. non omittitis? As. Non, nisi te exorem. M1. vis est hæc quidem. fexagesimo & quinto, DE. age prolixe, Micio. 20 atque ducam anum MI. Etfi hoc mihi pravum, ineptum, absurdum, atque decrepitam ? Effifne auctores mibi ad id? alienum à vità mea. As. Fac : ego pro-Videtur; fi vos tantopere istuc voltis, fiat. Æs. bene mifi illis. MI. Profacis:

Merito te amo. De. verùm quid ego dicam? hoc confit quod volo.

Quid nunc quod restat? Hegio his est cognatus prox.

missi autem? largitor de te, puer.
De. Age, quid si oret te quid majus?
M1. Quasi boc non sit maximum. DE. Affinis nobis, pauper: bene nos aliquid facere illi Ne gravere. Dr. 25 Fac, promitte. M1. Non omittitis? Æs. Non, nisi exorem te. Mt. Hæc quidem eft vis. Dr. Age, prolixe, Micio. Mt. Etsi boc videtur mibi pravum, ineptum, absurdum, atque alienum à mea vita; si vos vultis istuc tantopere, siat. Æs. Facis bene: merito amo te. Dr. Verum quid ego dicam? boc quod volo conste. Quid est quod restat nunc? Hegio est proximus cognatus bis, affinis nobis, pauper ; decet nos facere aliquid bene illi.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

Age prolize. H. e. Benigne, liberaliter. duch here is justly liable to Censure: the only Cic. Fam. 7. 5. Neque mebercule minus ei Consideration that can be urged in his Deprolize de tua voluntate promisi, quam eram fence is, that he meant to shew the Inconveniencies arising from a Good-nature too expectations of the contract of the

Mic. Do! What?

Dem. There's a little Farm near the Town, which you lett out let us give it to him to live upon.

Mic. A little one, do you fay?

Dem. Were it a great one, he ought to have it. He is instead or a Father to the young Bride, he is a worthy Man, and our Relation, nor can you bestow it better: besides, Brother, I now adopt the Saying, which you not long ago so happily applied, 'Tis the common Vice of us all, to grow covetous as we grow old. We ought to avoid this Reproach; 'tis a true Saying, and worthy to be observed.

Mic. What's all this? He shall have it, if my Son desires it.

Æ/c. Dear Father.

Dem. Now are you my Brother in Soul as well as Body.

Mic. I'm glad on't.

Dem. I foil him at his own Weapons.

ANNOTATIONS.

we may have occasion to repent of after- | represented so agreeable, and possessed of so wards. But I think Micio has all along been much Judgment, good Senie, and Knowledge

## ACT V. SCENE VII.

#### ARGUMENT.

At Demea's Request, Syrus and his Wife are both made free, and the two young Gentlemen have all their Defires granted: Demea too acquaints Micio with the Reason of the sudden Change in his Temper.

SYRUS, DEMEA, MICIO, ÆSCHINUS.

Syrus. >TIS done as you ordered, Demea.

Dem. A brave Man! --- Why, truly, in my Opinion, Syrus ought to have his Freedom to-day.

Mic. He, his Freedom? for what?

Dem. For many things.

Syr. O our Demea, you're a good Man: I have taken care of these your two Sons from their Cradles; taught them, instructed them, and given them all the good Advice in my power.

ANNOTATIONS.

This Scene gives us the Conclusion of the that had seized Demea, happily accomplishes Play, and sends the Spectators away happy and contented, because all the several Persons and contented, because all the several Persons and levelled the Wall. He returns to tell him so, and hence he takes the Hint to profebinus and Pampbila made happy; Sostrate and Hegio provided for, so that our only remaining Anxiety is for Ctesspho, that he obtain his Wishes; and that the saithful honest sain his Wishes; and that the faithful honest severaled. The profuse lavish Turn Demea saits first agrave Speech, and at the

normum redinidat rate - 2 ate grogne

## P. TERENTII ADELPHI.

MI. Quid facere? DE. agelli est hic sub urbe paululum, quod locitas foras:

MI. Facere quid?

DE. Est paulutum
agelli Lie sub urbe,

Huic demus, qui fruatur. Mr. paululum id autem? quod locitat forat;
De. si multum est, tamen

Festivandum of the state of

Faciundum est: pro patre huic est, bonus est, noster autem eft ; recte datur.

Postremò, non meum illud verbum facio, quod tu,

Bene & sapienter dixti dudum: vitium commune est benus: est noster: Quòd nimium ad rem in senecta attenti sumus. hanc mo, Micio, nunc famaculam nos decet

MI. Quid istic? dabitur quidem, quando hic volt. dum: est vitium com-

DE. Nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore & sumus nimium attenti ad rem in seneta: animo. M1. gaudeo.

DE. Suo fibi gladio hunc jugulo.

portet fieri ipfa re. M1. Quid iftic? quidem dabitur, quando bic vult. A. Mi parer. Dr. Nunc tu es germanus mibi pariter corpore & animo. M1. Gaudeo. De. Juguio bunt suo giadio

ANNOTATIONS.

of the World, that this last Piece of Extravagance must shock Probability, and offend the Delicacy of the Spectator.

#### ACTUS V. SCENA VII.

ARGUMENTUM.

Hortalu Demeæ Syrus cum uxore libertate donatur, & filis ambobus optata conceduntur. Causam etiam Micioni refert Demea, cur tam repente mores mutaverit.

SYRUS, DEMEA, MICIO, ÆSCHINUS.

RActum est, quod justi, Demea.

DE. Frugi homo es. ego edepol hodie, mea quidem fententia,

Judico, Syrum fieri, esse æquom, liberum. Mr. istune ego mea quidem senliberum?

Quodnam ob factum? Dr. multa. Sy. ô noster Demea, edepol vir bonu' es:

ob quodnam factum? Dz. Ob multa. Sy. Ego istos vobis usque à pueris curavi ambos sedulo; Docui, monui, bene præcepi semper, quæ potui, omnia. lo noster Domea, edepol es vir bonus : ego sedulo curavi istos ambos vobis usque à pueris : docui, monui, semper bene præcepi omnia, quæ powi.

ANNOTATIONS.

the fame time informs him of the Part he | for his Brother, takes occasion to mention intended to act for the time to come. But him. The Answer is favourable, and pro-Albirus, tho' he fubm ts, yet ftill anxious mifes Indulgence. Thus all ends happily.

DE. Si est multum, dum: est buic nova cio illud verbum medecet nos effugere

35 banc maculam ! dic-

ORDO. Sv. QUed juffifri

tentia judico effe aquum, Syrum fieri bodie liberum. M1. Istunc effe liberum?

mo fragi: equidem

Dem. The thing's apparent: besides, to cater, to provide a Girl with fecrecy, and prepare a Repast in the Morning for them, are no ordinary Accomplishments.

Syr. O the delightful Man!

Dem. Nay, he too affifted in buying this Musick-Wench; 'twas he that managed the whole Affair? we ought to reward him, it will be an encouragement to others: besides Æschinus too desires it.

Mic. Do you defire it?

Afc. I do.

Mic. Nay, if you defire it; Syrus come hither, be free.

Syr. 'Tis generously done: I return my Thanks to you all; and to you in particular, Demea.

Dem. I rejoice at it.

Æ/c. And I too.

Syr. I believe it. I wish this my Joy were compleat, and that I might see my Wife Phrygia free too.

Dem. An excellent Woman, truly!

Syr. And the first that suckled my young Master's Son, your Grand-Son to-day.

Dem. Seriously, and indeed? Nay then, if the verily was the first that fuckled him, without all Dispute she ought to be made free.

Mic. What, for that?

Dem. For that: in fine, you shall have the Price of her Freedom from me.

Syr. May the Gods ever grant you all your Defires, Demea!

Mic. Syrus, this has been a happy Day to you.

Dem. If moreover, Brother, you'll do your Duty, and let him have some small matter before hand to begin with; he'll soon repay it. Mic. Not this.

Æsc. He's an industrious honest Fellow.

Syr. I'll return it, indeed; let me have it but.

Æsc. Do, Father.

Mic. I'll confider of it.

Dem. He'll do it.

Syr. O excellent Man! Æsc. O delightful Father!

Mic. What means all this, Brother? Whence this sudden Change

#### ANNOTATIONS.

8 Apparare de die convivium. The main Gesture, expressive of Micio's Intention, as Emphasis here lies upon de die, which signifies in the Morning, before Noon or Midthing of small Value. day. This, as I have before observed, was accounted Debauchery among the Ancients. from a Comedy of Cacilius:

The whole Strain of Demea's Speech here

Mea raftraria, irenical, tho' it passes very well among Quod proluvium, que voluptas, que te lose to whom it is addressed.

24 Isloc vilius. This, in the Represen- Only that, in the one, we have prolubium, is ironical, tho' it passes very well among those to whom it is addressed.

27 Quod prolubium ? This Paffage is taken

tation, was accompanied with fome particular which fignifies Whim, Caprice, Extravagance:

DE. Res apparet. & quidem porro hæc; opionare, Dr. Res apparet : of quidem porrobæc; cum fide opfonare, adducere fortum cum fide, sp-Scortum adducere, apparare de die convivium: Non mediocris hominis hæc funt officia. Sy. o lepi- parare convivium de die : bac, inquatn, dum caput ! DE. Postremo, hodie in psaltria istac emunda hic ad- funt officia bominis O lepidum caput ! jutor fuit, DE. Postremo bic Hic curavit : prodesse æquom est : alii meliores erunt. furt adjutor in emen-Denique hic volt fieri. Mr. vin' tu hoc fieri? Æs. cuda istac pfaltria bopio. Mr. fiquidem die, bic curavit : eft Tu vis; Syre eho, accede huc ad me, liber efto. Sy. æquum prodesse : alii crunt meliores . Deni-Omnibu'gratiam habeo, & seorsum tibi præterea, Demea.

DE. Gaudeo. Æ. & ego. Sy. credo. utinam hoc perpetuum siat gaudium,

Phrygiam utuxorem meam unâ mecum videam liberam.

DE. Optumam quidem mulicrem. Sy. & quidem tuo nepoti, hujus filio ne: babeo gratiam omnibus, & prætenepoti, hujus filio Hodie primam mammam dedit hæc. DE. hercle vero rea seorjum tibi, De-[quom fiet. mea. Dr. Gaudeo. As. Et ego. Sy. ferio, Siquidem primam dedit, haud dubium quin emitti æ-Credo: utinam bec MI. Ob earn rem? DE. ob earn. postremo, à me ar- gaudium fiat perpetuum, ut videam gentum, quanti est, fumito. Pbrygiam uxorem Sy. Dii tibi, Demea, omnes semper omnia optata meam liberam una Micio, offerant. MI. Syre, processisti hodie pulchre. De siquidem porro, mam mulierem quidem. Sy. Et quidem
bac dedit primam mammam bodie tuo præ manu Dederis, unde utatur : reddet tibi citò. M1. istoc vilius. nepoti, filio bujus., Es. Frugi homo est. Sy. reddam hercle : da modo. pio, si quidem herce Æs. age, pater. Mt. post consulam. 25 dedit primam mammam ei, baud du-DE. Faciet. Sy. ô vir optime. Æs. ô pater mi festi-[tuos ? bium oft, quin fiet viffime. MI. Quid istuc? quæ res tam repente mores mutavit MI. Ob eam rem? De. Ob eam: postremo jumito argentum, quanti est, à me. Sv. Dii omnes, Demea, semper offerant omnia optata tibi. M1. Syre, processifiti pulchre bodie. Dr. Siquidem, Micio, tu porro
facies tuum officium, atque dederis paululum aliquid buic, unde utatur, reddet tibi cito. M1. Vilius isoc. Æs. Est frugi bomo. Sv. Hercle reddam: da modo. Æs. Age, pater. M1.
Consulam post. Dr. Faciet. Sv. O vir optime. Æs. O mi pater sessivissime. M1. Quid istuc?

#### ANNOTATIONS.

and in the other, proluvium, Profusion. This, And Laberius: Prolubium meretricis. it is not unlikely, may have also been the cier.

Quæ res tam repente mutavit tus mores?

original Reading in Terence, as by that the Sense will be better, and more agreeable to the Poet's Design. Besides, prolubium is seldom used, but when the Discourse regards Women. Thus Accius, in his Andromeda:

Mulichre ingenium, prokubium, occasio.

Ibid. Quae islace subita of largitas. Criticks listinguish betwitz largitas and largitio.

Largitio, they tell you, is used in speaking of particular Acts of Profusion or Liberality.

Largitas denotes a Byass, Inclination, or Propensity. This Distinction answers very well here.

in your Temper? What Profusion? What an hasty Fit of Prodi-

gality?

Dem. I'll tell you. In order to make you fensible, that your passing for an eafy agreeable Man, is not from your real Life, or founded on Equity and good Sense: but from your overlooking Things, from your Indulgence, and giving them whatever they want. Now, Eschinus, if I am, therefore, odious to you, because I don't wholly humour you in every thing, right or wrong; I'll concern myfelf with you no farther; squander, buy, do whatever you have a mind to. But if you had rather that I check and restrain you in Pursuits, which, by reason of your Youth, you are not aware of the Consequences of, where Passion misleads you, or prompts you too far; and as Occafion offers direct you: behold me ready to do you that Piece of Service.

Esc. Father, we submit to you entirely: you best know what is

fit and proper. But how will you do with my Brother?

Dem. I confent that he may have his Girl, provided his Follies end there.

Afc. That's well .- (To the Spectators.) Your Applause.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

Bent or Byass to Liberality.

ten Change of Manners: that he only meant not allow of this Complaifance; but among to fatisfy him, that his blind Complaifance the ancient Greeks and Romans, it was not and Indulgence for his Children, was the fole accounted criminal.

Cause of the Affection they had for him, and

40. If us refle. These Words are genethat it was an eefy Matter to gain it, where one could reconcile himself to the Means. Remarks, astribes them to Micio. The Phe opposite Characters of these two Brothers, and the Inconveniencies they being the property of thers, and the Inconveniencies they bring very ingenious, as if he meant this in a way upon themselves, clearly point out to Parents of Reproach to Domea, for adopting an Inthe middle Course they ought to hold in the dulgence he had so often condemned. "Et

here. Micie is aftonished at so many Acts of training up of their Children, between ex-Profusion in Demea, and therefore regards cessive Rigour on the one Side, and an over-them not as Instances of Good-nature, but strained Indulgence on the other. This is the as proceeding from a suddenly contracted Part which Demea at last assumes, indulging Crefipto in his Musick Wench, provided he 32 Nune ades, fi ob eam rem. Here Demea keeps within Bounds, and don't launch into returns to his proper Character, and unrid-new Extravagancies. Those purer Notions dles to his Brother the Mystery of his sud- of Morality which Christianity inspires, will

Quod prolubium? quæ istæc subita est largitas? DE. Quod prolubium? dicam tibi.

Ut id oftenderem, quod te isti facilem & festivum putant, cam tibi. Ut offen-Id non fieri ex vera vita, neque adeo ex æquo & bono, derem id, Micio & Sed ex assentando, indulgendo, & largiendo, Micio. 31 quod ifi putant te fa-Nunc adeo, si ob eam rem vobis mea vita invisa est. Æschine,

Quia non justa, injusta, prorsus omnia omnino obsequor; Missa facio, effundite, emite, facite quod vobis lubet. Sed fi id voltis potius, quæ vos propter adolescentiam 35 Nunc adeo, Æjebi-Minu' videtis, magis impense cupitis, consulitis parum, ne, si mea vita est Hæc reprehendere & corrigere me, & obsecundare in

Ecce me, qui id faciam vobis. Æs. tibi, pater, per injusta prorfus ac inmittimus :

Plus seis, quid facto opus est. sed de fratre quid siet? DE. fino,

Habeat: in istac finem faciat. Æs. influc recte. Plaudite. & corrigere bac,que

Que est ister Subita largitas ? Dr. Dicilem & festivum, id non fieri ex vera vita, neque ades ex a-quo & bono, sed ex affentando, indulgen-do, & largiendo. invifa vobis ob cam rem, quia non obse-quor omnino omnia, fla : facio mifla, ejfundite, emite, facite quod libet vebis. 39 Sed fi potius woltis vos propter adole-

CALLIOPIUS RECENSUI. feentiam minus videlis, cupitis magis impenfe, & consultis parum, & obsecundare in loco ; ecce me qui faciam id vobis. A.s. Pater, permittimus nos tihi : feis plus quid opus eft facto : fed quid fiet de fratre ? DE. Sino ut babeat istam plattriam : faciat finem in iftac. As. Iftuc eft recte : Plaudite.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

" Micio non difceffit de proposito suo, qui ut | that as Æschinus put the Question to his

" & bene," But it is more natural to think | tented, and in Good-humour.

CANNOT WITH ST Ogical problems to see the supplied of the O of will also in establish to the te de la composición 1 . A secretary was all by the . . . . . . . .

# 

PUBLII
TERENTII
PHORMIO.

TERENCE's
PHORMIO.

## R E N C E'sT E

The TITLE.

THIS PLAY WAS EXHIBITED AT THE RO-MAN GAMES, WHEN L. POSTUMIUS ALBI-NUS, AND L. CORNELIUS MERULA WERE CURULE ÆDILES. IT WAS ACTED BY THE COMPANIES OF L. AMBIVIUS TURPIO, AND L. ATTILIUS PRÆNESTINUS. FLACCUS THE FREEDMAN OF CLAUDIUS COMPOSED THE MUSICK, WHICH WAS PERFORMED ON UN-EQUAL FLUTES. IT IS TAKEN WHOLLY FROM A GREEK COMEDY OF APOLLODORUS. CALLED EPIDICAZOMENOS. IT WAS FOUR TIMES ACTED UNDER THE CONSULSHIP OF C. FANNIUS, AND M. VALERIUS.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

Ludis Romanis. We are told by Donavest, in his Preface to this Play, that it was acted at the Megalefian Games. But Donasus must certainly be mistaken, for this Play
was not brought upon the Stage till after the
Eunuch, and in the same Year. It could
not, therefore, be acted at the Fess of Gybele, because, on that occasion, the Eunuch
was represented. We must, therefore, refer
it to some other Feast that came after this,
old Fast make them to be kept nine Days
and that of the Romans answers extremely together, from the Day before the Nones, to
the

## P. TERENTII

#### M a R

#### TITULUS feu DIDASCALIA.

ACTA LUDIS ROMANIS, L. POSTUMIQ ALBINO, L. CORNELIO MERULA ÆDIL. CUR. EGERE L. AMBIVImio Albino, L. Cor-US TURPIO, L. ATTILIUS PRÆNE- nello Merula Adili-STINUS. MODOS FECIT FLACCUS bus Curulibus. L. CLAUDII, TIBIIS IMPARIBUS. TOTA Accilius Prænessimus GRÆCA APOLLODORU EPIDICAegere. Flacçus LiberZOMENOS. FACTA IV, C. FANNIO,
det, tibilis imparibus.
M. VALERIO COSS.

Este tota Connective.

Graca Apollodoru, dicta 2 Epidicazomenos. 3 Fafta erat IV, C. Fannio, & M. Valerio Confu-

#### ANNOTATIONS.

the Subject of the Play.

mie was his fourth Piece, The Title fays

the Day before the Ides of September.

2 Epidicazomenos. For the right underfanding of this, see the Notes upon the Prologue. The Word is Greek, and respects

| expressly, that it was acted at the Roman Games. It is, therefore, his fifth Play, is as much as the Eunuch was exhibited the fame Year during the Feast of Cybele, which was before that of the Romans. Facta quarwas before that of the Romans. Facta quarto, the Subject of the Play.

3 Facta IV. Donatus explains this edita to, therefore fignifies here, that this Comequarto loce, that it was acted the Fourth of dy was acted four Times the first Year, and this doubt whether this be a just Account of the Matter: for supposing it to be true, that the Andrian was the first of Termee's Plays we are told, when C. Fannius Strabe, and that was brought upon the Stage, yet it would be an Error to maintain that the Phorman was his fourth Piece. The Title says

# The ARGUMENT to the PHORMIO from MURETUS.

THREMES and Demipho were Brothers, both Athenians. Chremes had married at Athens, one Naufistrata, a Woman with a large Fortune, and by her had a Son named Phædria. Naufistrata, besides ber other Wealth, had rich Possessions in Lemnos. Thither Chremes went yearly, to let them out, and gather in the Rents. be flays there, chancing to fall in love with a poor Woman, he takes her also to Wife, and has a Daughter by her, whom he calls Phany; and, to prevent the Story from taking air, he changes his Name, and at Lemnos passes under that of Stilpho. The Revenues of his Athenian Wife's Possessions in Lemnos, furnish'd enough to support his other Wife there, and her Daughter; and at his Return home, he excused himself under different Pretences; ill Health, the Lowness of Markets, or fuch like. Demipho too had a Son named Antipho. When therefore Phany had now arrived at her fifteenth Year, the Brothers agree between themselves; Chremes, to bring his Lemnian Wife and Phany privately to Athens; and Demipho to marry his Son Antipho to Phany. For this purpose, Chremes goes to Lemnos; and it happened at the same time, that Demipho was under a Necessay of undertaking a Journey to Cilicia. At their Departure, they leave the Care of their Sons to Geta, one of Demipho's Servants. No fooner are the old Men gone, than Phædria falls in love with a Musick-girl: but there was this unlucky Circumstance in it, that he had nothing wherewith to purchase her from the Cock-bawd to whom she belonged. Meantime, the Lemnian Wife urged by Poverty, and no longer able to wait for the Arrival of her Husband, who prabably had been away from her beyond his ordinary time; embarks in a Ship, and fails for Athens, together with her Daughter, and the Nurse. There they enquire after Stilpho, but in vain; no one of that Name was to be found at Athens. This Misfortune affected the Mother so deeply, that she died soon after; and Antipho chancing to see Phany, who with the Nurse was paying the last Offices to the deceas'd, falls desperately in love with her. He comes next Day to the Nurse, begging that she will refign her to him, but is rejected, unless he will consent to marry her. He would gladly do any thing, but dreads his absent Father; till at last, Phormio, a Parasite, gives him the following Counsel. There was a Law, among the Athenians, in favour of Orphans, obliging those who were next akin to them, either to marry them, or give them a Portion : I, fays the Parasite, will pretend to have been this young Woman's Father's Friend, that therefore I undertake her Caufe, bring an Action against you as her nearest Relation, and insist that you marry her according to the Terms of the Law. You, on the contrary, must manage so as to give me an easy Victory, and have yourself cast. By this means, you will obtain what you so much desire; and, when your Father returns, have a good Excuse ready. Every thing is conducted as the Parasite had advised. The Marriage is concluded, and soon after the old Men arrive, both on

site lans Days, and site extremely discounted by site Name, the one, stay die dan has married a 1879 verslaar a Bestine, site stier, dat by leging das Opportunity of marries his Danalse, ste schole Stees on his Language

## M. Ant. Mureti ARGUMENTUM.

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CHREMES, & Demipho, fratres Athenienses erant. Chremes Athenis uxorem divitem, ac bene donatam duxerat Nausstratam: & ex ea susceperat filium Phædriam. Habebat Nausstrata, præter cæteras opes, opima prædia in Lemno. Eo igitur Chremes quotannis, ad ea lo-canda, capiendosque fructus, commeabat. Dum illic resulet, pauperculæ cujusdam mulieris amore correptus, eam quoque ducit uxorem, & ex eo Suscipit filiam Phansum; ac ne res emanaret, commutato nomine, Stilphonem se Lemmi vocari jubet. Detrahebat autem è fructibus prædiorum uxoris Atheniensis, quantum satis esset ad illam alteram unum cum filia nutriendam. Deinde Athenas reversus, ut calamitatem, aut vilitatem, aut tale aliquid causabatur. Erat Demiphoni filius Antipho. Quum igitur Phanium quindecim jam haberet annos, conveniunt inter se Chremes & Demipho, ut Chremes quidem & Lemniam uxorem, & Phanium Athenas clanculum adduceret; Demipho vero Phanium filio suo uxorem daret. Ejus rei causa proficiscitur in Lemnum Chremes. Eodem tempore accidit, ut Demiphoni quoque iter effet in Ciliciam. Abeuntes ambo, Getæ (is Demiphonis servus erat) filios committunt suos: profectis senibus, Phædria fe flatim citharistriæ cujusdam amore implicat. Sed hoc erat incommodi, quod, qui à lenone emeret, quod daret, nihil habebat. Interea uxor è Lemno, quæ propter paupertatem, viri diutius forte, quam solebat morantis, adventum expectare non poffet, confcensa navi, Athenas una cum filia, & nutrice ipfius venit : quærunt Stilphonem frustra. Atbenis, qui quenquam eo nomine nosset, reperiebatur nemo. Ibi mater (tanta eam agritudo ceperat) moritur. Ei funus una cum nutrice procurantem Phanium quum adspexisset Antipho, subito amore illius exarfit. Venit ad nutricem postridie, ut ejus sibi copiam faceret, obsecrans : illa se, nisi puellam uxorem duceret, facturam negat. Illi, quum & quidvis facere cuperet, & patrem absentem vereretur, Parasitus Phormio hoc consilium dedit. Lex erat Athenis, ut orbas puellas, qui eis genere proximi effent, ducere, aut, si id nollent, dotem eis dare cogerentur. Ego, inquit parafitus, simulabo, me patri virginis amicum fuisse, ideoque causam illius suscipere: vocabo te in judicium, tanquam illius cognatum, tecumque lege agam, ut eam ducas. Tu ita te defendes, ut mihi facilem victoriam præ-beas: ita condenabere. Sic fiet, ut & tu potiaris tua, &, patre reverso, paratam excusationem habeas. Ita fiunt omnia, ut parasitus suaserat. Confectis jam nuptiis, eodem die ambo redeunt senes: turbati uterque:

the same Day; and are extreamly disconcerted by the News, the one, that his Son had married a Wife without a Fortune, the other, left by lofing this Opportunity of marrying his Daughter, the whole Story of his Amour might come to be divulged. At the same Time, the Cock-bawd, who had the Disposal of the Musick Girl, whom Phædria was in love with, threatens that he will fell her to another, unless they immediately pay him ninety Pounds for her. To obtain this, Geta frames the following Device : He pretends to the old Men, that he had conferred with Phormio. and brought him to confent to take Antipho's Wife home to himfelf, provided he has with her a Portion of ninety Pounds. Demipho immediately gets the Money of Chremes, and tells it down to Phormio, who gives it to Phædria, and Phædria to the Cock bowd for his Miftress. These Things are no sooner over, but Phany comes to be known. This proves matter of great foy to the old Men, that a Marriage, which they bad before concerted between themselves, should by chance be concluded in their Absence, and without their knowing any thing of it. But still they were disturbed, that they had parted with the ninety Pounds. At first, they endeavour to recover it by gentle Methods; but, finding these ineffec-tual, proceed to Threats and Violence. Mean-time, Phormio, who had now learnt the whole Story of Chremes's two Wives, goes and discovers all to Nausistrata. She, upon this, complains heavily of her Husband, but at length is pacified, and agrees to be determined by her Son's Judgment.

ille, quod filius indotatam uxorem, se absente, duxisset. Hic, quod vereretur, ne, erepta sibi hac collocandæ siliæ occasione, tota res sierat palam. Eo ipso die, leno, citharistriæ, quam Phædria amabat, dominus, nis sibi pro ea triginta minæ darentur, venditurum se eam, minitabatur. Ad eas consiciendas hanc fallaciam Geta consingit: ait senibus, se cum Phormione collocutum: Phormionem vero, si sibi dotis triginta minæ darentur, paratum eam uxorem accipere, quam duxisset Antipho. Eam pecuniam Demipho à Chremete sumptam numerat Phormioni: is ean Phædria, Phædria lenoni pro amica iradit. Quum hæc jam confecta essent, agnoscitur Phanium. Ibi vero senes gaudere, quod, quas nuptias ipsi facere moliebantur, eæ ipsis absentibus, atque inscientibus, factæ essent: Sed dolebant, sibi periisse triginta minas. Eas dum à Phormione, primo blandities, postea etiam per vim eripere conantur; Rhomio, qui jam de duabus Chremetis uxoribus, deque tota re intellexerat, inclamat Nausstratam, eique aperit omnia. Illa, quum aliquamdiu de vira eonquesta esset, tandem plecatur, filique ipsius judicio omnia se permissuram policetur.

## PERSONS of the PLAY.

LUTKINUDHA

The Speaker of the PROLOGUE.

ANTIPHO, a young Gentleman, the Son of Demipho.

CHREMES, an old Man, Demipho's Brother.

CRATINUS,

CRITO,

HEGIO,

DAVUS, Servant to fome unknown Master.

DEMIPHO, an old Man, Brother to Chremes.

DORIO, a Cock-bawd.

GETA, Demipho's Servant.

NAUSISTRATA, an Athenian Matron, and Wife to Chremes.

NAUSISTRATA, an Athenian Matron, and Wife to Chremes. PHÆDRIA, a young Gentleman, the Son of Chremes. PHORMIO, a Parasite.

SOPHRONA, Nurse to Phany.

#### MUTES.

Dorcy, a Waiting-Maid. PHANY, a young Lady, the Daughter of Chremes,

SCENE, ATHENS.

#### DRAMATIS PERSON Æ.

PROLOGUS.

ANTIPHO, adolescens, filius Demiphonis.

CHREMES, senex, frater Demiphonis,

CRATINUS,

CRITO,

HEGIO,

DAVUS, servus incerti heri.

DEMIPHO, senex, frater Chremetis.

DORIO, leno.

GETA, servus Demiphonis.

NAUSISTRATA matrona, uxor Chremetis.

PHÆDRIA, adolescens, filius Chremetis.

PHORMIO, Parasitus.

SOPHRONA, nutrix Phanii.

#### PERSONÆ MUTÆ.

DORCIUM, ancilla. PHANIUM, adolescentula, filia Chremetis.

SCENA eft ATHENIS.

## The PROLOGUE.

THE old Bard finding it impossible to make our Poet abandon his Studies, and embrace a Life of Idleness, endeavours by Invectives to deter him from Writing. For he pretends that in all his former Plays, the Characters are too simple, and the Style not sufficiently raifed; because, forfooth, he never described a frantick Youth, who fancied he faw a Hind closely pursued by the Hounds, bemoaning her Fate, and imploring his Aid. But were he fenfible that his Play, when it was first represented, owed its Success more to the Address of the Actor, than any Merit in the Piece itself; he would not, perhaps, be so rash in giving Offence. Now, if any one among you should fay or think, that had not the old Bard first attacked our Poet, he would not have known how to write a Prologue, having no one to abuse, let this serve for an Answer: That the Prize of Honour is proposed in common to all who apply to the Poetick Art. He aimed at driving our Poet from his Studies into Indigence and Want, who again means this only as an Answer, not an Invective. Had he opposed him in gentle Terms, he had met with a gentle Reply. He has only repaid in kind the Injury, which he first offered. But henceforth I shall take no farther Notice of him, fince he ceases not daily to expose himself. Attend now what it is I request of you. present you to day a new Play, which the Greeks call Epidicazomenos,

ANNOTATIONS.

\* Vetus Poeta. Luscius Lanuvinus, the same tulum. This Verse serves to illustrate the mentioned in former Prologues. We see foregoing, and confirms the Explication we

prets the Passage: Soliditatem in verbis nul-lam, nullam in rebus; which Explication artless and simple. feems also to be adopted by Madam Dacier, 10 Actoris opera stetisse. This Terence adds ficeted, and void of Pomp.

from this, that all his Attempts were the have given of it; for here the Poet gives us Effect of Jealouly. He was afraid that Terese would eclipse him, and obscure the Fame He was fond of bringing upon the Stage he had enjoyed fo long, and, therefore, en- frantick Youths, acting up to all the Exceffes deavoured to crush him in his first Essays; of Folly and Distraction, Characters extra-but not succeeding, he takes all possible ways to detract from his Merit, and decry his the Language and Stile must be of a piece, impetuous, turbulent, full of Rant, full of 5 Tenui effe oratione, & scriptura levi. The Affectation. No wonder, therefore, if he Diffinction between oratio and feriptura ought could not relift the Compositions of our Poet. not to pass unregarded. Eugraphius inter- whose Characters are drawn from Nature,

10 Actoris opera stetisse. This Terence adds who refers oratio to the Characters, and in Complaifance to his Audience, that he feriptura to the Style. To this last he ob- might not feem to charge them with want jects, that it was low and creeping, levis; in of Judgment in approving a Piece so wretch-like manner as Horace says of some of the ed as that he had been just censuring. He Verses of Ennius, that they were gravitate minores, void of Weight, Force, and Solidity. the Piece, nor want of Judgment in the In this we may observe how injudicious the Spectators, but to the Address of the Actors. old Critick was in his Censures, thus to ex- Just Action is of irrefishible force, and helps claim against what was the chief Ornament out many a lame Performance. Our own and Beauty of Comedy, a Style simple, un- Times are a Proof of it. How many Plays Tected, and void of Pomp. are well received upon the Stage, and after-are well received upon the Stage, and after-wards, when published, scarce ever read?

11 Minus

## ROLOGU

ORDO: POSTQUAM poeta vetus poetam non potest Offquam vetus I poeta non po-Retrahere à studio, & transdere hominem in otium; Maledictis deterrere, ne scribat, parat: ftrum poetam à ftu-Qui ita dictitat, quas antehac fecit fabulas, dio, & tranfdere bominem in otium ; pa-Tenui esle oratione. & scriptura levi, rat deterrerecum ma-Quia nusquam insanum scripsit adolescentulum ledictis, ne scribat : Cervam videre fugere, & sectari canes, qui dicitat ita, fas bulas, quas nofter Et eam plorare, orare ut subveniat sibi. poeta fecit antehac Quòd si intellegeret, cum stetit olim nova, 10 levi scriptura, quia Actoris operâ magis stetisse, quam sua: nusquam scripsit in-sanum adolescentulum Minu' multo audacter, quam nunc lædit, læderet. Nunc fi quis est, qui hoc dicat, aut sic cogitet, videre fervam fugere, & canes sectari, & eam plonare, & orare ut ipse subve-Vetu' si pocta non lacessisset prior, Nullum invenire prologum potuiflet novus 15 niat fibi. Quod fi Quem diceret, nisi haberet, cui malediceret: Is fibi responsum hoc habeat; in medio omnibus intelligeret, cum nova ejus comædia o-Palmam esse positam, qui artem tractant musicam. lim fetit, eam fletiffe Ille ad famem hunc ab studio studuit reicere : magis opera actoris, Hic respondere voluit, non lacessere. quam fua; læderet, ? multo mines auda Her, Benedictis si certasset, audisset bene quam lædit nunc. Quod ab illo allatum est, sibi id esse relarum putet. Nunc fi eft quis, qui De illo jam finem faciam dicundi mihi, dicat bec, aut cogitet fic, fi vetus boeta Peccandi cum ipse de se finem non facit. non prior laceffiffet, Nunc quid velim, animum attendite. apporto novam novus potuiffet inve-Epidicazomenon quam vocant comædiam 25 tire nullum prologum, quem diceret, nisi baberet, cui malediceret : 13 babeat boc responsum sibi ; palmam esse pesitam in medio omnibus, qui tractant artam musicam. Ille studuit rejicere bune ab studio ad famem: hic voluit respondere, non lacessere. Si certasset benedictis, audisset bene : putet id effe relatum fibi, quod est allatum ab illo. Jam faciam finem mibi dicendi de illo, cum ipse non facit finem peccandi de fe. Nunc animum attendite, quid velim. Apporto novam comædiam, quam Græti vocant Epidicazomenon.

ANNOTATIONS. Minu' multo audacter, &c. In most Editions of Terence, the following Verse comes been reduced to the Necessity of answering

Et magis placcrent quas fecisset fabulas. The Cambridge Edition, however, has rejected it, and indeed I am aftonished that it was suffered in this Prologue so long; for besides that it is manifestly taken from the Prologue to the Andrian, it makes here no Senfe as all, or a very ridiculous one.

This does not seem a direct Answer to what te, quod ad se attinet. Wielingius explains Terence is reproached with, yet is fufficient it; Non faciam finem, cum ipfe finem non fato stop the Mouths of his Adversaries, as it cit. fignifies that his attacking his Rival was Compulsion and Self-defence. He has, in a nally Greek, and implies one who demands

the malicious Infinuations of the old Bard. Prol. Andr. 5.

Nam in prologis scribundis operam abuti-

tur, Non qui argumentum narret, sed qui male-

Veteris poetæ maledictis respondeat.

23 Peccandi cum ipse de se finem non facit. De se is here either for ultro, or de sua par-

25 Epidicazomenon. This Word is origiformer Prologue, shewn in what manner he Justice of another. This was Phormio the but the Latins, Phormio; because he who acts the chief Part is Phormio, a Parasite, by whom the Plot is mostly conducted. If you are disposed to encourage the Poet, attend with Silence, and an impartial Ear, that we mayn't meet with the like Disaster as once before, when our Company was by a Tumult driven from their Place, which the Merit of the Actors, seconded by your Candour and Goodness, has since restored to us.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

Parasite. Hence, in the Original, the Play Latin intitled Phormio, after his own proper was call'd Epidicazomenos, from Phormio's Name.

Name.

32 Noster Grex motus loco est. It is generally

Græci, Latini Phormionem nominant; Quia primas partes qui aget, is erit Phormio Parasitus, per quem res geretur maxumè. Voluntas vostra si ad poetam accesserit, Date operam, adeste æquo animo per filentium; Ne simili utamur fortuna, atque usi sumus, Cum per tumultum noster grex motus loco est: Bonitalque vostra adjutans, atque æquanimitas. lentium; ne utamur simili fortuna, atque usi sumus, cum noster grex est motus loco per tumustum: quam locum virtus actoris, bonitasque vestra, atque æquanimitas adjutans, restituit nobis.

e

Latini nominant Phormionem; quia is, quiaget primas par-tes, erit Phormio parafitus, per quem res 30 maxime geretur. Si vestra voluntas ac-cesserit ad poetam, date operam, adesta æquo animo per fi-

#### ANNOTATIONS.

rally supposed that Terence means here, the will be taken notice of on the Prologue to Hecyra, which was not acted quite through that Play. till after feveral Attempts and Repulses, as

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# R E N C E's

#### CENE ACT

ARGUMENT.

Davus, coming out, tells us that he brings with him an old Debt due to Geta. He is introduced on purpose to give Geta an Opportunity in Conversation with him to explain the Subject of the Play.

DAVUS.

Y very good Friend and Countryman Geta came to me yester-There was a trifle of Money of his in my hands, the Balance of an old Account, which he wanted me to make up; I have done fo, and now bring it with me: for I hear that his Master's Son is married, and suppose this is scraped together as a Prefent for the Bride. How unjust is Custom; that they who have but little, are always adding to the Abundance of the Rich! All that this poor Wretch has been able to fave by little and little out of his small Allowance, denying himself almost every Indulgence, must go at once to her, who never thinks of the Pains with which it was got. Befides, Geta must provide another Gift, when his Mistress shall be brought

### ANNOTATIONS.

Terence proceeds here, in the fame manner | as in his former Plays: introduces Davus, and foon after Geta, to let us into the Plot, and prepare us for what is to follow. Geta had requested of Davus, to let him have a trifle of Money he owed him, which Davus here brings; and as he had heard that Geta's young Mafter was lately married, he naturally enough conjectures, that it was intended as a present for the Bride. This leads him into feveral heautiful Reflections upon the Inequality of the Lot of Man, till by the Appearance of Geta he is interrupted.

Popularis. This Word does not always fignify one born in the fame Country or City: often it imports no more than that he lived in the same District, and had his Name written in the same Roll or Lift. Hence it fured out to them four Medii or Bushels. fometimes stands for an intimate Friend, or Hence the Word came to be used for Serfamiliar Acquaintance, because those of the vants Wages of every kind. Unciatim per same Division or Tribe were generally well uncias, by Ounces. It was impossible to choose known to one another.

2 Erat ei de ratiuncula. Terence here speaks of a small Sum, and therefore purposely uses Diminutives, pauxillulum and ra-tiuncula; this conveys the Idea the more strongly, and makes way for the Reflection that follows, of the great Haroship that Servants should be deprived of the little they have with fo much pains faved. The Sense is, Debebam ei nonnibil ex ratione antiqua.

9 Quod ille unciatim vix de demenso suo. This Paffage is beautiful beyond Expression, and requires to be particularly explained. Servants, fays Donatus, received four Meafures of Bread-Corn every Month, and this monthly Allowance was call'd Demensum, perhaps from mensis the Term of Payment, or rather from demetiri, because it was meaa happier Term, as it refers to Wages paid

#### TERENT

#### SCENAI. ACTUS I.

ARGUMENTUM.

Davus exiens dicit adferre se, quam debet Geta, pecuniam, & bac persona extra argumentum inducitur, cui rem gestam narraturus eft Getæ.

DAVUS.

MICUS fummus meus & popularis Geta Herì ad me venit : erat ei de ratiunculà Jampridem apud me reliquum pauxillulum Nummorum: id ut conficerem. confeci: affero. Nam herilem filium ejus duxisse audio Uxorem: ei, credo, munus hoc conraditur. Quam inique comparatum est, ii, qui minus habent, Ut semper aliquid addant divitioribus. Quod ille unciatim vix de demenso suo, Suum defrudans genium, comparsit miser, Id illa univerfum abripiet, haud existumans Quanto labore partum, porro autem Geta Ferietur alio munere, ubi hera pepererit:

ORDO. ETA meus T fummus amicas & popularis ve-nit keri ad me: erat jampridem pauxilluium nummarum reliquum ei apud me de ratiuncula : oravit ut conficerem id; confeci : affero. Nam audio berilem filium ejus duxiffe uxorem: 10 credo boc munus conraditur ci. Quam inique est compara-tum, ut ii, qui ba bent minus, for per addant aliquid divi-

tioribus. Quod ille miser vix comparse unciatim de suo demenso, defraudans suum gentum, illa abripiet id universum, baud existimans quanto labore set partum. Porro autem Geta feristur also munere, ubi bera pepercrit:

ANNOTATIONS. in Corn. Observe, therefore, the Force of the Opposition. Quod ille conradit: illa 2bthe whole Sentence. He saves it, de demenso ripiet. Quod ille miser vix comparant unsuo, from his monthly Pittance of Corn unciatim by Ounces, and even that with great versum; baud existumans quanto labore sit
difficulty, vix. The following Verse still partum.

Pains and Anviewed and his to sente the Pains and Anviewed and his to sente the Pains and Anviewed to the sentence of the sen gether: Miser comparsit, desiraudans summ mon Conversation, and very expressive. Ex genium. Not a Word, but what is strong, consuctudine serietur (says Donatus) nam significant, and expressive, and tends to heighfo much Labour, is finely contrasted in the! next Line, where it is quite Iwallowed up, and disappears at once, without making any sen- difference from his powerful Friends fible Addition to the Person who receives it, or leaving any Impression of the Pains it cost to acquire it. Id illa universum abripiet, haud existumans quanto labore sit partum. Observe

Pains and Anxiety it cost him to scrape it to- for another Present; a Phrase peculiar to comgenium. Not a Word, but what is strong, consuetudine serietur (says Donatus) nam significant, and expressive, and tends to heighten still the Description as you go on, making frum dicimus. In truth, ferire is often used, where any thing is like to happen to us, that Poverty and Diffress, that faves a trifle with it is supposed will be uncasy and vexatious. As in Horace, Book II. Sat. I. where Trebatius threatens him with Coldness and In-

> Vitalis, metuo, & majorum ne quis amicus Frigore to feriat.

valory dance bruletabitus

to Bed, and, moreover, another upon the Anniversary of the Boy's Nativity, when he shall be initiated. All this the Mother carries off, tho' the Child ferves for the Pretence. But isn't that Geta there? ANNOTATIONS.

Custom of Initiation among the Ancients, of which there were several kinds, nor is it easy to fix upon any one particular here with primum à laste, & cunis, ad solidiores cibes

U nove capros polingue & in Look depilled. Ennow meterson

#### ACT I. SCENE II.

#### ARGUMENT.

Geta tells Davus of both the old Mens going from home, soon after which Antipho, Demipho's Son, falls in love with a young Girl, whom, by the Persuasion and Artifice of a Parasite, be is induced to marry.

GETA, DAVUS.

Geta. TO them within.) If a red-haired Man should enquire for me-Dav. Here he is, fay no more.

Get. O, Davus! I was just coming out to meet you.

Dav. Take it here, 'tis good Coin, and the exact Sum I owe you.

Get. I love you, and thank you for not forgetting me.

Dav. Especially as Times now are: the World is come to that pass, that a Man must be extremely thankful, if he receives but his own. But why fo grave?

Get. Who I? You little know the Terror and Danger I am in.

Dav. What is it, pray?

Get. You shall know, if you'll promise to be secret.

Dav. Away, Simpleton: are you afraid to trust him with Words, whom you have found faithful in your Money? What Advantage ean I propose by betraying you?

Get. Be attentive then.

Dav. I promise you I will.

Get. Do you know Chremes, our old Mafter's elder Brother?

Dav. Know him! perfectly well.

Get. What! And his Son Phadria too?

Dav. As well as I know you.

Get. It happened that both the old Men were obliged to take a Journey at the same time, Chremes to Lemnos, and our good Man to Cili-

ANNOTATIONS.

look for him, and leaving Inftructions at the young Gentleman himself lay under, lest, at his Father's Return, his Phany after he was gone. When they meet, they might be ravished from him; and the Distress fall into Conversation, in which the whole Mystery of the Play is laid open: the Dan-

Davus is interrupted by the Appearance ger that threatened Geta, by the precipitate of Geta, who is here feen coming out to Behaviour of his Master's Son; the Anxie-

Porro autem alio, ubi erit puero natalis dies, Ubi initiabunt: omne hoc mater auferet: Puer caufa erit mittundi. fed videon' Getam? boc omne : puer erit caufa mittundi. Sed videone Getam ?

porre au'em alie, ubi matalis dies crit puera, ubi initialiane cum : mater auferes

#### ANNOTATIONS.

Electules transplant. But Madam Dacier to be understood of their being initiated rejects this, because it was a Custom purely in the grand Mysteries of Ceres, which was Roman, whereas the present Piece is transplated from the Greek. She supposes it is young.

#### ACTUS SCENA I.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

Geta narrat, quo sunt profecti senes Demipho & Chremes; qua occasione caperit amare Demiphonis filius Antipho: & quomodo captus amore virginis, eam opera parasiti uxorem duxerit.

GETA, DAVUS. SI quis me quæret rufus-Da. præstò est, desine. GE. GE. QI quis ho-I mo rufus oh,
At ego obviam conabar tibi, Dave. Da. accipe, hem: quæret me.---Da.
Præsto est, desine. Gr. Ob, at ego Lectum elt, conveniet humerus, quantum debui. conabar ire obvi-GE. Amo te, & non neglixisse habeo gratiam. am tibi, Dave. DA. DA. Præsertim ut nunc sunt mores; adeo res redit: 5 Hem, accipe : ar-Si quis quid reddit, magna habenda est gratia. gentum eft lectum, Sed quid tu es triftis? GE. egone? nescis quo in metu & numerus conveniet. habes quantum de-bui. GE. Amo te, Quanto in periclo fimus. DA. quid iftuc est? GE. scies, Modò ut tacere possis. Da. abi fis, insciens: & babeo gratiam te 10 DA. Præsertim ut Cujus tu fidem in pecunia perspexeris, Verere ei verba credere? ubi quid mihi lucri est mores funt nunc, res Te fallere? GE. ergo ausculta. DA. hanc operam tibil redit adio: fi quis GE. Senis nostri, Dave, fratrem majorem Chremem Phone i. Sed ob quid tu gone? nescis in que metu, & in quanto

Scies, modo ut possis tacere. DA. Abi sis, insciens: verere credere verba ei, cujus sidem tu perspexeris in pecunia? Ubi est quid lucri mibi sallere te? GE. Ausculta ergo. DA. Dico hanc operam tibi. GE. Nostine, Dave, Chremem, majorem fratrem nostri senis? DA. Quidni? GE. Quid? Nostine Phadrim gnatam ejus? DA. Tanquam novi te. GE. Evenit, ut esset iter ambobus sembus simul, illi in Lemnum, noftro in Ciliciam.

DA. Tanquam te. GE. evenit, senibus ambobus simul,

Iter illi in Lemnum ut effet, nostro in Ciliciam

#### ANNOTATIONS.

are firongly represented; the Passions of the non adulterium, sed justi ponderis & pretii.

Audience gradually moved, and the Way pre-7 Sed quid tu es triftis ? By this we are let pared for the Appearance of the other Cha- to understand, that Geta had from the Beginning appeared thoughtful and perplexed, racters, and the Parts they are to act. 3 Lectum eft. i. c. Argentum eft integrum, as if his Attention was taken sp with some-

periculo simus. Da.

16 Quid eft iftue ? Gz.

cia, to an old Acquaintance there, who wheedled him over by Letters, promifing him Mountains of Gold, and what not.

Day. To him, who had so much, and more than he could use?

Get. Hold your tongue: 'tis his way.

Dav. O! I ought certainly to have been a King.

Get. When the old Gentlemen fet out, they left me as Tutor to their Sons.

Dav. O Geta! you had a hard Task to enter upon.

Get. That I know well from Experience. I'm fatisfied my good Genius abandoned me that day in anger. At first, I began to oppose them: what need of Words? while I study to be faithful to the old Men, my Shoulders fmarted.

Dav. I thought as much, for 'tis Madness to kick against the

Pricks.

Get. I then began to do as they would have me, and humour them in every thing.

Dav. You knew how to make your Market.

Get. Our Youth run into no Mischief at first : but Phadria immediately found out a Musick-girl, whom he became desperately fond of. She was in the hands of a fordid covetous Wretch of a Cockbawd, nor had they any thing to give, their Fathers had taken care of that. All he could do, therefore, was to feed his Eyes with her, dangle after her, lead her to School, and back again. We, who had nothing to employ us, were commonly with Phædria. Right overagainst the Musick-School, where this Girl learnt, was a Barber's Shop: here we generally waited her coming out, to attend her home. One day, as we fat there, a young Man came in with Tears in his Eyes: we wondered what could be the matter, and asked him the reason. Never, said he, did Poverty seem to me so grievous and heavy a Burden, as it doth now. I have just seen an unfortunate young Creature of this Neighbourhood lamenting her dead Mother. She fat over-against the Body, nor was any Friend, Acquaintance, or Relation

#### ANNOTATIONS.

pressions he uses.

As if he had faid; promiting almost Moun- already overgrown. tains of Gold.

thing of moment. Donatus goes so far as to used for a rich Man, or a Man of Power, observe, that this may be even gathered from as if Davus had said; I ought by all means to his Conversation: for that si quis me quarit: bave been rich: agreeable to the usual Vanity at ego, obviam conabar tibi, Dave: and, and of People in low Life, who think that te, on non neglexisse babeo gratiam: are Ex-Wealth is for the most part thrown away pressions that evidently carry in them an In-dication of Anxiety and Concern in the Mind of him who speaks. Whatever may be in to use it. We are therefore to compleat the this, I am apt to think that Geta's Concern Sentence ourselves: I ought certainly to appeared more from the Air and Cast of his have been a King, or a great Man: I should Countenance, than any thing in the Ex- have known how to use Riches, how to be liberal, and how to bound my Defires when I 18 Modo non montes auri pollicens. Modo had enough, nor undertaken a long and hanon here for tantum non, ferme, propemodum. zardous Voyage to increase a Stock that was

24 Relinqui me Deo irato meo. The An-20 Ob, regem me effe opertuit. Rex is often cients had a Persuasion, that each Man had et-

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Ad hospitem antiquom. is senem per epistolas Pellexit, modo non montes auri pollicens. DA. Cui tanta erat res, & supererat? GE. desinas: Sic est ingenium. DA. oh, regem me esse oportuit. 20 DA. Cui tanta res GE. Abeuntes ambo hîc tum senes me filiis Relinquunt quasi magistrum. DA. ô Geta, provinciam ingenium est sic. DA. Cepisti duram. GE. mihi usus venit, hoc scio. Memini relinqui me, Deo irato meo. Cœpi advorsari primò: quid verbis opu' st? Seni fidelis dum fum, scapulas perdidi. DA. Venere in mentem mihi istæc: namque inscitia est, Advorsum stimulum calces. GE. cœpi his omnia Facere, obsequi que vellent. DA. scisti uti foro. GE. Noster mali nil quidquam primò. hic Phædria 30 Continuò quandam nactus est puellulam Cithariffriam: hanc amare cœpit perditè. Ea serviebat lenoni impurissimo: Neque, quod daretur, quidquam : id curarant patres. Restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere, Sectari, in ludum ducere, & reducere: Nos otiofi operam dabamus Phædriæ. In quo hæc discebat ludo, exadvorsum illico Tonttrina erat quædam. hic folebamus fere Plerumque eam opperiri, dum inde iret domum. Interea dum sedemus illic, intervenit Adolescens quidam lacrumans: nos mirarier: Rogamus, quid fit. nunquam æquè, inquit, ac modò Paupertas mihi onus vifum est & miserum, & grave. Modò quandam vidi virginem hîc viciniæ Miseram, suam matrem lamentari mortuam. Ea sita erat exadvorsum: neque illi benevolens, curaverant id. Nibil aliud restabat, nisi pascere oculos, sectari eam, ducere in ludum, & redu-cere. Nos otiosi dabamus operam Phadria. Ilico exadversum ludo, in quo bac discebat, erat quædam tonstrina. Hic plerumque fere solchamus opperii eam, dum iret inde domum. Interea dum sedemus illic, quidam adolescens intervenit lacrumans: nos coepimus mirari: rogamus quid fit. Inquit, Paupertas nunquam est visum mibi onus & miserum & grave, aque ac modo. Modo vidi quandam virginem viciniæ bic, lamentari suam matrem mortuam. Ea erat sita exadvorsum: ne-

ad aniquum bospitem: is pellexit senem per epistolas, pollicens mo do non montes auri. erat, & Supererat? GE. Oro ut definas: Ob, oportuit me esse regem. Gr. Ambol vel 25 linguant me bie quali magistrum filiis. DA. fele on. O Geta, cepisti duram provinciam. GE. Scio boc, usus wenit mibi. Memini me relinqui Deo meo irato. Primo cepi adversari iis : quid opus est verbis ? dum sum fidelis seni, per-didi scapulas. DA. Istac venere in men-35 tem mibi: namque eft inscitia jactare calces adversum stimulum. GE. Coepi facere omnia bis, obsequi quæ wellent. DA. Scifti uti foro. GE. Noster. primo egitnihi! quid. quam mali, bic Pbadria continuo nactus est quandam puellu-lamcitbaristriamicapit amare banc perdite. Ea ferviebas impurissimo lenoni : neque erat quidquamiis quod daretur, patres

#### ANNOTATIONS.

a Genius or guardian Deity, who conftantly In Greece were Schools appropriated to Sing attended him: and that when he fell into any Misfortune, or was guilty of any Crime, it was because his good Genius had abandaria, a Youth qualified to attend the Lessons doned him.

que benevolens quisquam.

29 Scissi uti foro. A Metaphor taken a young Girl to School. from Traffick, in which Merchants fuit Course of the Market.

36 In ludum ducere. To lead her to School,

of Philosophers, is here seen dangling after

39 Tonstrina erat quadam. Barbers Shops themselves to the Times, and fix a Price in Athens and Rome were Places of publick upon their Commodities according to the Refort for Conversation, much of the Na-

ture of our Coffee-houses.

lation present, to affift at the Funeral, excepting one poor old Woman. I pitied her from my Soul. The Girl herself too a compleat To be fhort, we were all moved at the Story. Then fays Antipho, What d'ye think ? Shall we go and see her? Go by all means, favs another: pray lead us to her. We go, come to the Place, and fee the Girl. She was beautiful beyond Expression; and, as an incontestible Proof of it, appeared so, though destitute of every Advantage to recommend her. Her Hair loote; her Feet bare; her Dress mean; her Countenance disfigured with Grief; and her Eyes drowned in Tears: fo that had the not possessed a native Stock of Charms, these Circumstances must have quite extinguished her Beauty. The other Spark, that was enamoured of the Musick-girl, only faid; She's well enough: but our Youth-

Dav. I guess it already: was smitten.

Get. But can you imagine how deeply? observe the Consequence. Next Day he goes to the old Woman, and begs that he may have the Girl: She refuses; nor was it just in him, she told him, to require it: that she was a Citizen of Athens, virtuous, and well descended: if he meant to marry her, that he might lawfully do; but otherwise it was in vain to hope. My young Mafter was quite at a loss what to do: he had a strong Inclination to marry her, but dreaded his absent Father.

Dav. Would not his Father, if he was returned, give his Con. ? Get. He consent to his marrying a Girl of obscure Birth, and no

Fortune! he'd never do it.

Dav. What's come of it then?

Get. What's come of it? There is one Phormio, a Parafite, a frange confident Fellow, who, Perdition blaft him-

Dav. What has he done?

Get. Gave this Counsel I am now about to tell you. There is a Law which ordains, that Orphan Girls shall marry those who are nearest to them in Blood, and contrarywise the same Law obliges their nearest Relations to marry them. I'll fay you are related to her, and pretending to be her Father's Friend, commence a Suit against you. We'll bring it before the Judges: as to who was her Father, who her Mother, or how the is related to you; all that I'll feign, fo as may best serve our Purpose. When you disprove none of these Articles, I shall gain the Cause. Your Father will come home; he'll have a pull with me: what care I? the Girl will be ours.

Day. A droll Piece of Assurance!

ANNOTATIONS. 77 Tibi scribam dicam. Dica: actio, lis, the Sentence, confingam, quid erit mibi bonum qu. In jus te vocabo. Plaut. Aul. 4. 10. atque commodum. I'll frame the whole Story

tibi scribam dicam.

Si Quod erit mibi bonum atque commodum. The Advantage arising from this Proposal is, Commentators are not agreed how these that when you disprove none of the Arti-Words ought to be explained. Some take cles, I shall gain my Suit, them in connexion with the former Part of

fo as may best answer my Purpose. Others Jam quidem berele te ad prætorem rapiam, & detach them altogether, as if Phormio were representing the Issue of their Project, viz.

Get.

## P. TERENTII PHORMIO.

Neque notus, neque cognatus, extra unam aniculam, cognatus, qui adju-Quisquam aderat, qui adjutaret funus. miseritum est. Virgo ipsa facie egregia. quid verbis opu' st? Commôrat omnes nos. ibi continuò Antipho, Voltisne eamus visere? alius, Censeo, Eamus, duc nos fodes. imus, venimus, Videmus. virgo pulchra: & quo magi' diceres, Nihil aderat adjumenti ad pulchritudinem. Capillus passus, nudus pes, ipia horrida: Lacrumæ, vestitus turpis, ut, ni vis boni In ipså ineffet formå, hæc formam exstinguerent. Ille, qui illam amabat fidicinam, tantummodo, Satis scita, inquit: noster verò-Da. jam scio; Amare cœpit. GE. scin' quam? quò evadat, vide. Postridie ad anum rectà pergit: obsecrat, Ut fibi ejus faciat copiam. illa enim fe negat: Neque eum æquom ait facere: illam civem esse Atticam, Bonam, bonis prognatam: fi uxorem velit,

Bonam, bonis prognatam: si uxorem velit,
Lege id licere facere: sin aliter, negat.
Noster, quid ageret, nescire. & illam ducere
Cupiebat, & metuebat absentem patrem.
DA. Non, si redisset, ei pater veniam darez?
GE. Ille indotatam virginem atque ignobilem
70
Daret illi? nunquam faceret. DA. quid sit denique?
GE. Quid siat? est parasitus quidam Phormio,
Homo considens: qui, illum Dii omnes perduint—
DA. Quid is fecit? GE. hoc consilium, quod dicam,
dedit.

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Lex est, ut orbæ, qui fint genere proxumi,

Iis nubant: & illos ducere eadem hæc lex jubet.

Ego te cognatum dicam, & tibi scribam dicam:

Paternum amicum me adsimulabo virginis:

Ad judices veniemus. qui fuerit pater,

Quæ mater, quî cognata tibi sit, omnia hæc

Consingam: quod erit mihi bonum atque commodum.

Cùm tu horum nihil refelles, vincam scilicet.

Pater aderit: mihi paratæ lites: quid mea?

Illa quidem nostra erit. DA. jocularem audaciam!

neque notus, neque taret funus, aderat illi, extra unam aniculam. Miferitum eft. Virgo ipja egregia facie: quid opus est verbis? commoverat nos omnes. Ibi Antipbo continuo ait, Vulcisne ut eamus vifere eam ? Alius respondit : Cenfeo, camus, due nos fodes poles Imus, venimus, videpulcbra, & quo di-60 ceres magis, nibil adjumenti aderat ad pulchritudinem. Capillus passus, pes nudus, ipja borrida : lacrymæ cadebant, veftitus turpis, ut, ni vis boni inteffit in 65 ipfa forma, bec extinguerent formam. Ille, qui amatat il-lam fidicinam, tantummodo inquit, Est Satis Scita: vero noj-70 ter --- DA. Scio jam: cæpit amare. Gr. Scifne quam ? vide, quo evadat Postridie pergit recta ad anum : obserat, ut faciat copiam ejus fibi, illa enim negat fe facturam, neque ait esse æquum eum facere id: ait illam effe de very nam prognatam bonis: si velit eam uxorem, licere facere scire quid ageret : & cupiebat ducere illam, & metuebat absentem. patrem. DA. An non pater daret veniam

ei, si redisset? Gr. Ille daret illi virginem indotatam atque ignobilem? nunquam faceret. Da. Quid sit denique? Gr. Quid sat? Est quidam Phormio parasitus, homo considens, qui, Dit omnes perdant illum. Da. Quid is fecit? Gr. Dedit hoc consissum, quod dicam. Est lex, ut erhæ nuhant iis, qui sunt proxims genere, & hæc eadem lex juhet illos ducere eas. Ego, inquit Phormio, dicam te esse cognatum ejus, & scribam dicam tihi; adsimulabo me esse paturnum amicum virginis: veniemus ad judices. Qui suerit pater, quæ mater, qui si cognata tihi, consingam omnia hæc: quod erit honum atque commodum mihi. Cum tu reselles nihil horum, scilicez vincam. Pater aderit: lites exunt sarasæ mihi: quid resert mea? Illa quidem erit nostra. Da. Jocularum andaciam!

Get. He persuaded my Gentleman: immediately they set about it: the Trial came on: we were cast: he married.

Dav. What do you tell me? Get. 'Tis just as you have heard.

Dav. O Geta! what will become of you?

Get. I can't tell, indeed: but this one thing I know, that whatever Fortune lays upon me, I'll bear it with Courage and Firmness.

Dav. I like to hear this. Hah, spoken like a Philosopher.

Get. All my Hope is in myself.

Dav. I commend you.

Get. Suppose I apply to some one to intercede for me, who, forfooth, may make some such Speech as this: Pray forgive him this once, if he ever does to again, I have done with him. 'Tis well, if he don't add, When I'm gone, e'en hang him.

Dav. But what of the Musick-girl's Hero? What Project has he

in hand?

Get. Just none at all.

Dav. He has but little perhaps to give.

Get. Nay, nothing at all but fine Promifes and Hope.

Dav. Is his Father come home, or not?

Get. Not yet.

Day. Well: but when do you expect your old Man?

Get. I don't know for certain, but I heard just now, that there is a Letter come from him, and left with the Inspectors of the Port; I'll go see for it.

Dav. Is there any thing else you want with me, Geta?

Get. Nothing, but that I wish you well. Here, Boy. What will nobody answer? take this, and carry it to Dorcium.

ANNOTATIONS.

94 Quid pædagogus ille, qui citharifri- pædagogus vocatur. Hi enim antiquo æva à am? Subaudi sectabatur, in ludum ducebat, præceptoribus distincti in ludum comita antur greducebat. Qui adolescens amans lepide liberos ingenuos, iisque quasi custodes additi

## ACT I. SCENE III.

ARGUMENT.

Antipho complains, that by his Rashness he was exposed to his Father's Resentment. They contend which is the more miserable. Phædria shews, that we are apt to be satiated with our own Enjoyments, and to admire the Fortune of others, though often more cross than our own.

#### ANTIPHO, PHÆDRIA.

Antipho. I S it come to this, Phadria, that I should be afraid of him who wishes me so well, that I should dread my own Fa-ANNOTATIONS.

This Scene furnishes a very useful Lesson, out regard to Consequences, yet when the that tho' we are apt to covet Pleasures with- Heat of Enjoyment is over, and Reason begins

## P. TERENTII PHORMIO.

GE. Persuasum est homini : factum est : ventum est : | GE. Persuasum est vincimur:

Duxit. DA. quid narras? GE. hoc, quod audis. DA. ô Geta,

Ouid te futurum est? GE. nescio hercle. unum hoc scio: Quod fors feret, feremus æquo animo. DA. placet:

Hem, iftuc viri est officium. GE. in me omnis spes Hercle nescio: scio mihi eft.

DA. Laudo. GE. ad precatorem adeam, credo, qui mihi fors f.ret. DA. Dic-Sic oret: nunc amitte quæso hunc: cæterum

Posthac fi quidquam, nihil precor. tantummodò Non addit, Ubi ego hinc abiero, vel occidito. Da. Quid pædagogus ille, qui citharistriam?

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Quid rei gerit? GE. sic, tenuiter. DA non multum ad precatorem, qui,

Quod det fortasse. GE. imo nihil, nisi spem meram. DA. Pater ejus rediit, an non? GE. nondum. DA. quid? admittet quidquam

Quoad exspectatis vostrum? GE. non certum scio: Sed epistolam eb eo allatam esse audivi modò, &

Ad portitores esse dalatam: hanc petam. DA. Numquid, Geta, aliud me vis? GE. ut bene fit tibi. citbarificiam? Quid

Puer, heus. nemon' huc prodit? cape, da hoc Dorcio. rei gerit? Gr. Sic, tenuiter. DA. fortaffe non babet multum, qued det. GE. Im habet nihil, nist meram spem. DA. Pater ejus rediit, an non? GE. Nondum. DA. Quid? Quad exspectatis vestrum senem? GE. Non scio certum : fed audivi modo epistolam effe allatam ab eo, & effe delatam ad portiores : petam banc. DA. Num vis me quid aliud, Geta ? GE. Ut fit bene tibi. Puer, beus, nemone predit bue ? cape, da boc Dorcio.

ANNOTATIONS.

erant, præceptoribus artes & scientias docen-1 tibus. Plaut. Merc. Prol. 39.

Servam uno mittit, qui olim à puero par-the Port, and collected the Duties laid upon wulo Goods exported or imported.

Mibi pædagogus fuerat.
100 Portitores. Officers who attended at

### ACTUS V. SCENAIII.

ARGUMENTUM.

Querela Antiphonis, metuentis patrem, & Phadria correptio: contendunt autem inter se, uter magis miser sit. Phædria probat, nostra nobis sordere, & improbas aliorum fortunas admirari.

ANTIPHO, PHÆDRIA.

ADEON' rem redisse, ut, qui mihi consultum op- Ax. R Emne re-[adventi venit ? deo, Phadria, ut ut tume velit effe, Phædria, patrem ut extimescam, ubi in mentem ejus extimescam meum patrem, quis velis effe optime consultum mibi, ubi cogitatio adventi ejus venit in mentem mibi?

ANNOTATIONS.

gins to refume her Province, we are then Choice is not equally free at first. Hence sensible of our Rashness, and regret that our an essential Maxim to our Happiness, that

bomini : factum eff : 85 ventum eft: vincimur: duxit. DA. Quid narras? GE. Hoc, quodandis. DA. O Geta, quid funt-rum est de te ? GE. boc unum; feremus 91 tum placet : bem, iftue of officium viri. Gr. Omnis foes oft mibi in me. Laudo. GE. Aleam 95 Quajo amitte bunc nunc : caterum fi posibac, precor nibil: tantum modo non addis

Ubi ego abiero line, wel occidito. DA. Quid ille pedagogus 100 gerit, qui amabat

ther, as oft as I think of his Return. Had I not been a thoughtless Fool, I might have waited for him, as was fit I should.

Phæd. What's the Matter now?

Ant. Do you alk that Question, who have been my Confident in fo bold a Feat? I wish it had never come into Phormio's Mind to persuade me to it; or urge me in the Heat of my Passion to a Thing which is the Source of all my Misfortunes. I should not have obtained her. What then? I might have been uneasy, perhaps, for a few Days; but should not have suffered under this hourly and perpetual Anxiety.

Phæd. I hear you,

Ant. While I am every Moment in expectation of his Return,

who will tear from me what I hold fo dear.

Phad. Others grieve, because they cannot have what they love; you, on the contrary, complain, because you have too much. You abound in Happiness, Antipho; for I know no Situation in Life more to be defired and coveted than yours. As I wish for Heaven, to be to long in possession of what I love, I would contentedly die the next Moment. Do but confider, what pain I must suffer in being excluded from every Indulgence, and what Pleasure you may enjoy in the full Possession of your Desires. Not to mention your good Fortune in obtaining without Expence a Virgin well born, and virtuously educated; that you have according to your own Defire a Wife of unblemished Reputation. How evidently happy, were not one Thing wanting; a Mind capable to bear your Lot with becoming Prudence. Had you to do with the Cock-bawd that I must treat with, you'd soon

# ANNOTATIONS.

before we yield to the Impetuofity of Passion, ly wished for. This must have made him apwe weigh impartially every Circumstance, and
cast up the Balance fairly, taking this for
our Rule, nocet empta dolore voluptas. Antipbo, before his Marriage with Phany, 'tis
plain, would have sacrificed every thing to
obtain her; but how, when his first Heat is
horion of losing what of all Things he held
and are both the sacrificed are losted as a lost the sacrification. obtain her; but how, when his first Heat is allay'd, can envy Pbædria, who, if he was fill disappointed of his Wishes, had it yet in his Power to make a free Choice, and proceed or retreat, as he found it most expedient. Tu contra mibi nunc videre fortunatus, Pbædria; cui de integro est potestas etiam consulendi, quid vesis: retinere, amare, amittere. To pursue Pleasure with that Caution, that we can reponder it, if it threatene us with any Missor. nounce it, if it threatens us with any Misfortune, is undoubtedly the great Art of living.

9 Qui adimat banc mibi consuetudinem. The Poet here makes Antipho, amidst all his Perplexity, behave with great Propriety. What he fays here is extremely well judged, and was necessary, to prevent the Audience from fuspecting that all these fine Reflections, and this Concern he feemed to be under, proceed-

" errant qui putant eum pænitere fui defide-" rii. Nam fi hoc eft, nec maritus firmus vi-" debitur fore. Sed hoc dicit : facilius fuiffe " abstinere virgine intacta, quam ea cum " qua jam consueverit."

10 Ut ne addam quod fine fumtu. Nothing can be more naturally framed, than the Conversation of these two. Each speaks in a Strain adapted to his Character and Circumed from some Disgust at her, he had so fond- stances. Antipho, who had compatied his Quòd ni fuissem incogitans, ita eum exspectarem, ut Quod ni fuissem inpar fuit.

PH. Quid iftuc eft? An. rogitas, qui tam audacis PH. Quid iftuc eft? facinoris mî conscius fis?

Quod utinam ne Phormioni id fuadere in mentem in- confcius mibi facicidiflet.

Neu me cupidum eo impulisset, quod mihi principium cidisset in mentem dies :

Non potius essem : fuisset tum illos mihi ægrè aliquo pidam eo, quod if

At non quotidiana cura hæc angeret animum. PH. audio. principium mali mibi.

AN. Dum exspecto quam mox veniat, qui hanc mihi Non essem potius ea: fuisse tum agre mibi adimat confuetudinem.

PH. Aliis, quia defit quod amant, ægrè est: tibi, quia at bac quotid ana cusuperest, dolet.

Amore abundas, Antipho.

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ires,

Nam tua quidem hercle certe vita hæc expetenda op- quam mox pater vetandaque eft.

Ita me Dî bene ament; ut mihi liceat tam diu, quod PH. Ægre of aliis, amo, frui,

Jam depecifci morte cupio, tu conjicito cætera,

Quid ego ex hac inopia nunc capiam, & quid tu ex more, Antipho. Nam iftac copia:

Ut ne addam, quòd fine fumtu, ingenuam, liberalem, nactus cs:

Quòd habes, ita ut voluifti, uxorem fine mala fama : me; ut ficeat mibi

Beatus, ni unum defit, animus qui modeste iftæc ferat. cifci merte. Tu con-Quod si tibi res sit cum eo lenone, quocum mihi est, jicito catera: quid

cogitans, expectaren An. Rogitas, qui fis noris tam audacis? 5 Qued utinam ne in-Pharmioni Suadereid, neu impulisset me cuper illos aliquot dies: ra non angeret animum. PH. audio. An. Dum exftecto niat, qui adimat banc consuctudinem mibi. quia quod amant defit : dolet tibi, quia I 5 bercle quidem bæc tua vita est certe expetenda, oft ndaque. Ita Di bene ament tenda, frui tam din quod amo, jam cupio depemolestiae ego nunc

pia, et quid voluptatis tu ex iflac copia; ut ne addam, quod nactus es fine sumptu virginem ingenuam & liberalem, quod, ita ut voluisti, babes uxorem fine mala fama : palam beatus, ni unum desit, viz. animus qui ferat istæc modeste. Quod si res sit tibi cum eo lenone, quocum est mibi, tum fentias.

# ANNOTATIONS.

Defires, but fees Misfortunes threatening him, ; " fectari tantum. Hujus uxorem : amicam Defires, but sees Missortunes threatening nim, laments his Fate, and envies Phædria, who, though he had been crossed in his Wishes, had yet no Fears to alarm him. Phædria again, impatient that his Happiness was deferred, magnifies Antipho's good Fortune, fold Construction. Quod babes sime mala famore.

Vot. II.

ferred, magnifies Antipho's good Fortune, fold Construction. Quod babes sime mala fa-and opposes it to his own, every way perverse ma, that you have got a Wife without any and untoward. This Opposition is finely set hurt or prejudice to your Character. But off by Donatus: " Contra ea quæ patitur, this can scarce be Phadria's Meaning, see-" ifta posuit omnia. Hujus in amore co- ing in appearance the thing was otherwise. " piam : suam inopiam. Hujus defiderium Antipho had married a Girl of obscure Birth, While

be fensible of the Difference. But such we are almost all by Nature.

never to be contented with our own Condition.

Ant. But you now, Phadria, feem to me on the contrary to be the fortunate Man, as you have it still in your power to resolve on what pleases you best; either to keep her, love her, or leave her. I have fallen into that unhappy Situation, that I cannot think of parting with her, and yet have it not in my power to retain her. But what can this be? Isn't that Geta I fee running hither in such haste? 'Tis he himself. Alas! how do I dread that he brings some bad News.

# ACT I. SCENE IV.

#### ARGUMENT.

Geta acquaints Antipho that his Father was returned from Cilicia; at which the Youth, conscious of his Fault, is so much terrified, that to avoid being feen by him, he forthwith retires.

GETA, ANTIPHO, PHÆDRIA.

Get. TO himself.) Geta, thou art undone, unless thou can'ft quickly find some Expedient; so many sudden Missortunes threaten thee wholly unprepared: nor do I know either how to shun them, or in what manner to extricate myfelf from them; for the bold Step we have taken cannot now be long a Secret, and, if Care is not taken to prevent it, my Master or I must be unavoidably ruined.

Ant. (To Phædria.) What comes he in fuch a Panick for?

Get. (To himself.) Then I have but a minute left to bethink myfelf; my Master's at hand.

Ant. What Mischief is this?

Get. (To himself.) When he comes to hear of it, what Method can I think of to pacify him? Shall I speak? 'twill inflame him the more. Shall I be filent? even that will provoke him. Shall I attempt to clear myself? 'twill be labour in vain. Wretch that I am? while I tremble for myself, I am also in pain for Antipho; 'tis him that I pity; my greatest Feats are for him; he keeps me here: for had not he been concerned, I should have well provided for my own Security,

ANNOTATIONS.

While Amipho and Phadrie are discoursing bold Face on the matter, and the rost to together, Geta appears. He had gone to the Port to enquire after a Letter, that he heard was come from his Master, but there found that he was arrived himself. This alarms him, the Arrival was sudden, before proper Measures had been concerted. He is, therefore, debating with himself what is to be done. Amipho overhears him, and thense a new Source of Perplexities to him. They at last, however, agree; Antipho, to put a nius Misself. II. 17. understands it of a Massot

# P. TERENTII PHORMIO:

In plerique ingenio famus omnes : nostri noset per plerique omnes 20 fumus ingenio, pani-An. At tu mihi contà nunc videre fortunatus, Phædria. At tu contra, Phæ-Cui de integro est potestas etiam consulendi, quid velis; drie, nunc widere Retinere, amare, amittere : ego in eum ineidi infelix potessas consulendi elocum, tiam de integro, quid Ut neque mihi ejus fit amittendi, nec retinendi copia, retirere, a-Sed quid hoc eff? videon' ego Gotam currentem huc mare, amittene: ego advenire? Is est ipsus, hei, timeo miser, quam hie nune mihi mibi copia amittendi nunciet rem. | siut, met retinendi: | Sed quid eff boc? | Videone ego Getam currentem advenire buc? Eft is ipfus : bei, ego mifer tinte, quam ren bic

nunc nunciet mibi.

# ACTUSI. SCENA IV.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

Geta Antiphoni narrat, è Cilicia rediisse patrem, quo nuntio tantus injicitur metus male fibi conscio adolescenti, ut subducat illico sese.

GETA, ANTIPHO, PHÆDRIA.

NUllus es, Geta, nisi jam aliquod tibi consilium Gr. F S millus, celere repperis,

Quæ neque uti devitem scio, neque quomodo me inde tama mala ita subito extraham:

Nam non potest celari nostra diutius jam audacia: Que, fi non aftu providentur, me aut herum pessum- que quomodo extra-dabunt.

5 nofira auda ia nost

AN. Quidnam ille commotus venit?

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GE. Tum, temporis punctum mihi ad hanc rem est : lari : que mala fi herus adeft. An. quid iftuc mali eft?

herus adett. An. quid ittuc mail est?

Ge. Quod cum audierit, quod ejus remedium inventin aut birum. An. Ob laterem lavem. quidnam ille wint iracundize?

Loquarne? incendam: taceam? infligem. purgem me? of plinctum temporis Eheu me miserum ! cum mihi paveo, tum Antipho me mibi ad banc ron t excruciat animi:

Ejus me miferet: ei nunc timeo: is nunc me retinet. nam absque eo effet,

um inveniam ejus iracundiæ ? Loquarne ? incendam. Taceam ? instigem. Purgem me ? lavem laterem. Ebeu me miserum! cum paveo mibi, tum Antipbo excructat me folicitudine animi : miseret me ejus : timeo nunc ei : is nunc retinet me : nam absque eo effet,

ANNOTATIONS.

of Clay, hardened only by the Sun, which the away. This is the more likely, because more you endeavour to wash, the more vain is your Labour, as the Brick itself is not suf-his Commentaries. sciently hardened to prevent its diffolving !

Geta, nifi

ORDO.

jam reperis aliquod nunc impendent te imparatum: que neque scio uti devitem, nepotest jam diminis cenon providentur.aftu, 10 berus adeft. AN. Quid mali eft ifac ? GE. Quod cum au-

dierit, quod remedi-

and been revenged on the old Man for his Perverseness: I had scraped what I could together, and taken to my Heels with all speed.

Ant. What scraping up and Flight is this he's contriving?

Get. But where shall I find Antipho, or which Way go to look for him?

Phæd. He names you.

Ant. I expect to hear I don't know what terrible Misfortune by this Messenger.

Phad. Ah, are you in your Senses?

Get. I'll go see at home, he's most commonly there.

Phæd. Let's call him back.

Ant. You Sir, stop immediately.

Get. Hy, hy! a pretty imperious Air, whoever you are.

Ant. Geta !

Get. The very Person I wanted to meet.

Ant. Tell me, pray, what News you bring, and if possible dispatch it in a Word.

Get. I will.

Ant. Out with it then.

Get. I faw just now at the Port-

Ant. My Father? Get. You've hit it.

Ant. I'm ruin'd.

Phad. Hah!

Ant. What shall I do?

Phæd. What's that you fay ?

Get. That I faw his Father, your Uncle.

Ant. What Remedy can be found for this sudden Calamity? for if it is my Fortune to be torn from my dearest Phany, Life will be no longer desireable.

Get. Therefore, Antipho, fince Things are fo, you have the more

need to rouze and look about you. Fortune helps the Brave.

Ant. I'm not myfelf.

Get. But now it is more than ever necessary that you should be, Antipho: for if your Father perceives any thing of Fear about you, he'll conclude you're in fault.

Phad. That's true.

Ant. I cannot change my Nature.

Get. What would you do, were you involved in some more perplexing Business?

Ant.

### ANNOTATIONS.

moventibus, præsertim in suga translata; id enim vasa conclamare dixerunt. MSS. quiperio submovere posse more majorum. Do-dam corrassissem habent, quod serme idem.

### P. TERENTII PHORMIO.

Recte ego mihi vidiffem, & fenis effem ultus iracun- ego recte vidiffem midiam:, [nam in pedes. bi, & ultus effem Aliquid convalissem, atque hinc me conjicerem proti-

An. Quam hic fugam aut furtum parat?

GE. Sed ubi Antiphonem reperiam? aut qua quærere jiceremme binc in pe-

infiftam via?

15 fugam aut furtum
PH. Te nominat. An. nescio quod magnum hoc nun-bic parat? Gr. Sed cio exspecto malum.

PH. Ah, fanu' ne es? GE. domum ire pergam: ibi phonem? aut qua plurimum est. PH. revocemus

Hominem. An. sta illico. GE. hem!

Satis pro imperio, quisquis es. An. Geta. GE. ipse est, quod magnum malum boc nuncio. Ph. Ab, quem volui obviam.

An. Cedo, quid portas, obsecro? atque id, si potes, Pergam ire domum, verbo expedi.

GE. Faciam. An. eloquere. GE. modò apud portum-

hem!

AN. Quid agam? PH. Quid ais? GE. huju' patrem Gaa. GE. Efeipse, vidifie me, patruum tuum.

An. Nam quod ego huic nunc subito exitio remedium quid portas? alque, Quòd si eò meæ fortunæ redeunt, Phanium, abs te ut si potes, expedi id distrahar,

Nulla est mihi vita expetenda. GE. ergo istæc cum ita fint, Antipho,

Tanto magis te advigilare æquom est. fortes fortuna adjuvat.

AN. Non fum apud me. GE. atqui opus eft. nunc cum GE. Hem! AN. maxume ut fis, Antipho:

Nam si senserit te timidum pater esse, arbitrabitur Commeruisse culpam. PH. hoc verum est. AN. non tuum patruum. AN.

possum immutarier.

GE. Quid faceres, si aliud quid gravius tibi nunc faciniam buic subito exiundum foret?

fortunæ redeunt eo, ut distrabar abs te, Phanium, nulla vita est expetendamibi. Gr. Ergo, Antipho, cum istæc ita sint; tanto magis æquum est te advigilare. Fortuna adjuvat sortes. An. Non sum apud me. Gz. Atqui nunc cum maxime opes est ut sis, Antipho. Nam si pater senserit te esse timidum, arbitrabitur te commeruisse culpam. Pn. Hoc est verum. An. Non possum immutari. GE. Quid faceres, si quid aliud gravius foret nunc faciendum tibi ?

### ANNOTATIONS.

imperious a Strain, both from what he sub- himself rather over-copiously to Phadria. joins immediately, quisquis es, and because The one's Imagination is quickened by his afterwards, when he finds it to be Antipho, own Fears and Apprehensions, the other is he speaks with an Air of Surprize : Ipfe eft, easy and secure, and therefore less ready to quem volui obviam.

22 Hujus patrem vidiffe me, patruum tuum.

of his Mafter; but it is evident he did not 'Tis artful in the Poet to make Geta only know who it was that addressed him in so just hint the Matter to Antipho, but express anticipate.

atque protinam conubi reperiam Anti-PH. Nominat' te.
AN. Expecto nescio eine fanus ? GE. 20 PH. Revocemus bominem. An. Sta il-AN. meumne? GE. intellexti. AN. occidi. GE. lico. GE. Hem, quifquis es, jubes faris [inveniam miser ? quem volui obviam. uno verbo. GE. Faciam. AN. Eloquere. GE. Modo patrem ? GE. Intellexti. AN. Occidi. Quid agam ? PH. Quid ais ? GE. Me vidise patrem bujus, 30 tio? Quod si mea

31 Het

and been revenged on the old Man for his Perverseness: I had scraped what I could together, and taken to my Heels with all speed.

Ant. What scraping up and Flight is this he's contriving?

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Phad. He names you.

Ant. I expect to hear I don't know what terrible Misfortune by this Messenger.

Phæd. Ah, are you in your Senses?

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Phæd. Let's call him back.

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Ant. Tell me, pray, what News you bring, and if possible dispatch it in a Word.

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Ant. Out with it then.

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Ant. My Father?

Get. You've hit it.

Phad. Hah!

Ant. What shall I do?

Phæd. What's that you fay ?

Get. That I faw his Father, your Uncle.

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Ant. I cannot change my Nature.

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Ant.

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AN. Quam hic fugam aut furtum parat?

GE. Sed ubi Antiphonem reperiam? aut qua quærere jiceremme binc in peinfiftam via?

PH. Te nominat. An. nescio quod magnum hoc nun-bic parat? Gr. Sed cio exspecto malum. cio exspecto malum.

PH. Ah, fanu' ne es? GE. domum ire pergam: ibi phonem? aut qua plurimum est. PH revocemus plurimum est. PH. revocemus

Hominem. An. sta illico. GE. hem!

Satis pro imperio, quisquis es. An. Geta. GE. ipse est, qued magnum malum boc nuncio. Ph. Ab, quem volui obviam.

An. Cedo, quid portas, obsecro? atque id, si potes, Pergam ire domum, verbo expedi.

GE. Faciam. An. eloquere. GE. modò apud portum-

AN. meumne? GE. intellexti. AN. occidi. GE. lico. GE. Hem, quifhem!

AN. Quid agam? PH. Quid ais? GE. huju' patrem Gaa. GE. Eftipse, [inveniam mifer ? quem volui obviam. vidisse me, patruum tuum.

An. Nam quod ego huic nunc subito exitio remedium Quid portas? arque, Quòd si eò meæ fortunæ redeunt, Phanium, abs te ut si potes, expedi id distrahar,

Nulla est mihi vita expetenda. GE. ergo istæc cum Fociam. AN. Eloita fint, Antipho,

Tanto magis te advigilare æquom est. fortes fortuna adjuvat.

AN. Non fum apud me. GE. atqui opus est. nunc cum GE. Hem! AN. maxume ut fis, Antipho:

Nam si senserit te timidum pater esse, arbitrabitur Commeruisse culpam. PH. hoc verum est. AN. non tuum patruum. AN.

possum immutarier.

GE. Quid faceres, si aliud quid gravius tibi nunc faciniam buic subito exiundum foret?

fortunæ redeunt eo, ut distrabar abs te, Phanium, nulla vita eft expetend mibi. Gr. Ergo, Antipho, cum iftæc ita fint; tanto magis æquum eft te advigilare. Fortuna adjuvat fortes. An. Non sum apud me. Gr. Alqui nunc cum maxime opes est ut sis, Antipho. Nam si pater senserit te esse timidum, arbitrabitur te commeruisse culpam. Pn. Hoc est verum. An. Non possum immutari. GE. Quid faceres, si quid aliud gravius foret nunc faciendum tibi ?

### ANNOTATIONS.

imperious a Strain, both from what he sub-joins immediately, quisquis es, and because afterwards, when he finds it to be Antipho, he speaks with an Air of Surprize: Ipse est, and therefore less ready to quem volui obviam.

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of his Mafter; but it is evident he did not 'Tis artful in the Poet to make Geta only know who it was that addressed him in so just hint the Matter to Antipho, but express anticipate.

atque protinam con-15 des. An. Quam fugam aut furtum PH. Nominat' te. An. Expecto nescio efne fanus ? GE. 20 PH. Revocemus bominem. An. Sta ilquis es, jubes faris uno verbo. GE. quere. GE. Modo apud portum — An. Vidistine meum patrem ? GE. Intellexti. An. Occidi. Quid agam ? PH. Quid ais ? GE. Me vidisse patrem bujus,

30 tio ? Quod si mea

#### TERENCE'S PHORMIO. 294

Ant. If I am unequal to this, I should be still more so to the other. Get. Pshaw, this is doing nothing, Phadria; leave him to himfelf: why do we waste our Time here to no Purpose? I'll be gone.

Phæd. And I too.

Ant. Pray now suppose I put on a confident Air, thus; will it do !

Get. You do but trifle.

Ant. Observe my Countenance: Hah, will not this do?

Get. No.

Ant. What if I look thus?

Get. Almost.

Ant. What if thus?

Get. 'Twill do: liah, keep to that, and answer him Word for Word: be fure that you return like for like, nor fuffer him by Rant and Bluftering to difconcert you.

Ant. I understand.

Get, Say you was obliged to it against your Will, by Law and the Sentence of the Judges: you take me? But what old Man is that I fee at the farther end of the Street?

Ant. 'Tis he himself: I cannot stand it.

Get. Ah, what are you about? Where now, Antipho? ftay, I fay. Ant. I know myfelf and my Fault too well: I trust my Phony and my Life to your Management.

Phæd. What shall we do now, Geta?

Get. You'll be scolded at perhaps, but I shall be trussed up directly, or I am very much deceived. But what were we just now advising Antipho to, that we must put in practice ourselves, Phadria.

Phad. Hang your musts; command me at once what I am to do.

Get. Do you remember, when we first entered upon this Project, what was agreed upon as the most proper Defence? that their Cause was just, clear, unanswerable, and the fairest in the World.

Phad. I remember it.

Get. Well, this is the Plea we must make use of now, or something still better, and more subtil, if you can think of it.

Phæd. I'll do it manfully.

Get. Do you advance first. I'll lie here in Ambush as a Reserve to fustain you, if you shall happen to give ground.

Phad. Come on then.

### ANNOTATIONS.

upon among them, at the first concerting of press himself thus in contempt, and speak this Enterprize. As they foresaw that Antipho as an Animal good for nothing.

Hoc, i. e. bic Antipho. Others make bot a taken care to provide an Excuse, supen that Relative, and point the Sentence thus, Hot?

Relative, and point the Sentence thus, Hot?

subil est, q. d. Hoc non potes, quod nibil est? mibil est, q. d. Hoc non potes, quod nibil est?

36 Protoles. Protelare, longe propellers, This same Plea, Gata says, is now to be perentere, perturbare. Locutio translata à telis made, as being the most specious one they militum. 49 Justam illam causam, facilem, vincibi- cibilen is to be understood here actively, que len. Geta here repeats what had been agreed facile vincat, in the same manner as orator impetra-

### P. TERENTII PHORMIO.

An. Cum hoc non possium, illud minu' possem. GE. An. Cum non possium facere boc, mihoc nihil eft, Phædria: illicet:/

Quid conterimus operam fruttra? quin Tabeo. PH. & lud.

quidem ego. An. obsecro,
Quid si adsimulo? satin' est? GE. garris. An. voltum

operan frustra? quin

abco. Pn. Et quin

Satine fic est? GE. non. An. quid si sic? GE. prope-dem ego. An. Obfecro, quid si adsimodum. An. quid sic? GE. sat est.

Hem iftuc ferva, & verbum verbo, par pari ut respon-Gr. Garri. An.

Hem istuc serva, & verbum verbo, par pari ut reipon-Ge. Garris. An. deas,

Ne te iratus suis sevidicis dictis protelet. An. scio.

Ge. Vi coactum te esse invitum, lege, judicio: tenes?

Sed quis hic est senex, quem video in ultima platea?

An. ipsus est.

[tipho? 40

An. ipsus est.

Non possum adesse. Ge. ah, quid agis? quo abis, An-tuc, & ut respondent.

Non possum adesse. Se processum me werbum verbo, par Mane, inquam. An. egomet me novi, & peccatum me-verbum, verbo, par Vobis commendo Phanium, & vitam meam. [um: pari, ne ille iratus protekt te sui sar-PH. Geta, quid nunc siet? GE. tu jam lites audies: vidicis dictis, An.

Ego plectar pendens, nisi quid me fefellerit.

In re incipiunda ad defendam noxiam?

In re incipiunda ad defendam noxiam?

Justam illam causam, facilem, vincibilem, optumam. Ab, quid agis? Quo PH. Memini. GE. hem, nunc ipsa ea est opus, aut, si abis, Antipho? ma-

quid poteft, Meliore, & callidiore. PH. fiet sedulo. GE. Nunc prior adito tu : ego in infidiis hîc ero

Succenturiatus, si quid deficies. PH. age. nunc? Gr. Tu jam audies lites, ego plectar pendens, nisi quid sefellerit me. Sed oportet nosmetipsos, Phædria, saccre id, qued nos modo monuimus Antiphonem hic. Pn. Auser oportet misi :
quin tu impera, quid saciam. Gr. Meministi ut vestra oratio surit olim in incipienda re, ad
desendam noniam? viz. illam causam esse justam, facilem, vincibilem, optimam. Pn. Memini.
Gr. Nem, nunc opus est ea ipsa oratione, aut meliore & callidiore, si quid tale potest venire in
mentem. Pn. Fiet sedulo. Gr. Nunc tu prior adito: ego ero bic in insidiis succenturiatus, si
descir quid. Pn. Are. deficies quid. PH. Age.

ANNOTATIONS.

impetrabilis fignifies often qui facile impetrat Men enlifted to fill up the Vacancies in the Centuries or Companies, when they see Ego in infidits bic ere succenturiatus. In were impaired by a Battle, or a Discharge of several Manuscripts we read in subsidits; those deemed untit for the Service. 'Tis which makes no material Alteration in the therefore as if he had said; Tuas parter Sense. These last subsidite, were properly suscipiam, tibique open feram, quasi post pribateles of Reservo, to suppost an Army, and mas militum centurias collectus, seu post pribateles of Reservo.

Were like to give ground. Succenturiati wave. the Centuries or Companies, when they were like to give ground. Succenturiati were

nus possem facere il-lud. Gr. Hoc est Scio. GE. Dic te Sed quòd modò hîc nos Antiphonem monuimus,
Id nosmetipsos facere oportet, Phædria.

45 nes ? Sed quis senex
Рн. Auser mihi oportet: quin tu, quid faciam, impera. sh bic, quem video
in ultima platea?

GE. Meministi olim ut fuerit vostra oratio

AN. Est ipsus: non invitum effe coaffum 50 gamet noui me, & meum pescatum: com-mendo Phanium, & meam vitam wobis. Pu. Geta, quid fiet

ACTUS

a name ocha claserat quad de improves

# TERENCE'S PHORMIO.

# ACT I. SCENE V.

ARGUMENT.

Demipho is greatly troubled to find that his Son Antipho had married in his Absence. Phædria and Geta endeavour to At last Demipho determines to meet with defend bim. Phormio, whom he supposed to have promoted the Marriage, and expostulate the Injury with him.

DEMIPHO, GETA, PHÆDRIA.

Demipho. IS it possible that Antipho has married without my Confent? To shew no regard to my Authority-but I wave Authority; not even to be awed by the Dread of my Displeasure? To divest himself thus of all Shame? O audacious Crime! O Geta, thou hopeful Tutor!

Get. I am brought in then at last.2

Dem. What will they fay, I wonder, or what Excuse will they find?

Get. (To Phædria.) I have got one already, think you of another. Dem. Will he pretend that he did it against his Will? That the Law obliged him to it? I hear him, and allow it.

Get. Well said.

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Dem. But knowingly, and without offering at a Defence to give up the Cause to his Adversaries, did the Law oblige him to that too? Phæd. That strikes home.

Get. I'll clear up that, leave it to me.

Dem. I don't know what to do, for this is an Accident I could not have expected or foreseen, and I am so enraged too, that I can't compose my Mind to think. We ought all therefore, when Fortune smiles most upon us, to consider with ourselves, in what manner to bear Advertity. Returning from abroad, let us think of Dangers, Losses, Exile, an untoward Son, the Death of a Wife, or a Daughter fick: that these are common Accidents of Life, and may possibly happen: thus nothing will be new or unexpected to us; and if things

# ANNOTATIONS.

In this Scene we have Demipho expressing their joint Pleading, Demipho is a little pahis Displeasure at his Son's Behaviour; and Phædria and Geta desending him to the utmost of their power. Geta wisely for some time keeps out of the way, and watches to overhear what Reception Phædria meets overhear what Reception Phædria meets with, resolving to take his Measures accordingly; for we have seen what a Panick he was in, and no doubt, had Phædria's Apolygies been sternly received, he would have failen into it, for the least Attention to the Conmade off immediately, nor exposed his Back to instant Peril. But finding things go on their seen would have prevented it. There Geta says to Phædria;

to instant Peril. But finding things go on vented it. There Geta says to Phadria; smoothly, and that Phadria acted his Part Do you advance first, I'll lie in ambush to to Admiration, he ventures to advance. By support you. He accordingly does it, and Demipbo P. TERENTII PHORMIO.

#### SCENA ACTUS I.

ARGUMENTUM.

Filium Antiphonem se absente uxorem duxisse, admodum ægre fert Demipho: à Phædria ille & Geta servo defenditur. Ad postremum Demipho convenire Phormionem constituit, ut injuriam cum eo expostulet, qui ducendæ puellæ auctor fuerat.

DEMIPHO, GETA, PHÆDRIA.

TANE tandem uxorem duxit Antipho injustiu meo? Dz. Tane tandem Nec meum imperium, ac mitto imperium, non it fin-multatem meam Revereri saltem? non pudere? ô facinus audex! ô meum imperium, ac Monitor! GE. vix tandem. DE. quid mihi dicent?

aut quam caufam reperient?

Demiror. GE. atqui reperi jam : aliud cura. DE. an pudere ? O facinus hoc dicet mihi?

DE. Verum scientem, tacitum causam tradere adver-

Etiamne id lex coegit? PH. illud durum. GE. ego ex- Atqui reperi jam; DE. Incertum est, quid agam, quia præter spem, at- dicet boc mibi? Feci que incredibile hoc mihi obtigit.

que incredibile hoc mihi obtigit.

Ita sum irritatus, animum ut nequeam ad cogitandum instituere.

Quamobrem omnes, cum secundæ res sunt maxume, tum, tradere causam

tum maxumè

Meditari secum oportet, quo pacto advorsam ærumlliud durum. Gt.
Pericla, damna, exsilia peregrè rediens semper cogitet,
Ego expediame sine. Autfili peccatum, aut uxoris mortem, aut morbum filiæ: DE. Incertum Communia esse hæc; fieri posse: ut ne quid animo sit quid agam quia boc obtigit mibi pratie novum:

15 spem atque incredibile. Sum ita irritatus, ut nequeam instituere animum ad cogitandum. Quamobrem, cum res sune maxime secunda, tum maxime oportet omnes meditari secum, quo pacto ferant adversam ærumnam. Rediens peregre semper cogitet pericla, damna, exilia, aut peccatum filii, aut mortem uxoris, aut morbum filiæ: bæc esse communia; posse sieri: ut ne quid sit novum animo:

### ANNOTATIONS.

flated : That's provided already, think of some-

ing, ego expediam : fine, to Phadria ; because, fay they, 'tis he only that reasons the matter with Demipho, and breaks the first Sallies slates this Sentence from Euripides, whence of his Indignation. It is not very material Terence had taken it. 'Tis Theseus that speaks:

mipho and he enter into Conversation imme-which way we determine it, but were one to diately, without any Pause or Interruption. argue from Propriety, as Geta had before It is, therefore, without all Dispute, the fifth faid placet; illud durum, comes best from Scene of the first Act.

Phadria, as a kind of Antithesis to the for-Atqui reperi jam, &c. It may be tran-mer; and then ego expediam serves Geta by ted: That's provided already, think of some-way of Reply, and at the same time very thing elfe.

8 Illud durum. Several Commentators who are apt to fancy every thing within the reach of their Cunning.

11 Quamobrem omnes, cum, &c. Cicero, in

uxorem injuffu Geta meo? nec revereri reverert faltem mean: fimultatem ? Non audax ! O Geta monitor ! GE. Vx [pediam : fine. quam causam repennam ferant. adverfariis, lexne co-

fall out different from what we apprehended, we may account it fo

much clear Gain.

Get. O Phadria, 'tis incredible how much I surpass my Master in Wildom! I have already confidered with myself all the Evils that threaten me. If my Master return, I must expect to be sent to the Mill-house, to be whipped, or put in Irons, or doomed to labour in the Fields. None of these things will be new; and whatever happens beyond Expectation, I shall look upon as real Gain. But why don't you go up to the old Gentleman, and foften him with fair Words?

Dem. I see Phadria, my Brother's Son, coming to meet me.

Phad. Uncle, your Servant.

Dem. Your Servant: but where's Antipho? Phæd. I'm glad to see you safe returned.

Dem. I believe you: but pray answer my Question.

Phad. He's very well, and just by here; but are all things according to your Defire?

Dam. I wish they were. Phad. What's amis, pray?

Dem. Is that a Question, Phadria? You have made a fine Marmage among you here in my Absence.

Phed. What, are you angry with him for that?

Get. Excellent!

Dem. Have I not reason to be angry with him? I wish he would but come into my fight; he should soon be sensible that of a gentle Father his Folly has made me a very severe and terrible one.

Phad. But really, Uncle, he has done nothing to deserve your

anger.

Dem. Look ye there, they are all of a piece, all hang together; know one, and you know all.

Phæd. It is not so indeed.

Dem. If this one's in fault, the other's ready to defend him: is he again to blame? this is fure to stand up for him: they help one another by turns.

Get. The old Man has given a truer Picture of them, than he

thinks for.

Dem. For were it not as I say, you would not offer to vindicate

him, Phædria.

Phad. Indeed, Uncle, had Antipho committed any Fault, injurious either to his Interest or Reputation, I would not once interpose, but leave

#### ANNOTATIONS.

- " Nam, qui hac audita à docto memi-
- " Futures mecum commentabar miferies: This was one of the favourite Maxims of
- " fam fugam,
- " Ut, fi qua invecta diritas casu foret,

" Aut mortem acerbam, aut exilii me- the Steicks, who maintained, against the Epicuream, that it was not industriously feeking "Aut semper aliquam molem meditabar matter of Grief and Annety, but taking the wifest Precautions against them; for fo the fame great Philosopher, Philip, xi. 3. fo

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# dris P. TERENTII PHORMIO.

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Quidquid præter spem evenist, omne id deputare effer Ruidquid [apicatia. prater form, deputare in lucro. GE. O Pheedria, incredione en, quanto de la cradibile es, quanto Meditata mihi funt omnia mea incommoda: herus fi cradibile es, quanto meditata mihi funt omnia mea incommoda: compedes: Omnia mea incommoda mea inc GE. O Pheedria, incredibile eft, quanto herum anteen Gr. o Pheedria, in-Molendum usque in pistrino : vapulandum : habende de sun meditate mi-Opus ruri faciundum. horum nil quidquam accidet bi f berus redierie, animo novum:

Quidquid præter spem eveniet, omne id deputabo esse dum: compedes ba-Sed quid cessas hominem adire, & blande in principio dum ruri : nil quid-De. Phædriam mei fratris video filium mihi ire obviam. PH. Mi patrue, falve. Dr. falve. fed ubi est Antipho ? quid evenie pi PH. Salvum advenire-DE. credo: hoc responde mihi spem deputato id com-PH. Valet : hic eft, fed fatin' omnia ex fententia? 26 quid effas adire bo-DE. Vellem quidem. PH. quid iftuc est? DE. rogitas, minem, & alloqui cum blande in prin-cipio? Dr. Video Phadriam filum mei Bonas me absente hic confecistis nuptias. PH. Eho, an id succenses nunc illi? GE. artificem pro-fretris ire ebviam DE. Egon' illi non succenseam? ipsum gestio

30 true, falve. DE. true, falve. DE. Salve. Sed ubi ef Dari mî in conspectum, nunc suâ culpă ut sciat Lenem patrem illum factum me esse acerrimum. Antiphof PH. Gair deo te aduenire fair PH. Atqui nil fecit, patrue, quod succenseas. vum. DE. Crede : DE. Ecce autem fimilia omnia: omnes congruent: responde boc mili. 35 Pu. Valet : eft bis. Unum cognoris, omnes noris. PH. haud ita eft. DE. Hic in noxa eft, ille ad defendendam causam adeft. tis ex fententia? Da. Cum ille est, hic præsto est: tradunt operas mutuas. Vellem quidem. Pn. Quid ifiuc eft ? Dz. Rogitas, Poedria? GE. Probè horum facta imprudens depinxit senex. De. Nam ni hæc ita essent, cum illo haud stares, confecistis honas nup-Phædria. tias bie, me abfente. PH. Si eft, patrue, culpam ut Antipho in se admiserit, 40 PH. Ebo, or was Succenfes illi ob id? Gr. Probum arti-Ex qua re minus rei foret aut fame temperans;

ficem! Dr. Egope non succenseam illi? gestio ipsum dari in conspectum mibi, ut nunc sciat me illum lenem patrem esse saterimum sua culpa. Pn. Agui seese mil, patrue, quod succensea. Dr. Ecce autem omnia similia: omnes congruunt: cognovers unum, noueris omnes. Pn. Haud est ita. Dr. Hic est in noxa, ille ad est ad desendendam causam. Cum ille est, bic est præsto: tradunt operas mutuas. Gr. Senex imprudens probe depinxit sacta borum. Dr. Nam ni bæc essent ita, baud stares cum illo, Phadria. Pn. Si est, patrue, ut Antipho admiserit culpam in se, ex qua re foret minus temperans rei aut famæ ;

## ANNOTATIONS.

" Eft enim fapientis, quidquid homini acci- | fortunze, inter beneficia firmetur. Miles dere possit, id præmeditari ferendum mo- " in media pace decurrit sine ullo hoste, val-" dice effe, fi evenerit. Majoris omnino eft | " lum jacit, & supervacuo labore lassatur, ut "confilii, providere, ne quid tale accidat: fufficere necessario possit. Quem in ipsa s' fustice animi non aninoris, fortiter ferre, si evenerit." What Seneca says upon the same Subject, is highly deserving of our No-tice. Ep. 18. "In ipsa securitate animus fore he had concluded the Sentence. Credo.

" id difficilia se præparet, & contra injurias Hoc responde mibi. The Emphasis lies in boc-

leave him to fuffer what he deferved. But if any one maliciously lavs a Snare for our Youth, and by artful Management succeeds; does the Blame belong to us, or the Judges, who oft through Envy take from the Rich, and through Compassion add to the Poor?

Get. Were I not privy to the Affair, I should fancy he spoke truth. Dem. Can any Judge know your Right, when like him you offer

not a word in defence of it.

Phad. He behaved like a modest young Gentleman; when he came before the Judges, he could not fay what he had prepared, Shame and his natural Fearfulness had so confounded him.

Get. I commend you, Phadria: but why don't I go up directly to him myself? Master, your Servant; I'm glad to see you safe return'd.

Dem. Oh, good Mr. Tutor, your Servant, thou Prop and Pillar of my Family, to whose Care I committed my Son at my departure !

Get. I hear you have been accusing us very undefervedly, and me most undeservedly of all. For what would you have me to have done for you in this Business? The Laws don't allow a Servant to plead in

Court, nor is his Evidence taken.

Dem. I grant it all: add too, that the Youth unused to Courts, and those publick Appearances, was fearful; allow all this, I say, and that you're only a Slave: yet was she ever so nearly related to him, there was no necessity for his marrying her; you might, as the Law requires, have given her fo much for a Portion, and left her to feek out another Husband: what could move him rather to take home a Wench that had nothing?

Get. 'Twas no particular Reason that moved him, but Want of

Money.

Dem. He might have borrowed it somewhere.

Get. Somewhere! nothing easier faid.

Dem. In fine, if he could not get it otherwise, he should have taken it upon Interest.

Get. Hy, well faid; as if any one would have given him Credit,

while you are alive!

Dem. No, it must not continue so, it cannot be: shall I suffer her to remain with him fo much as a fingle Day? I can fee no manner of Temptation

# ANNOTATIONS.

I want to know of Antipho; answer me that For although Compassion and Pity have and defer your Congratulations. One can't but fomething noble and generous in them, and wonder how Guyetus should so far mistake, deserve to be cherished; yet they ought never as to be for discarding this boc, which makes to influence our Judgment, so far as to make the whole Beauty and Spirit of the Reply. us swerve from a steady Adherence to Justice. 46 Qui sape propter invidiam adimunt di- Hence, in that divine System of Laws, given with Judges, often, through meer Compas- to the Israelites by Moses, this is particularly. sion, are byassed to the Poor, and sometimes, cautioned against. Neither shalt thou pity the through Envy, unjustly decide against the Condition of the Poor. Thou shalt not regard Rich. This latter Principle, in the Mind of the Person of the Poor in Judgment. This is one whose Decisions ought to be governed by an Injunction often repeated, and clearly dethe most inviolable Equity, is always vicious: monstrates the Wildom of that Institution, may, and even the former may be overstrained, in so particularly guarding us against this

Non causam dico, quin, quod meritus fit, ferat. Sed fi quis forte malitia fretus fua Infidias nostræ fecit adolescentiæ, Ac vicit; nostran' culpa ea est, an judicum; Qui sæpe propter invidiam admunt diviti, Aut propter misericordiam addunt pauperi. GE. Ni nossem causam, crederem vera hunc loqui. DE. An quisquam judex est, qui possit noscere Tua justa, ubi tute verbum non respondeas, Ita ut ille fecit ? PH. functus adolescentuli eft Officium liberalis: postquam ad judices Ventum est, non potuit cogitata proloqui: Ita eum tum timidum ibi obstupesecit pudor. GE. Laudo hunc : sed cesso adire quamprimum senem? Here, falve: falvum te advenisse gaudeo. DE. oh, Bone custos, falve, columen vero familiæ, Cui commendavi filium hinc abiens meum. GE. Jamdudum te omnes nos accufare audio Immerito, & me horunc' omnium immeritissimò Nam quid me in hac re facere voluisti tibi? Servum hominem causam orare leges non finunt: Neque Testimonii dictio est. DE. mitto omnia. Addo iffuc: imprudens timuit adolescens: fino: Tu fervus. verum si cognata est maxume, Non fuit necesse habere; sed, id quod lex jubet, Dotem daretis; quæreret alium virum. Quâ ratione inopem potius ducebat domum? GE. Non ratio, verum argentum deerat. Dr. sumeret meum filium. Gr. Alicunde. GE. alicunde? nihil est dicto facilius. DE. Postremò, si nullo alio pacto, senore. GE, Hui, dixti pulchre, siquidem quisquam crederet, Te vivo. DE. non, non fic futurum est; non potest. Egone illam cum illo ut patiar nuptam unam diem?

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non dico caufam, quin ferat, quod fit meri-tus, fed fi forte quis fretus sua malitia fe-45 cit infidias noftra adolescentia, ac vicit; ofine ea nostra culpa, an judicum; qui sæpe adimunt diviti propter invidiam, aut addunt pauperi prop-50 ter mifertcordiam. Gr. Ni noffem coufam, crederem bunc loqui vera. Dr. An est quisquam judex, qui possis noscere tua justa, ubi tute non respondeas verbum, ita ut ille fecit ? PH. Functus est efficium adolescentuli tiberalis : postquam est ventum adjudices, non 60 potuit prologui cogitata: ibi pudor ita obstupefecit cam tum timidum, Gr. Laudo bunc : Sed ceffo quanprimum adire fenem? bere, falve : gaudes 65 te advenisse salvum. Dr. O bone custos, Salve, columen familiæ vero, cui abiens commendavi 70 Jamdudum audio te accusare omnes nos immerito, & me immeritiffimo barunce omniem. Nam quid voluisti me facere tili in bac re? leges mn

finunt bominem fervum orare causam ; neque est dictio testimonii. Dr. Mitto omnia : addo istuc : adolescens imprudens timuit : sino : tu servus. Verum fi eft maxime cognata, non fuit necesse eum babere hanc, fed, id quod lex jubet, daretis dotem ; quæreret alium virum. Qua ratione ducebat potius inopem domum? GE. Non ratio, verum argentum deerat. DE. Sumeret alicunde. GE. Ali-cunde? nibil est feculius dieto. DE. Postremo, si nullo alio paeto, sumeret sænore. GE. Hui, dixti pulcbre, fiquidem quisquam crederet, te vivo. DE. Non, non est futuram fic, non potest. Frone ut patjar illam nuptam cum illo unum diem ?

### ANNOTATIONS.

Vice, because it is apt to impose upon the Mind with the flew of Virtue.

runs thus: Orba qui fint genere proaumi, eis derived to the Romans from a Law of Solon. nubunto, aut iis orbis dotem danto. " Let In this was a Proviso against lending Money "Orphans be married to those who are their to young Men, during the Life of their Fa-" lations allow them a Portion."

72 Siquidem quisquam crederet, te vivo. Alexander ab Alexandro Genial. Dier. L. I. 66 Sed, id quod lex jubet. For the Law takes notice of an ancient Decree of Senate, " nearest Relations, or let those nearest Re-lations allow them a Portion." thers, less the Sons of great Families being intangled in Debt, and impatient to extricate themselves Temptation for it. I could wish to meet with this Fellow, or be directed where he lives.

Get. Phermie do you mean? Dem. The Wench's Patron.

Get. I'll bring him here immediately, Dem. But where can Antipho be?

Phad. Gone out a little.

Dem. Do, Phadria, find him out, and bring him hither.

Pha. I'll go directly.

Get. (Afide.) Yes, to Pamphila.

Dem. (Alone.) I'll first step home, and thank the Gods for my fare Return; thence I'll to the Forum, and get forme of my Friends to be present in this Affair, that I may not be unprovided, if Phormio come.

ANNOTATIONS.

themfelves, taight be prompted to use dimo- " milias bonum nomen, inde expectate pa-nourable Moans, on even to hasten a Parent's " tris sui morte, fieri." Hence we may un-Death. The Words of the Decree are thus: derstand the Reason of Geta's Defence.

75 Nil fuave meritam eft. These Words

- " Placere, ne cui qui filio familias mutuam
- pecuniam dedisset, etiam post mortem pa-trentis, cujus in potestate suisset, actio pe-titioque daretur; ut scirent, qui pessiones, I shall content myself with ob-certification content multius posse silication, that Gronovius seems to me to have

# ACT II. SCENE I.

ARGUMENT.

Phormio is introduced to defend what he had done, who therefore bere prepares for an Encounter with the old Man.

PHORMIO, GETA.

Phormio. HOW do you say? Antipho gone, afraid to be feen by his

Get. Very much afraid.

Phor. That Phany is left by herfelf? Get. The same.

Phon, And the old Man in a Rage?

Get. A great one.

Phor. The whole Bufiness then, Phormio, refts upon you alone ! You

ANNOTATIONS.

Phedria, we have feen in the end of the it, and, finding him resolute and determined, last Act, had been dispatched away to find out Phormio, and here they present themfelves together. One had been informing the Parastee by the way, of what had passed, particularly of Antipho's Terror and Flight the Appearance of Demipho, with his Train upon seeing his Father. This rouzes Phormio, who plainly perceives he must take all second Scene of the second Act, but the Ertic Busden upon himself; Gera urges him to For

For

Nil have meritum eft. hominem commonstrarier 75 Ff nibil adeo face Mihi istum volo, aut, ubi habitet, demonstrarier.

GE. Nempe Phormionem? DE. istum patronum mulieris.

[PH. foris. frari, ubi babitet.

GE. Jam faxo hic aderit. DE. Antipho ubi nunc est? mionem? DE. Hum

DE. Abi, Phædria; eum require atque adduce huc. patronum malteris. PH. eo

[DE. at GE. Festo aderit bic

Recta via quidem illuc. GE. nempe ad Pamphilam. Dz. Ubi eft

Ego Deos penates hinc falutatum domum

81 Fori. Dz. Abi,

Devortar. inde ibo ad forum, atque aliquet mihi Amicos advocabo, ad hanc rem qui adfient, Ut ne imparatus fim, fi adveniat Phormio.

Hills via illuc. GE. Nempe ad Pamobilam. Dr. At ego devortar bine domum falutatum Dess penates : inde ibo ad ferum, atque advocabo aliquot amices mibi, qui adfient ad banc rem, ut ne fim imparatus, fi Pbormio adveniat.

ANNOTATIONS.

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hit upon their true Meaning: his Words are, and considered in an especial manner, as the Nil Juave meritum est: boe of, nibil est tanti: Guardian Deities of him and his Houshold. nibil est pretii aut lucri tam magni, quod li-bens capiam, si babendum sit ea conditione, ut Laves samtliares. Cic. pro Domo. 41. Quid bet feram.

81 At ego Deos penates. Every Citizen and domus uninscapilgue eivium? bit ara sum, bie father of a Family had in his House some foci, bic Dii penates, bic sacra, religiones, capeculiar Gods, whom he privately worshipped, remonies, continentur.

bominem commonstra

Phadria; require cum, atque adduce buc. Pu. Eo quidem

# ACTUS II. SCENA I.

ARGUMENTUM.

Adducitur Phormio ut factum defendat, qui bic fe instruit cum fene litigaturus.

PHORMPO, GETA.

ORDO. TANE patris ais conspectum veritum hinc abiisse? PH. A Antipho-GE. admodum.

PH. Phanium relictam folam? GE. fic. PH. & iratum ritum confestum pa-GE. Oppido. PH. ad te fumma folum, Phormio, rerum Pn. Phatiameffe reNet. Be. Et femmeste iratum? GE. Oppido. PH. Summa rerum redit ad to folum, Phormio.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

require a pretty long Interval.

For at the End of the last Scene, all the fe- Part of Phormio, entered druck, which highveral Persons disappear. Geta goes to find ly exasperated Terence. But Ambierts, with out Phormio, and Demipho to return Thanks an unconcerned Air, and seratching his Hand to the Gods for his safe Arrival, and thence with his Finger, repeated some Verses, which to the Forum to call fome Friends; all which the Poet no fooner heard, than he immedia ately refumed his wonted Good-humour ; Itane patris ais conspectum? Donatus has protesting, that when he composed these preserved a Tradition concerning Terence and Lipes, he had in his Mind the idea of just Ambienius Turpio, which he says was current such a Parasite as Ambienius then appeared to even in his Time. The Poet caufing this be. This Tradition deferves Notice, as it Picce one day to be rehearfed before a few felect. Friends; Ambivius, who was to play the Actors of these Times.

4 Tur:

You have made up this Pill, and must yourself swallow it down. To work then.

Get. Prithee, Phormio.

Phor. Suppose he should ask. Get. All our Hope's in you.

Phor. 'Twill do. But if he should reply?

Get. You put us upon it.

Phor. Ay, now I think I have it.

Get. Do, help us then.

Phor. Let the old Gentleman come; all my Measures are settled.

Get. What do you propose to do?

Phor. What do you think? but that Phany continue with him flill. to clear Antipho of all Blame, and turn the old Man's Anger wholly upon myfelf.

Get. O brave Man, and best of Friends! But I'm very much afraid,

Phormio, lest this Courage of yours prove your Ruin at last.

Phor. Ah, there's no manner of Danger; I have already made trial, and ponder'd the Paths of my Feet. How many Men, think you, both Foreigners and Citizens, have I battered almost to death. The more I know, the bolder I am. Tell me, did you ever hear of an Action of Damages brought against me.

Get. How comes it that you escape so well?

Phor. Because the Net is never spread for the Hawk or the Kite. that do mischief, but for such Birds as are quite harmless; because in these last there is some Profit, the others were lost Labour. fo, they only are in danger from others, who have any thing to lofe. They know I have nothing. But, say you, They'll obtain Judgment against me, take me home, and confine me. Far from it; they'll never choose to maintain a devouring Fellow like me; and faith, in my Opinion, they're wife, not to do me the greatest Kindness, in return for the many Tricks I have play'd them.

### ANNOTATIONS.

two Verses, makes a continued Speech of abundantly prepared. of Phormio, he is all the while taken up with his own Thoughts, and contriving how

4 Tute boc intrifti. Intritum, call'd also and eccere in the fame Sense. Mill. II. 2. fometimes moretum, we are told was a mixed 48. Phormio goes on; Quid si reddet? to Composition, consisting of Garlick, Onions, Cheese, Eggs, and other Ingredients.

Sobsecto te. What Geta says in these his Deliberations end, and he thinks himself That this is the real itself, and no way refers to what comes from way of understanding these two Lines, appears the Parasite. Objecto te, in te spes est. Tu from what follows in the next Verse. Ceds impulissi. Subveri. The same is to be said senem: jam instructa sunt mibi in corde consilia omnia.

In nervum erumpat denoque. There are to deal with the old Man. Two Things of- feveral Conjectures offered to explain these fer themselves to Phormio's Mind. Si roga-bit. Should he question me upon this Af-taken from an Archer's drawing the Bow till fair, and defire that I would make it appear the String breaks. Others will have them how Phany is related to him; for so it seems to allude to the Custom of binding those who requisite to supply this abrupt Sentence. The for any Misdeeds were sentenced to Confine-proper Answer occurs to him immediately.

Eccere, i. e. ecce babeo: bem tibi; babeo these Cases, was in nervum conjucere. Est quod respendeam; for Plantus uses both ecce enim nervus, says a learned Commentator,

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## TERENTII PHORMIO.

Tute hoc intrifti, tibi omne ex exedendum : accingere. tute intrifti boc, om-GE. Obsecro te. PH. si rogabit. GE. in te spes est. PH. bi : accingere. GE.

Quid si reddet? GE. tu impulisti. Ph. sic opinor. GE. rogabit. GE. Spes filia omnia. fubveni.

PH. Cedo senem: jam instructa sunt mihi in corde con- Gz. Tu impulisi. GE. Quid ages? PH. quid vis? nisi uti maneat Phani- PH. Sic opinor. GE. um, atque ex crimine noc

Antiphonem eripiam, atque in me omnem in de- confilia funt instructa GE. O vir fortis, atque amicus. verum hoc fæpe, mibi in corde.

Vereor, ne istæc fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique. Phanium maneat, at-PH. ah,

Non ita est : factum est periclum ; jam pedum visa est phonem ex boc cri-Quot me censes homines jam deverberasse usque ad omnem iram senis in

Hospites? tum cives? quò magi' novi, tantò sæpius. Cedo dum, en unquam injuriarum audisti mihi scriptam dicam

GE. Quî istuc? PH. quia non rete accipitri tenditur, pat denique in nerneque milüo,

Qui male faciunt nobis : illis, qui nil faciunt, tenditur : facium, via pedum Quia enim in illis fructus est, in illis opera luditur. Aliis aliunde est periclum, unde aliquid abradi potest: cives, cenfes me jam

Mihi sciunt nihil esse, Dices, Ducent damnatum do-

Alere nolunt hominem edacem: & sapiunt mea sen- Cedo dum, en unquam tentiâ, Pro maleficio si beneficium summum nolunt reddere.

PH. Quia rete non tenditur accipitri, neque milvio, qui faciunt male nobis: tenditur illis qui fasiunt nil: quia enim est fructus in illis: opera luditur in illis. Periculum aliunde est aliis, unde aliquid potest abradi : sciunt esse nibil mibi. Dices, Ducent me damnatum domum. Nolunt alere bominem edacem : & mea sententia sapiunt, si nelunt reddere summum beneficium pro ma-

#### ANNOTATIONS.

Vinculi lignei genus, in quod pedes conjecti arc- against all Danger. tantur. This last is the Interpretation more generally followed; and is, moreover, confirmed by the Sequel, where Phormio fays, per fraudem & calumniam. Ver. 20. Dices, Ducent damnatum domum; which appears to allude to this Paffage.

12 Jam pedum visa est via. Manutius fancies this a Metaphor taken from Dogs in hunting; but it more probably refers to Travellers, who having travelled any Road often, are perfectly acquainted with it, and know his Feet fastened. Phornic answers, that this stead of quo sepius, tanto magis novi.
is no new Trade to him, and that he has by 20 Ducent damnatum domum. By the Rois no new Trade to him, and that he has by long Experience learned to fecuse his Feet man Laws, Debtors were adjudged the Slaves

13 Dverberaffe. This Word is here metaphorical, instead of evertiffe, bonis Spoliaffe

14 Quo magi' novi, tanto sæpius. more I know, the more bold and adventurous I am; either because his Experience directed him in a fure and fafe Road; or because the more he knew of the World, the more he was fatisfied, that Villainy with address was secure of Impunity, and hence where to tread fure; unless we make it re- he boldly ventured. Some think that the late to the preceding Verse, wherein Getal Words here are designedly inverted, and that speaks of the Danger he was in of having Phormio says quo magis novi, tanto sævius, in-

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5 Obsecro te. PH. Si [rivem fenis? Subveni. PH. Cedo 2 Quid ages ? PH. Quid vis ? nisi uti Via. que eripiam Antime ? GE. O vir fortis, atque amicus. Verum Sape vercor bec, Ptormio, ne i-15 Sac fortitudo erumvum. PH. Ab, 878 est ista: periculum est est jam visa. bomines, bospites, tum deverberaffe ufque ad

> riarum scriptam mibi ? GE. Qui iftuc?

necem? quo magis

novi, tanto fapius.

audisti dicam inju-

VOL. II.

Get. Antipho will never be able to requite you fufficiently for this Favour.

Phor. Nay, 'tis we, on the contrary, that can never fufficiently requite our Patrons for their Favours. For you to fit at free cost, anointed, bath'd, eafy in your Mind; while he has all the Trouble and Expence of providing what he thinks you'll like best. He frets, you laugh; are honour'd with the first Cup, placed at the upper End of the Table: a dubious Supper is ferv'd up.

Get. Dubious! What's that?

Phor. Where the Variety is fuch, that you are in doubt what to eat of most. When you consider within yourself how delicious and coffly all these are, don't you account him a very God who provides them for you?

Get. The old Man's coming; mind what you're about: The first Onfet's the fiercest; if you can but stand that, all the rest will be

mere Play and Pastime.

ANNOTATIONS.

Character of a higher Order of Parafites; | 25 Tene asymbolum. We learn from Dooffered themselves to others as proper Tools site says: to accomplish their Designs, and hence from

of their Creditors, till the Debt was dif- their Cunning and Address were often in highcharged. Thus Phormio, if cast in an Ac- Favour, invited to Supper, and admitted to tion of Damages, as he was infufficient to fit at the fame Table with the Master of the pay the Sum awarded, would have been in Feast. Rex is often used for a great or a the Situation of an insolvent Debtor.

24 Namo sati pro merito gratiam regi refor the Master of the Feast, he who invited fort. In the Eunuch, Terence has given the and entertained the Company.

Men, who had arrived at great Skill and natus, that this Paffage was not taken from Eminence in the Art of Flattery; here a Apollodorus, but imitated from some Lines lower Rank of them is described, those who of the fixth Satire of Ennius, where a Para-

Quippe

## ACT II. SCENE II.

### ARGUMENT.

This Scene contains the Encounter of Demipho with Phormio the Parasite: Antipho had married unknown to his Father, who upon his Return insists that he part with his Wife. Phormio opposes it.

DEMIPHO, GETA, PHORMIO.

Dem. TO the Advocates.) Did you ever hear of a more outrageous Infult offered to any one than this to me? Pray come and stand by me.

ANNOTATIONS. This Scene is artfully conducted by the from himself, and make it appear as if he Peet. Geta and Phormic, see Demipho at a was not any way to blame in what had been Distance, advancing with his Train of Addone. In the Conversation that ensues upon vocates behind him, but continue the Con- Demipho's coming up; Phormio, in spite of verfat on, as if they faw him not. Thus all his Cunning and artful Evafions, appears

Geta is overheard by his Master defending more than once disconcerted, and in danger his cause with great Warmth, and pro-ceeding even to Reproaches against Phermio. More Merit in this, than most Readers are all this with design to ward off the Blow aware of; the Poet would not represent Knavery

# TERENTII PHORMIO.

GE. Non potest sati' pro merito ab illo tibi referri gratia. ] GE. GE. Non potest sati' pro merito ab illo tibi referri gratia.
Рн. Imo enim nemo sati' pro merito gratiam regi refert libi ab illo, pro me-Tene afymbolum verife, unctum, arque lautum e bal- rito. Pr. Imo e-

Otiofum ab animo; cum ille & cura, & fumtu abfu-

Dum tibi fit, quod placeat; ille ringitur, tu rideas? Prior bibas, prior decumbas; ¿cena dubia apponitur? GE. Quid iftuc verbi eft ? PH. ubi tu dubites, quid ille absumitur & cufumas potissimum.

Hæc, cum rationem ineas, quam fint suavia, & quam qued placeat si tibi;

Ea qui præbet, non tu hunc habeas plane præsentem prior decumbas; cærima:

GE. Senex adest, vide quid agas, prima coitio et acer- of ifuc? Ph. Uhi Si eam sustinueris, postilla jam, ut lubet, ludas licet.

Gratia non nim, nemo fatis refere gratiam regi pro merito. Tene pro merito. venire asymbolum, unctum, atque lautum è balneis, otiofum ab arimo; cum ra, & sumptu, dum GE. Quid verbi tu dubites quid potissimum sumas. Cum

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ineas rationem, quam suavia bæc sint, & quam cara sint; non tu babeas bunc plane præsentem Deum, qui præbet ea? GE. Senex adeft; vide quid agas : prima coitio est acerrima : fi sustinueris cam, jam post illa, licet ludas ut lubet.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

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Infertis malis, & expedito brachio, Alacer, celfus, lupino exspectans impetu. Mox dum alterius abligurias bona: quid Cenfes dominis effe animi? Pro Divom fi-

dem! Ille trissis cibum dum servat, tu ridens vo-

ras. " For when you fit down at Table devoid " of Care, chearful, bathed and perfumed, " with Jaws ready for Havock, and an " active right Hand, keen, wrathful, and

" eager like a Wolf after his Prey : When " afterwards you begin the delicious Repail,

" and gorge at another's Expence: what do

Quippe fine cura, lætus, lautus, quum ad- | " you imagine is the Condition of your En-66 tertainer? Good Heavens! While he " with a Heart full of Anguish serves you

" all round, you chearfully dispatch his

"Bounty."
28 Cana dubia apponitur? Phormio himself Line. Horace uses the same Phrase in the fecond Satire of the fecond Book, where recommending Temperance, and describing the mischievous Effects, which a Variety of Meats jumbled together in the Stomach must

produce, he fays:
---- Vides, ut pallidus omnis Cæna desurgat dubia ?

#### SCENA 11. ACTUS II.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

Hæc scena concertationem babet Demiphonis & parasiti. patre uxorem duxerat Antipho: domum reversus pater illum vult ejicere: concra dicit Phormio.

DEMIPHO, GETA, PHORMIO.

E N unquam cuiquam contumeliosiùs Audistis sactam injuriam, quam hæc est mihi?

DE. H N unquam audifis injuriam factam con-

ORDO.

tumeliosius cuiquam, quam bæc est facta mibi?

#### ANNOTATIONS.

Knavery in too triumphant Circumftances. but it will in fpight of all his Endeavours dif-Phormio, tho' old in the Practice of Roguery, cover itself, by a certain Incoherence and and hardened to Deceit, yet cannot so say Hestation in his Answers. conques the Conviction of his own Mind, . En unquam cuiquem. He is speaking M 2

Get. He's in a Passion.

Phor. (softly) Pray hold your tongue, ft. I'll foon rouze him effectually; (aloud) Immortal Gods! Does Demipho deny that Phany is related to him? What, Demipho deny that she is related to him?

Get. He does.

Phor. Or that he knows any thing who her Father was?

Get. He denies it.

Dem. This I believe is the very Man I was speaking of. Follow me. Phor. Or that he knows who even Stilpho was?

Get. He denies it.

Phor. Because, poor Creature, she was left destitute, her Father's disown'd, herself neglected: See the Effects of Avarice!

Get. If you accuse my Master of Avarice, you shan't easily escape. Dem. Unparallel'd Impudence! Is he even come to accuse first?

Pher. As to the young Man, I can't reasonably be angry with him, if he did not know him; because, as Stilpho was much in years, poor, and supported himself only by his Labour, he kept almost always in the Country: there he farm'd a small Piece of Ground of my Fa-The old Man was wont often to complain to me, how he was neglected by this his Kinsman. But what a Man did he thus neglect? The very best I ever faw in my Life.

Get. See that you fay no more either of him or yourfelf than you

can make good.

Phor. You go and be hang'd; for had I not known him to be fo, I would never have raifed fuch powerful Enemies to myself in your Family, for her fake whom your Mafter now fo ungenerously slights.

Get. What, do you perfift still, you Wretch, to abuse my Master

in his absence?

Phor. He deserves it.

Get. Say you so, you Jail-Bird?

Dem. Geta.

Get. Thou common Defrauder, thou Perverter of the Laws.

Dem. Geta.

Phor. Answer him.

Get. Who's that? Oh!

Dem. Hold your tongue.

Get. This Fellow, Sir, has been charging you to-day in your ab-

### ANNOTATIONS.

here to the three Lawyers, whom he had Donatus, who observes that this quin tu be brought from the Forum, to confult with it age amounts to an Injunction of Silence. the present Cause; for we are to suppose that This from the common and natural Signihe had by the way been informing them of fication of these Words could never have the particular Circumstances of it, after been conjectured, without some such Addiwhich he puts this Question to them.

we read quin tu bec ages without the Addi- firms by feveral other Reasons, all very tion of f. Fairnus was the first who re- strong and convincing. fored the true reading from the Remark of | 4 Prob Doum immortalium! What P or-

hich he puts this Question to them.

1 tion as ft, which is an evident Note of Si2 win tu bee age, ft. In most Editions lence. This Emendation he moreover con-

metaph - a Vinatoribus/2

# P. TERENTII PHORMIO.

Adeste quæso. GE. iratus est. PH. quin tu hoc age. ft. queso adeste. GE Jam ego hunc agitabo. proh Deûm immortalium! Negat Panium esse hanc sibi cognatam? Demipho? Hanc Demipho negat effe cognatam? GE. negat. PH. Neque ejus patrem se scire, qui fuerit? GE. negat. DE. Ipsum esse opinor, de quo agebam. sequimini. PH. Nec Stilphonem ipsum scire, qui suerit? GE negat sibi? Demipho ne-PH. Nec Stilphonem ipidin iene, qui activ. De gat hanc effe cogna-PH. Quia egens relicta est misera, ignoratur parens, 10 gat hanc effe cogna-Neglegitur ipfa. vide. avaritia quid facit. GE. Si herum infimulabis malitiæ, male audies. DE. O audaciam! etiamne ultro accufatum advenit? PH. Nam jam adolescenți nihil est quod succenseam, esse insum, de quo Si illum minus norat: quippe homo jam grandior, 15 agebam. Sequimini. Ph. Nec scire insum Pauper, cui opera vita erat, ruri fere Se continebat : ibi agrum de nostro patre Colendum habebat. sæpe interea mini ienex
Narrabat, se hunc neglegere cognatum suum.
At quem virum? quem ego viderim in vità optumum.
Con Videas te, atque illum, ut narras. Ph. abi in varita facit. Ge. malam crucem: Nam ni ita eum existumassem, nunquam tam graves Ob hanc inimicitias caperem in vostram familiam, Quam is afpernatur nunc tam inliberaliter. GE. Pergin' hero absenti malè loqui, impurissime? 25 PH. Dignum autem hoc illo est. GE. ain' tandem, seam adolescenti, si

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GE. absenti tibi, lendum de nostro patre. Sape interea senex narrabat mibi, bunc suum cognatum negligere se. At quem virum? optimum quem ego viderim in vita. GE. Videas ut narras te arque illum. PH. Abi in malam crucem: nam ni existimassem eum ita, nunquam caperem tam graves inimicitias in vostrans samiliam ob banc, quam is nunc aspernatur tam inliberaliter. Ge. Pergisne, impurissime, loqui male bero absenti? Ph. Hoc autem est dignum illo. Ge. Aisne tandem, carcer? De. Geta. Ge. Extortor bonorum, contortor legum. De. Geta. Ph. Responde. Ge. Quis bomo est? bem. DE. Tace. GE. Nunquam ceffavit bodie dicere contumelias tibi absenti,

ANNOTATIONS.

read prob Deum atque bominum fidem.

carcer? DE. Geta.

21 Videas te, atque illum, ut varras. These Words have been wrested into fix or seven different Meanings by Commentators. The most natural and obvious Construction is thus: Videas ut narras te atque illum. See we read nostram familiam; the Difference is aubat you say, aubat account you give of yourself and bim. Phormio had been extelling Stil-

mio had faid before to Geta, was in a low pho, the pretended Father, as a Man of great whispering Voice, but here he raises his Worth, which included a heavy Reflection Tone, on purpose to be heard by Demipho, upon Demipho for his neglect of him. Hence and thus is the first to accuse the Person he Geta, with an affected Zeal for his Master, had injured. To compleat the Sentence, we interrupts him: Take care you say no more must supply fidem; as in the Andrian we read prob Deum at que hominum sidem.

In the sentence, we interrupts him: Take care you say no more than you can prove, for you'll be called upon to make it good. I don't say but this Explication may be liable to Objections, yet it feems less so than any of the others that have been offered.

23 In voftram familiam. In some Editions not material.

27 Bowerum extertor, legum contertor. This

Efi iratus. PH. Quin 5 ego agitabo kum. Prob Deum immortalium! An Denipho negat banc Pha-PH. Neque se scire patrem ejus, qui fu-erit? Gz. Negat. Stilphonem, qui juerit ? GE. Negat. Si infimulabis berum malitia, audies male. DE. O audaciam! Etiamne ultro advenit accusatum? Pa. Nam jam of nibil

propter quod succenminus noverat illum; GE. Bonorum extortor, legum contortor. DE. Geta. quippe bomo jam

grandior, pauper, cui PH. Responde. GE. quis homo est? hem. DE. tace. opera crat wita, continebat se fere ruri: ibi babebat agrum co-

fence, with such Things as are unworthy of you, and worthy only of himself.

Dem. Well, have done. Young Man, with your good leave, I'd first ask this Question, if you'll be pleased to give me an Answer. Who, do you say, this Friend of yours was? Explain that Point, and how he claim'd Relation to me.

Phor. You question me, forsooth, as if you knew nothing of the

Matter.

Dem. I know? Phor. Yes, you.

Dem. I deny it : You, who affert it, rub up my Memory.

Phor. I warrant you did not know your own Coufin !

Dem. You distract me : Tell me his Name.

Phor. His Name! I will. Dem. Why don't you then?

Phor. I'm undone by Hercules, I've forgot the Name.

Dem. Ha! what's that you fay?

Phor. (Afide to Geta.) Geta, if you remember the Name I mentioned just now, whisper it to me. (To Demipho.) I'll not tell you; as if you did not know it already; you come to pump me.

Dem. I come to pump you! Get. (softly to Phormio.) Stilpho.

Phor. And after all, what is it to me? 'Tis Stilpho.

Dem. Whom do you fay?

Phor. I fay, Stilpho; you knew him.

Dem. I neither knew him, nor was ever related to any one of that Name.

Phor. Say you so? Are you not ashamed of such Doings? But had he left behind him an Estate of ten Talents—

Dem. The Gods confound thee!

Phor. You'd have been the first to trace minutely the Detail of

your Pedigree, from Grandfather, and Great-Grandfather.

Dem. Perhaps fo: I should then, had I undertaken it, have made it appear how she was related to me: Now do you the same. Tell ine which way we are related.

Get. (To Demipho.) Faith, Master, well urg'd. (To Phormio.)

You, Sir, take care of yourfelf.

Phor. I made the Thing plain where I ought, before the Judges: If it was falle, why did not your Son then disprove it?

Dem. Speak not to me of my Son, whose Folly was beyond expression.

Phor. But you who are so wondrous wise, apply to the Magi-firates,

### ANNOTATIONS.

This feems to have been a common Reproach to Sycophants and Sharpers, and as it has an immediate Reference to what Peormio had lately done, must in the Eye of Definition of the second second of the second second

· Adelefcers,

primum peto boc abs te bona venia, si est

quem ais istum tuum

plana mibi : & qui

redige in memoriam.

PH. Ebo, tu non-no-

maxime. Dr. Quid

findignas te dignaf. Te indignas, féque dignas contumelias 30 que fe. Dr. Obe, define. Adelescens, Nunquam cessavit dicere hodie. Dr. ohe, desine. Adolescens, primum abs te hoc bonà venià peto, Si tibi placere potis est, mihi ut respondeas: Quem amicum tuum ais fuiffe istum? explana mihi : potis placere tibi, at Et qui cognatum me fibi esse diceret. PH. Proinde expiscare, quasi non nosses. DE. nossem? amicum fuisse? ex-35 diceres me effe cogna-DE. Ego me nego: tu, qui ais, redige in memoriam. tum fibi. I'H. Ex-PH. Eho, tu sobrinum tuum non noras? DE. enecas: pifare proinde, quasi Dic nomen. PH. nomen? maxume. DE. quid nunc non neifics. DE. Nossem? PH. Ita. PH. Geta, DE Ego nego me taces? PH. Perii hercle, nomen perdidi. DE. hem, quid ais? nosse: tu qui ais, Si meministri id quod olim dictum est, subjice. hem, Non dico : quali non noris, tentatum advenis. 41 ras tuum fabrinum? DE. Egon' autem tento? GE. Stilpho. PH. atque adeo, DE. Enecas: dic [noveras ? nomen. PH. Nomen ? quid mea? Stilpho est. De quem dixti? PH. Stilphonem, inquam taces nunc? PH. DE. Neque ego illum noram, neque mihi cognatus fuit Perii berele, perdidi Quifquam istonomine. PH. itane? non te horum pudet? nomen. DE. Hem, At si talentûm rem reliquisset decem-DE. Dî tibi male faciant. PH. primus esses memoritet men qual dietum eft Progeniem vostram usque ab avo atque atavo proferens. olim, subjice. Hom,

PH. Dilucide expedivi, quibus me oportuit Judicibus, tum, id fi fallum fuerat, filius Cur non refellit? DE. filium narras mihi? Cujus de stultitià dici, ut dignum est, non potest.

PH. At tu, qui sapiens es, magistratus adi, natus mibi. Pn. Itan: ? Non pudet te borum ? at si reliquisset rem decem talentum. Dr. Dii malefaciant tibi. Pu. Ffes primus memoriter proferens pregeniem aufiram ufque ab avo, atque atavo. De. Ita ut dicis, ego tum, cum advenissem, dicerem qui ca esset cognata mibi: tu sace itidem: cedo qui est cognata ? Ge. Eu noster, recte: beus tu, cave. Ph. Expedivi dilucide judicibus, quibus opertuit me: si id fuerat salsum, cur silius non tum rescellit? De. Narras siii-um mibi? de cujus slutitica non potest dici, ut est degnum. Ph. At tu qui es saptens, adi magifiratus,

#### ANNOTATIONS.

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" modo dignitates & auctoritatis, led omnino from Evafions, and compel him to come di-

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Age,

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edis,

"ordinis ac nominis sui."

5' Eu noster, reese. These Words are addressed to Dimipio, applauding him for pushing the Question so close. Heus tul cave, these again are pronounced, turning to Phorimo to the prosent the prosent the same are pronounced, turning to Phorimo to be upon his Guard. Hitherto he had pretty well sustained the old Man's Attack, but at present he is very these again are pronounced, turning to Phorimo; but 'its uncertain whether they are to avoid giving a direct Answer, which yet could be understood as spoken aloud, or in a soft not be done without hazarding a Discovery whifeering Tone. If the first, they are a of the whole Plot. This alarms Gea; but

46 si meministri id nonon d.co: quafi non DE. Ita ut dicis, ego tum cum advenissem, qui mihi noris, advenis tenta-Cognata ea esset, dicerem : itidem tu face. 50 tum. DE. Egone autem tento ? GE Stil-Cedo, qui est cognata? GE. eu noster, rectè. heus tu tho. PH. Aque adeo, quid refert mea? eft . Stilpho. Quem dixti? Pn. Inquam Stilpbonem, noveras ? DE. Ne-55 que ego noveram il-lum, neque quisquam " concedis, afflictorem, & perditorem, non pretended Check or Mennee, to deter him

frates, and procure a fecond Decision in the same Cause; as you feem to be Sovereign here, and the only Man that can claim a Pre-

rogative of having the same Cause try'd over again.

Dem. Altho' I am manifestly injur'd, yet rather than engage in a Law-Suit, or be plagu'd with your Tongue: Free me of her, and as if the was really my Relation, take fifteen Guineas, the Portion which the Law allows.

Phor. Ha! ha! ha! A pleasant kind of Man!

Dem. What's the Matter? Do I ask any Thing unreasonable?

Can't I obtain even this, which is common Justice?

Phor. Say you fo, truly? Does the Law allow, that after you have abused a Citizen, you should dismiss her with a Reward, as if she were a Whore? Or is it not rather to prevent a Citizen's bringing any Scandal upon herself thro' Poverty, that the Law enjoins a Marriage with her next Relation, that she may pass her Life with one Man? A Thing which you here mean to hinder.

Dem. Ay, ay, with her next Relation: But whence are we re-

lated to her? Or why must we be concern'd with her?

Phor. Well well, the Thing's now done, and you can't undo it. Dem. Not undo it? Nay, I shan't desift till I have gone through with it.

Phor. 'Tis all a Joke.

Dem. See the End of it then.

Phor. In fine, Demipho, you are no way concern'd in the Affair: Tis your Son, and not you, that's cast: For your Marriage-Days are over long ago.

Dem. Suppose 'tis he says all this to you that I now say, or I'll

turn both him and this Wife of his out of Doors.

Get. (Aside.) He's angry.

Phor. You'll be better advis'd, I hope.

Dem. Are you thus determined, you unlucky Rascal, to do me all the Mischief you can?

Phor. (Afide to Geta.) He's afraid of us, for all he strives to hide it.

Get. (Aside to Phormio.) You've begun well.

Phor. Even bear with Patience what can't be avoided: 'Twill be acting like yourself to keep up a Friendship between us.

Dem. Do I value your Friendship, or desire to have, see, or be

acquainted with you?

Phor. If you can but agree with her, you'll have one to be the Joy and Delight of your old Age: Pray confider your Time of Life.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

Phormio escapes the Danger, by faying that the affecting of regal Power was extremely he had already made it appear before the odious; and to claim a fecond Judgment in proper Judges, and had no Intention to give a Cause that had been already determined, a second Detail. a second Detail.

58 Quandoquidem folus regnas. This is an meant to fet himself above the Laws, and invidious Jeer; for in Albens, a City tenacicontroul them at his Pleature, out of its Freedom, the Name of King, or 79 Tute iden mellus feceris. Commenta-

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## P. TERENTII PHORMIO.

Judicium de eâdem causâ iterum ut reddant tibi:

Quandoquidem folus regnas, & foli licet

Hîc de eâdem causâ bis judicium adipiscier.

De. Etsi mihi sacta injuria est, verumtamen

Potius quàm lites secter, aut quàm te audiam,

Itidem ut cognata si sit, id quod lex jubet

Dotem dare, abduce hanc, minas quinque accipe.

Ph. Ha, ha, hæ, homo suavis! De. quid est? num iniquom postulo?

ut iterum reddant judicium tibi de eadem causa: quandoquidem solus regnas bic, est sibi soli adipiscium tibi de eadem solus regnas bic, est sibi soli adipiscium tibi de eadem solus regnas bic, est sibi soli adipiscium tibi de eadem solus regnas bic, est sibi soli adipiscium tibi de eadem solus regnas bic, est sibi soli adipiscium tibi de eadem solus regnas bic, est sibi soli adipiscium tibi de eadem solus regnas bic, est sibi soli adipiscium tibi de eadem solus regnas bic, est sibi soli adipiscium tibi de eadem solus regnas bic, est sibi soli adipiscium tibi de eadem solus regnas bic, est sibi soli adipiscium tibi de eadem solus regnas bic, est sibi soli adipiscium tibi de eadem solus regnas bic, est sibi soli adipiscium tibi de eadem solus regnas bic, est sibi soli adipiscium tibi de eadem solus regnas bic, est sibi soli adipiscium tibi de eadem solus regnas bic, est sibi solus regnas bic, e

An ne hoc quidem ego adipiscar, quod jus publicum est? st cognata, abduce Pu. Itane tandem, quæso, item ut meretricem, ubi que minus, id quod abusu' sis,

Mercedem dare lex jubet ei, atque amittere? an,
Ut ne quid turpe civis in se admitteret
Propter egestatem, proxumo jussa est dari,
Ut cum uno ætatem degeret? quod tu vetas.
DE. Ita, proxumo quidem: at nos unde? aut quamlicum jus? Pn. Itane

obrem? PH. ohe.
Actum, aiunt, ne agas. DE. non agam? imo haud definam.

Donec perfecero hoc. Ph. ineptis. De. sine modò. Ph. Postremò tecum nihil rei nobis, Demipho, est. Tuus est damnatus gnatus, non tu: nam tua 75 Præterierat jam ad ducendum ætas. De. omnia hæc Illum putato, quæ ego nunc dico, dicere:
Aut quidem cum uxore hac ipsum prohibebo domo. Ge. Iratus est. Ph. tute idem melius feceris.
De. Itane es paratus facere me advorsum omnia 80 Inselix? Ph. metuit hic nos, tametsi sedulo
Dissimulat. Ge. bene habent tibi principia. Ph. quin, Dr. Non a-tum. Dr. Non a-tum. Dr. Non a-tum.

quod est
Ferundum fers? tuis dignum factis feceris,
Ut amici inter nos simus. De. egon' tuam expetam
Amicitiam? aut te visum, aut auditum velim? 8
Ph. Si concordabis cum illâ, habebis, quæ tuam
Senecutem oblectet: respice ætatem tuam.

Senectutem oblectet: respice ætatem tuam.

Inobis tecum: tuus gnatus est damnatus, non tu: nam tua ætas ad ducendum jam præterierat. Dr. Putato illum dicere omnia bæc, quæ ego nunc dico: aut quidem probibebo ipsum cum kac uxore domo. Put. Tute secretis idem melius. Gr. Est iratus. Dr. Itane es saratus inselix sacere omnia adversum me?

Pu. Hic metuit nos, tamets sedulo dissimulat. Gr. Principia babent bene tibi. Pu. Quin sers quod est serendum? secretis somm tuis sactis, ut nos simus amici inter nos. Dr. Egone expetam tuam amicitiam, aut velim te visum & auditum? Pu. Si concordabis cum illa, babebis nutum, quæ oblesset tuam sepectutem: respice tuam ætatem.

# ANNOTATIONS.

tors differ greatly as to the Meaning of these perhaps, have been a common Form of Words; some explain them; You'll scarce Speech, where Threats were despised as important to put your Threats in execution. potent. Such is that of Davus in the Anothers; You'll think better of it. It may, drian: Bona verba, quaso.

Geta.

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ut iterum reddant judicium tibi de eadem dem solus regnas bic,
60 S licet tibi soli adipisci bic judicium bis
de eadem causa. Dz. Etfi injuria eft facta mibi, verumtamen 64 diam te ; itidem ut fi que minus, id quod lex jubet dare dotem. PH. Ha, ba, bæ, bomo suavis! DE. Quid est? Num po-sulo iniquam? An 70 ego ne adipiscar boc quæso tandem lex jubet, ubi fis abufus civem item ut meretricem, dare mercedem ei, atque amittere & brut fa An at civis ne ad- cal mitteret quid turpe in se propter egestatem, jussa est dari prexi-mo, ut degeret ætatem cum uno? quod tu vetas. DE. Ita quidem, proximo. At 80 unde nos fumus proximi? aut quamobrem ? PH. Obe, gam ? imo baud definam, donec perfecero Loc. PH. Inep-85 tis. DE. Sine modo. PH. Pofiremo, Demipbo, est nibil rei

Dem. Let her be your Delight; take her to yourself.

Phor. Moderate your Passion.

Dem. Mark what I say, for we have had too many Words already: If you don't quickly take away this Wench, I'll turn her out; I

have faid it, Phormio.

Phor. If you offer to use her in any Manner unworthy a Gentlewo-man, I'll bring a heavy Action against you; I have said it, Demipho—(aside to Geta.) If you should happen to want me, I'll be at home. Get. I understand you

## ACT II. SCENE III.

#### ARGUMENT.

Demipho confults the Advocates in regard to his Son's Marriage. One advises a Process, the other disfuades from it, and the third, instead of joining with either of the others, requires time to deliberate.

DEMIPHO, GETA, HEGIO, CRATINUS, CRITO.

Dem. W HAT Care and Anxiety does my Son bring upon me, by entangling himself and me in this unhappy Marriage? Nor does he offer to come near me, that I may know what he can say, or what his Sentiments may be. Do you go and see whether he is come home, or no.

Get. I will.

Dem. You fee now, Gentlemen, how the Case stands. What must I do? Say, Hegio.

Heg. Who, I? I think Cratinus should give his Opinion first,

if you pleafe.

Dem. Say Cratinus. Crat. Must I speak?

Dem. You.

Crat. I'd have you do what's most for your Advantage. 'Tis my Opinion, that what your Son did in your Absence, ought in Reason and Justice to be made void, and the Law will grant it. I have told you my Sentiments.

Dem. Say now, Hegio.

Heg. I believe Cratinus has spoke his real Thoughts; but as the Saying is, So many Men, So many Minds: every one has his Way.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

Geta, in the Beginning of this Scene, is with great Form and Ceremony, contradict fent to enquire after Antipho; and Phormio one another, and leave Demipho in greater had retired. Demipho is therefore left with his three Counfellors, to whom he addresses who finding that he himself, and enquires their Opinion of the Cause, now that they had heard more particularly about it. They give their Judgment by him.

7 Dic,

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DE. Te oblectet : tibi habe. PH. minue verò iram. Dr. Oblectet te, babe DE. hoc age:

Satis jam verborum est. nisi tu properas mulierem Abducere, ego illam ejiciam: dixi, Phormio. PH. Si tu illam attigeris fecus, quà dignum est liberam. Dicam tibi impingam grandem: dixi, Demipho. Si quid opus fuerit, heus, domo me. GE. intellego.

eam tibi. PH. Vero minue iram. DE. Age hoc : jameft fa-90 tis verborum; nisi tu properas abducere mulierem, ego ejiciam illam : dixi, Pbormio. PH. Si tu attigeris illam fecus,

DE. Quanta cura Es folici-tudine gnatus officit

me, qui impedivit me & fe bisce nuptiis ?

neque prodit mibi in

tu, vife redieriene do-

Gr. Eo. Dr. Vide-

res fit. Quid ago?

dic Hegio. HE.

num prius consulen-

dum fi videtur tibi.

10 tis in que loco bac

Sciam, quid dicat de Ahola bac re, quidve fer git tentiæ fit illi. Abi

DE. (

quam eft dignum attingere liberam, ego impingam grandem dicam tibi : dixi, Demipbo. Si quid fuerit opus, beus, continebo me domo. GE. Intelligo.

#### ACTUS II. SCENA III.

#### ARGUMENTUM.

Consulit Demipho advocatos super filii conjugio: unus suadei, dissuadet alter; tertius, qui se alterutri addere debuisset, ejusmodi sententiam aicit, ut rursus deliberatione opus esse videatur.

DEMIPHO, GETA, HEGIO, CRATINUS, CRITO. ORDO.

OUANTA me curâ, & folicitudine afficit Gnatus, qui me & se hisce impedivit nuptiis? Neque mî in conspectum prodit, ut saltem sciam, Quid de hac re dicat, quidve sit sententiæ. Abi tu, vise redieritne jam, an nondum, domum. 5 conspectum, ut faltem GE. Eo. DE. videtis quo in loco res hæc fiet. Quid ago? dic, Hegio. HE. ego? Cratinum censeo, Si tibi videtur. DE. dic, Cratine. CRA. mene vis? DE. TE. CRA. ego, quæ in rem tuam fint, ea velim mumjam, an nondum.

facias. mihi Sichoc videtur: quod te absente hîc filius Egit, restitui in integrum, æquom est & bonum: Et id impetrabis. dixi. DE. dic nunc, Hegio. HE. Ego sedulo hunc dixisse credo. verum ita est, Quot homines, tot fententiæ: fuus cuique mos.

Dr. Dic, Cratine. CRA. Vifne me dicere? DR. Velo te. CRA. Foo velim facias ea qua fint in tuam rem. Hoe sie videtur mibi : quod filius egit bie, te absente, est aquum & bonum id restitui in integrum, Simpetrabis id. Dixi. De. Die nune, Hegio. He. Ego credo bune dixisse sedulo: verum oft ita, quet bomines fant, tot fententiæ fant : fuus mos eft cuique.

ANNOTATIONS.

drefs used in desiring a Counsellor to speak here quote the Sentiments of a learned Sehis Sentiments of any Cause. The same was nator of Holland, who being consulted by used too by the Consuls, when they asked a Westerbevius upon this very Passage of our Senator's Opinion in the House.

12 Et id impetrabis. The Reader may, " judicata inter easdem personas pro veritate perhaps, wonder how Cratinus could give this " habetur. Sed hic damnatus erat filius, as his Opinion, when it is several times hinted above, that it was meer Folly and Extravagance once to attempt the getting Judgment "dom litem ageret, apud costdem judices, &

7 Dic, Hegio. This was the Form of Ad- reversed. To obviate this Difficulty, I shall Poet, returned for Answer : " Res quidem

I don't think that what the Law has once done, can be annulled: and it is wrong to attempt it.

Dem. Say, Crito.

Crit. I think we ought to deliberate farther upon it: 'tis an Affair of great Consequence.

Heg. Do you want any thing more of us?

Dem. You've done very well .- I'm now more to feek than ever.

Get. They say he's not come home yet.

Dem. I must wait the return of my Brother. Whatever Advice he shall give me in this Affair, I'll follow it. I'll go to the Port, and enquire when the Ship is expected.

Get. And I'll go find out Antipho, that he may know what has passed here. " But O, I see he comes just in the nick of time."

#### ANNOTATIONS.

fua interesse probaret, filium, se invito, 24 Sed eccum ipsum. There must certainly be some Mistake here. This is made the conclusion of the second Act, and yet there

" eft omnis disputatio."

" judices adire, & causam, non tam filii, is apparently no Pause or Interval, in as " quam fuam agere. Si ita hæc intelligas, much as Antipho comes on immediately, and " de appellationibus ex jure Attico inanis enters into Conversation with Geta. has moved some to continue this Act a great

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#### ACT III. SCENE

### ARGUMENTA

Antipho blames bimself for shunning his Father so precipitately, and by that inconsiderate Flight leaving his Cause to be defended by others: at length be learns from Geta the whole of what had paffed.

ANTIPHO, GETA.

Antipho. INDEED, Antipho, you are greatly to be blamed for this Timorousness of Spirit. Was it excusable in you to run away thus, and trust your whole Happiness to the Management of others? Did you imagine that they would take more real Concern in your Affairs than yourfelf? for however other things were, you ought at least to have thought of her, whom you have now at home; that the be not deceived, or fuffer any Misfortune from the Confidence the has reposed in you, who are now her only Hope and Resource.

Get. Why truly, Mafter, we have been accusing you heavily in your Absence, for leaving us. Ant.

## ANNOTATIONS.

cover, when questioned about any thing, had as he was obliged to leave them to the Ma-

Antipho, who was naturally of a timorous retired upon his Father's Approach. But Disposition, and in danger of betraying afterwards reslecting with himself, of what himself, by the Confusion he was apt to disill Consequence this might be to his Affairs, as we have feen, from a Confeiouine's of this, nagement of others, whom it could not be

#### P. TERENTII PHORMIO.

Mihi non videtur, quod sit factum legibus, Rescindi posse : & turpe inceptum est. DE. dic, Crito. | quod fit factum le-CRI. Ego ampliùs deliberandum censeo:

Res magna est. HE. numquid nos vis? DE. fecistis eft turpe. DE. Dic,

Incertior fum multo, quam dudum. GE. negant Redisse. DE. frater est exspectandus mihi: Is quod mihi dederit de hac re confilium, id sequar. Percontatum ibo ad portum, quoad se recipiat.

GE. At ego Antiphonem quæram, ut, quæ acta hic certior, quam dudum. fint, sciat.

GE. Negant filium rediisse. DE. Frater

Sed eccum ipsum video in tempore huc se recipere.

sequar id consilium, quod consilium is dederit mibi de hac re. Ibo ad portum percontatum, quoade recipiat se. GE. At ego quæram anti phonem, ut sciat quæ sint acta bic. Sed eccum video ipsum recipere se buc in tempore.

ANNOTATIONS.

Play. We have, however, in this, as in where the Interval between the two Acts is every thing elfe, conformed to the Cambridge supposed. Edition, though perhaps the other Division

15 Videtur mibi, id gibus, non posse re-scindi : & inceptum Crito. CRI. Ego censeo deliberandum amplius : reseft mag-20 na. Hz. Num vis nos facere quid a-liud? Dr. Fecistis probe : summulto inex expectandus mibi :

bincita, & dediffe tu-

lies animadversu-

ros tuam rem magis

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deal further, and to begin the third Act with is the truer. Madam Dacier, who here also Quid? Qua profectus causa bine est Lemnum, concludes the second Act, retrenches this last Coreme? Indeed there seems to be great Con- Line, to prevent the apparent Absurdity of fusion in the Division of the Acts of this continuing the Play without Intermission,

#### ACTUS III. SCENA I.

ARGUMENTUM.

Antipho reversus seipsum incusat, quod patris conspectum veritus fugerit, quodque ita inconsulto discedens, causam suam aliis defendendam reliquerit : rem totam denique ex Geta Cognoscit.

ANTIPHO, GETA.

E Nimvero, Antipho, multimodis cum istoc animo An. E Nimvero, es vituperandus. es mul imodis vitupe-

Itane te hinc abiisse, & vitam tuam tutandam aliis de- randus cum iftoc a-[versuros ? nimo. Tene abiiffe

Alios tuam rem credidisti, magis quam tete, animad- am vitam tutandam Nam, ut ut erant alia, illi certe, quæ nunc tibi domi aliis ? Credidifii aest, consuleres:

Ne quid propter tuam fidem decepta pateretur mali: 5 quam tete ? nam ut Cujus nunc miseræ spes opesque sunt in te uno omnes ut alia erant, certe

[incufamus, qui abieris. confuleres illi, qua eft

GE. Et quidem, here, nos jamdudum hîc te absentem deceptafateretur quid mali propter tuam fidem : cujus miseræ omnes Spes opesque sunt nunc sitæ in te uno. GE. Et quidem, bere, nos bic jamdudum incufamus te abjentem, qui abieris.

ANNOTATIONS.

supposed they touched so nearly, he resolves maintain his own Cause. He accordingly to shake off this Weakness, if possible, and a proaches full of these Thoughts, and is

#### TERENCE'S PHORMIO. 174

Ant. I was looking for you.

Get. But we were never the less diligent for that.

Ant. Speak, pray: in what posture are my Affairs? How is my Destiny like to be? Does my Father suspect any thing?

Get. Nothing at all.

Ant. But is there any Hope for me?

Get. I can't tell.

Ant. Ah!

Get. Unless Phædria had lest nothing undone in your Favour-

Ant. 'Tis nothing new in him.

Get. Then Phormio in this, as in all other Affairs, has behaved like a true Hero.

Ant. What has he done?

Get. He out-hectored the old Gentleman, angry as he was.

Ant. Well done, Phormio! Get. I too did what I could.

Ant. Honest Geta, I love you all.

Get. The fift fetting out was as I fay; hitherto, matters go smoothly; and your Father intends to wait your Uncle's Arrival.

Ant. Why wait for him?

Get. He faid that he would be determined by his Advice in what relates to this Business.

Ant. How I dread my Uncle's coming home now, Geta! for by his Sentence alone I understand, I must live or die.

Get. Here comes Phædria.

Ant. Where?

Get. See there, he's coming out from his School of Exercise.

### ANNOTATIONS.

overheard by Geta, who immediately lets | 13 Confutavit. Confutare, in its proper him know, that they no less blamed his Ab- and original Signification means, to allay the fence, than he did himself; but, however, Heat and Rage of boiling Water, by pouring

for if his Father imagined him innocent, of Patition.

and that all was owing to the Tricks and Devices of Phormio, he would not find it so perly the Place where the Grecian Youth hard a matter to pacify him, and perhaps in time might reconcile him to the Match.

had not been negligent of his Interest.

10 Numquid patri subolet? This relates to his acting in concert with Phormio: he is sating in concert with Phormio: he is future, i. e. futo aquam ferventem compescere. anxious to know whether his Father had any; Hence the Word, by an elegant Transition, Suspicion of that. Much depended on this; was used to express, calming the Transports for if his Father inscined him innecest.

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AN. Teipsum quærebam. GE. sed ea causa nihilo An. Quærebam te-An. Loquere, obleero; quonam in loco funt res & for- mus ea caufa. An. Numquid patri subolet ? GE. nil etiam. An. ecquid Obfeero, loquere, quo-10 nam in loco funt mee spei porro est? GE. nescio. An. ah. GE. Nisi Phædria haud cessavit pro te eniti. An. nihil Numquid subolet pa-[nuum hominem præbuit. tri? Gr. Etiamfecit novi. GE. Tum Phormio itidem hac re, ut in aliis, ftre- dum nil. AN. Eft An. Quid is fecit? GE. confutavit verbis admodum equid spei porro? TGeta, omnes vos amo. Ab. Gr. Nifi Pbairatum senem. An. Eu Phormio. Ge. ego, quod potui porro. An mi dria baud cessavit Ge. Sic habent principia sese, ut dico: adhuc tranquilla res eft: 15 Tum Phormio pra-

Mansurusque patruum pater est, dum huc adveniat. buit se frenuum bo-An. quid eum? GE. ut aiebat, De ejus confilio fese velle facere, quod ad hanc rem An. Quid is fecit ? An. Quantus metus est mihi, venire huc salvum nunc Ge. Consutavit verpatruum, Geta: [sententiam: bis senem admodum
iratum. An. Est
Nam per ejus unam, ut audio, aut vivam aut moriar Phormio. Ge. Ego GE. Phædria tibi adeft. An. ubinam? GE. eccum ab porro, feci quod pofua palæstra exit foras.

nibilo magis defeci-[attinet. minem in bac re, itidem ut in aliis. tui. An. Mi Ge-20 ta, amo vos omnes.

Gr. Principia babent seje fic, ut dico: res adbuc est tranquilla : pater est mansurus patruum, dum adveniat buc. An. Quid mansurus eum? GE. Ut aiebat, sese velle facere quod attinet ad banc rem, de consulio ejus. An. Quantus meus est mibi, Geta, petruum nunc venire buc saivum z nam per unam sententiam ejus, ut audio, aut vivam aut moriar. Gr. Phædria adest tibi. An. Ubinam ? GE. Eccum exit foras ab sua palæstra.

# ANNOTATIONS.

pleafantly calls the Cock-bawd's House, Phadria's School of Exercise. For Pampbila, with whom this Youth was in love, belonged to the Bawd; hence Phædria's Visits there were very frequent. Dorio too threatened him with felling her to another; and to counterplot the Artifices and Cunning "Do you ask me what it is I fear so much? of the Bawd, to struggle with his own "for a young Man to enter into this School Wants and ill Fortune, was exercise enough "of Exercise, where Ruin must ensue; in all conscience. In like manner, Plautus " where instead of contending for the Prize

----- Quid ego metuam, rogitas? bome adolescentulus

Pedetrare bujusmodi in palæstram, ubi damnis defudafcitur,

Ubi pro disco damnum capiam, pro cursura dedecus ?

speaking of the House of a Courtezan, says:, " of the Quoit, or of the Course, he must back. A. I. S. I. Ver. 32. " struggle with Losses and Disgrace?"

#### ACT III. SCENE

#### ARGUMENT.

Phædria begs of the Cock-bawd not to be too basty in giving up the Girl to the Soldier, to whom he threatened to fell her; for that in three Days he would tell down the Money he had promised for her Redemption.

PHÆDRIA, DORIO, ANTIPHO, GETA.

Phædria. DOR 10, pray hear me. Dor. I will not.

Phæd. But a moment.

Dor. Let me alone.

Phæd. Hear what I have to fay.

Dor. I'm tired with hearing the same thing a thousand times over. Phæd. But now I have fomething to fay that will please you.

Dor. Well, speak; I hear.

Phæd. Can't I prevail with you to stay but for these three Days? Where are you going now?

Dor. I should wonder much, if you had any thing new to offer. Ant. (To Geta.) I fear the Bawd will work himself no good.

Get. I fear too.

Phæd. Don't you believe me? Dor. You have guess'd it.

Phad. But I give my Promise.

Dor. All stuff.

Phæd. You shall have reason to say, that the kindness was well repaid.

Dor. Meer Words.

Phæd. Believe me, you shall never repent it; 'tis true indeed.

Dor. A very Dream!

Phæd. Do but try; the time is not long.

Dor. The same Story over again.

Phed. You shall be my Kinsman, my Father, my Friend, my-Dor. Talk on.

Phæd. To be of a Temper so hardened and inexorable, as can neither be foftened by Pity nor Entreaties-

Dor. And for you, Phadria, to be so silly and simple, as to imagine you can make me the Dupe of your fine Speeches, and get my Girl for nothing.

ANNOTATIONS.

This Scene furnishes a Proof, how justly

Gata had called the Cock-bawd's House,

Phadria's School of Exercise, for here we have a lively Example of it. The Youth accosts him with the most earnest Importunities, the time he demands too is but short; three Days: but nothing avails. Antipho and Geta also join in the Request, with the very same Sacress. He is ineverable to the next Morning: if they made him at very fame Success. He is inexorable to the next Morning: if they made him an

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2 ) we - privator, ner fide digna-lieut Harioti

# P. TERENTII PHORMIO. SCENA II.

ARGUMENTUM.

Phædria lenonem orat, ut venditam militi Pampbilam non tam cito abducendam tradat: se intra triauum nummos adnumeraturum, quos pro illius redemptione fit pollicitus.

PHÆDRIA, DORIO, ANTIPHO, GETA.

DORIO, audi absecro. Do. non audio. Ph. pa-1PH. rumper. Do. quin omitte me.

PH. Audi quod dicam. Do. at enim tædet jam audire PH. Parumper. Do. eadem millies. re, audio.

PH. At nunc dicam, quod lubenter audias. Do. loque-PH. Nequeo te exorare, ut maneas triduum hoc ? quo tadet audire eadem

nunc abis ?

Do. Mirabar, si tu mihi quidquam afferres novi.

An. Hei, metuo lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti. GE. Loquere, audio. Pu. [do. Do. fabulæ. Nequeo exorare te, idem ego metuo.

PH. Non mihi credis? Do. hariolare. PH. sin fidem duum? Quo abis PH. Feneratum istuc beneficium pulchre tibi dices. nunc. Do. Mirabar, Do. logi.

Ph. Crede mihi, gaudebis facto: verum hercle hoc eft. quam novi mibi. An.

Pн. Experire, non est longum. Do. cantilenam. ean-

PH. Tu mihi cognatus, tu parens, tu amicus, tu-Do. garri modò.

PH. Adeon' ingenio esse duro te atque inexorabili, Ut neque misericordia neque precibus molliri queas?

Do. Adeon' te esse incogitantem atque impudentem, Phædria,

Ut phaleratis dictis ducas me, & meam ductes gratiis? de mili, gaudebis factio: berele boc est verum. Do. Somnia. Ph. Experire, non est longum. Do. Canis eandem cantilenam. Ph. Tu eris mibi cognatus, tu amicus, tu parens, tu----Do. Garri modo. Ph. Tene esse ingenio adeo duro atque inexorabili, ut aqueas molliri neque precibus? Do. Tene, Phaedria, esse adeo incogitantem atque impudentem, ut dicat me phaleratis dictis, & ductes meam gratiis?

### ANNOTATIONS.

Offer of it before that time, he would receive the Expression, and turns it into an Impre-

One of the most specious is that of Muretus, upon the first Reading: Antipho had over-who tells us, that in a Manuscript of his, heard Phedria earnest and importunate; and the Text runs thus: Metuo lenonem, ne quid the Bawd obstinate and inflexible. He there-

Vol. II.

the first Comer as usual, but otherwise they cation against the Pimp himself; by faying, had nothing to expect.

Suo capiti, q. d. Que res ipfi lesoni male

of Metuo lenonem, ne quid fuo fuat capiti.

But in my Opinion, a much easter
and more simple Explication may be given of
tures of Commentators upon this Passage. fue capiti. Which he thus explains: After fore dreads that this Brutality may provoke Antipho had faid metuo lenonem, ne quid fuat, i. e. machinetur, firuat; and the Spectators quid fuo capiti; bring Vengeance upon his naturally supposed he was to add, Phedriæ own Head. Suo, to sew, join, or fasten to-capiti, he suddenly changes the Form of gether. 16 Hei

di. Do. Non audio. Quin omitte me. Pu. Audi quod dicam. Do. At enim jam mi lies. PH. At nunc dicam id, quod audias libenter. Do. ut maneas hoc tri-[Do. fomnia. I tu adferres quidne fuat quid suo ca-piti. Gr. Ego metuo idem. PH. Non

ORDO.

bula. Pn. Dices iffuc beneficium pul-chre fæneratum tibi. Do. Logi. PH. Cre-

credis mibi ? Do.

Hariolare. PH. Sin do fidem. Do. Fa-

Ant. (To Geta.) I pity him.

Phæd. (Afide.) Alas, I know it to be too true.

Get. (To Antipho.) How well they keep up to their Characters! Phæd. For this Misfortune to happen to me at a time too, when Antipho is taken up with the same Cares?

Ant. Ah, Phædria, what's the matter?

Phæd. O happy, happy, Antipho.

Ant. Who, 1?

Phæd. Who have what you love in your own possession, nor was ever reduced to the Necessity of encountering such a Plague as this.

Ant. I, in my possession, say ye? Yes indeed, as the Saying is, I have a Wolf by the Ears. For I neither know how to part with her, nor is it in my power to keep her.

Dor. 'Tis my very Case with this Spark.

Ant. (To Dorio) Well faid: don't be a Bawd by halves. Phædria.) Has he done any thing yet?

Phæd. Who, he? the Part of an inhuman Wretch: he has fold

my Pamphila.

Get. What! fold her?

Ant. Say you so? Sold her! Phæd. He has fold her.

Dor. A horrid Crime, fure, to fell a Wench bought with my

own Money.

Phæd. I can't prevail with him to stay, and break off the Bargain with the other, only for three Days, till I get the Money of my Friends, which they have promifed to lend me; if I give it you not then, don't be put off an Hour longer.

Dor. You perfectly stun me.

Ant. It is not a long time, that he asks, Dario; let him prevail, he'll requite you double, and you'll deserve it.

ANNOTATIONS.

tinuing obstinate and inflexible.

tered by Phadria in a low Voice, so as not effet occupatus. Something is evidently wanttered by Pozaria in a low voice, to as not effer occupatus. Something is evidently to be overheard by Dorio. Veris vincor, i. e. ing here to Clearness and Perspicuity. I were prædicat leno, neque enim more sit, ut quis have therefore ranged them thus: Hoc majoratis dustet amicam ab avaro lenone; missi sure specific and sure in the lum esse objectum missi tum, sum Antipho esset vero, quod dem, nibil est.

Ibid. Quam uterque est similis sui? Madam

Wissortune happened to me at a time Dacier observes here, that this Reflection " too, when Antipho is taken up with the of Geta is occasioned by what Phadria had " fame Cares." Neque alia folicitudine; just said; bei, veris vincor. For in this, With Cares no way different, of the same kind. says she, Phadria preserves the Character for Phadria was in danger of losing his of a Man of Sense and Judgment, who readily submits to Reason, and the Cock-hawd to another; and Antipho too was in the same likewi e keeps up to his Character in con- anhappy Situation, now that his Father was returned, and fully purposed, if he could, to 17 Neque, Antipho alia cum occupatus effet folicitudine. This Passage has been hitherto misunderstood; I statter myself I have hit upon the true Sense of the Original. Westerbovius, who seems to have come near- the present Complaint. The Translator of eft the Author's Meaning, gives this Order Terence, in three Volumes, renders it When of the Words: Neque maluns bec objectium Antipho is in full Polleflion of his Love, that I

1 offineto mores lenonum Two homen a respon Insignitive Improbus TERENTII PHORMIO.

AN. Miseritum est. PH. hei, veris vincor. GE. 1

quam uterque est similis sui ?

Рн. Neque, Antipho alià cum occupatus effet folici-

Tum hoc effe mihi objectum malum? An. ah, quid istuc autem est, Phædria?

Рн. O fortunatissime Antipho, An. egone? Рн. cui quod amas, donii eft;

Nec cum hujusmodi unquam usus venit ut conflictares o fortunatisfime Anmalo.

An. Mihin' domi' ft? immo id quod aiunt, auribus teneo lupum: neam, fcio.

Nam neque, quomodo à me amittam, neque uti reti-Do. Ipsum istuc mihi in hoc est. An. heia, ne parum lo bujusmodi. An. leno fies.

Numquid hic confecit? PH. hiccine? quod homo in-Pamphilam meam vendidit. GE. quid? vendidit? AN. ain' vendidit ? 25

PH. Vendidit. Do. quam indignum facinus, ancillam ære emtam fuo! mutet fidem,

PH. Nequeo exorare, ut me maneat, & cum illo ut Triduum hoc, dum id, quod est promissum, ab amicis confecit ? PH. Hicargentum aufero. Ttus fies.

Si non tum dedero, unam præterea horam ne opper-Do. Obtunde. An. haud longum est id quod orat, Dorio: exoret, fine:

Idem hic tibi, quod bene promeritus fueris, condupli- Vendidit ? PB. Vencaverit.

An. Miferitum eft. PH. Hei, vincor veris. Gr. Quam ut:rque est similis fin ? PH. Hoc malum We objectum mibi tum, cum Antiplo effet occuf atus neque alia fo-I citudine ? AN. Ab, Phædria, quid ou-tem est istuc ? PH. tipbo. An. Egona? Pn. Cui quod amas est domi; nec usus venit, ut unquam conflictares cum mahumanisimus : imo id qued aiunt, teneo lupum auribus : nam neque Scio, quomodo amijtam a me, neque uti retineam. Do. Ifuc ipfam eft mibi in boc. AN. Heia, ne sis parum leno. Numqued tic cine? Quod homo in-bumanissimus posset conficere : vendidit meam Pamphilam. GE. Quid! Vendi-die? An. Aifre? didit. Do. Quam

hominem vendere ancillam emptam suo ære! PH. Nequeo exorare, ut man-at me boe triduum, et ut mutet fidem cum illo, dum aufero ed argentum ab amicis, quod est promissum, si non dedero tum, ne sis oppertus unam boram præterea. Do. Obtunde. An. Id quod orat baud est longum, Dorio: fine, excret : bic conduplicaverit idem tibi, quod fueris bene promeritus.

## ANNOTATIONS.

or the Poet's Intention.

Auribus teneo lupum. This was a com- non fatis magno pretio wendens puellam. mon Proverb, when one foresaw Difficulties mitur autem persona ipsa pro moribus. Plaut. to be encounter'd which ever way he took. Pers. 4. 6. 4. We learn from Suetonius, that it was frequently in the Mouth of Tiberius; when he hesitated in what manner to oppose the Dangers he faw approaching.

verba Afconius Pedianus, ad Cie Verr. I. 38. cilla. Habent autem correctionem ironleam verborum

bould have this Plague. Than which no- | Phædria, ut videaris lupum tenere auribus thing can be more remote either from Fact, quia metuis, ne param fis leno, i. e. ne minus sis flagitiosus, quam valgus lenonum solet,

> Ne non sat esses leno, id metuebas miser. Westerbovius.

26 Quam indignum facinus, ancillum are emam fuo. These Words are by the Bawd <sup>23</sup> Ipsum issue mibi in boc est. De Phædria bæt dicit leno, q. d. Hie mibi lupus est,
quem neque ferre diutius, quia mibil numerat,
neque absolvere possum, quia improbe blandus est,
dria expresses himsels with Tenderness and
E multa possicendo me obtundit.

Love: he calls her meam Pamphilam. Do-Ne parum leno stes. Laudat bac rio again uses the undervaluing Epithet An-

27 Cum illo ut mutet fidem. The Exlononis, q. d. Diers, not ita rem effe cam pression is somewhat rare and uncommon; N 2 mutare Dor. All mere Words.

Ant. (To Phædria.) Will you suffer your Mistress to be ravished from this Place? (to Dorio.) Or can you be so cruel as to tear these Lovers from one another?

Dor. 'Tis neither I nor you, that do it.

Get. May the Gods grant you every thing you deserve.

Dor. I have, contrary to my natural Temper, borne with you for feveral Months, promising, whimpering, but bringing me nothing. Now, on the contrary, I have found one who will give freely, without sniveling: therefore I say, give place to your Betters.

Ant. Why certainly, if I remember right, there was once a Day

fix'd upon, when you was to give him the Money.

Phad. There was.

Ant. Is that Day paft then?

Dor. No; but this is come before it.

Ant. Are not you asham'd of your Treachery? Dor. Not at all, when it's for my Interest.

Get. Sordid Wretch!

Phæd. Dorio, is this right now, do you think? Dor. 'Tis my Way, if you like me, use me.

Ant. Do you offer to deceive him in this manner?

Dor. Nay, Antipho, 'tis rather he that deceives me, for he knew me to be the Person I was, but I fancied him to be a quite different Man. 'Tis he that has disappointed me, for I am the same to him as ever. But however these things are, I'll yet do this, the Captain has promised to bring me the Money to-morrow Morning; if you bring it before then, Phædria, I'll keep to my old Rule of preferring him who brings the Money first. Your Servant.

### ANNOTATIONS.

mutare fidem cum aliquo, instead of fidem alteri datam fallare. Vide Fabri Thesaur, Laferved with admirable Uniformity throughout this whole Scene. All Methods are try'd with him, but to no purpose, nor would it have

## ACT III. SCENE III.

#### ARGUMENT.

The two Youths, with great difficulty, prevail on Geta to set about some Artifice for obtaining Money to be given to the Cockbawd for the Musick-Wench.

PHÆDRIA, ANTIPHO, GETA.

Phædria. WHAT shall I do? Wretch that I am, where shall I now, that am worse than nothing, raise Money so speedily

#### ANNOTATIONS.

We fee the perplexing Situation in which The Time allow'd is fo short, as leaves Phadria is left; he must procure the Money him not the least glimmering Hope; so that he is giving way to Despondency, when Antipho

## P. TERENTII PHORMIO.

Do. Verba istac funt. An. Pamphilamne hac urbe Do. Iftac funt werprivari fines?

Tum præterea horunc' amorem distrahi poterin' pati? Do. Neque ego, neque tu. GE. Di tibi omnes, id, terea, tunc poteris quod es dignus, duint.

Do. Ego te complures, advorsum ingenium meum, que ego, neque tu' menses tuli

Pollicitantem, & nil ferentem, flentem. nunc contra, id tibi, quod es dig-nus. Do. Ego ad-

Repperi, qui det, neque lacrumet. da locum melioribus. vor sum ingenium me-An. Certe hercle, ego fi satis commemini, tibi quimenses, policitantem
dem est olim dies, [ego istuc nego?] et ferentem nil, flen-

Quam ad dares huic, præstituta. PH. factum. Do. num tem. Nunc, contra Quam ad dares huic, prættituta. I in hæc ei antequi det, neque lacruqui det, neque lacruqui det, neque lacruqui det, neque lacru-

Vanitatis? Do. minime, dum ob rem. Gr. fterquiliusere. nium. PH. Dorio, Itane tandem facere oportet? Do. sic sum: si placeo,

An. Siccine hunc decipis? Do. imo enimvero, Antipho, hic me decipit : Nam hic me hujusmodi este sciebat: ego hunc este aliter tum. Do. Num ego

Iste me fefellit: ego isti nihilo sum aliter, ac sui. 45
Sed ut ut hæc sunt, tamen hoc faciam: cras mane arDo. Non, verumbæc gentum mihi

Miles dare se dixit: si mihi prior tu attuleris, Phædria, pudet te vanitatis? Meâ lege utar, ut potior sit, qui prior ad dandum est.

AN. Sinefne Pamphilam privari bac urbe? tum pradiftrabi? Do. Neoribus. An. Certe bercle, si ego commemini fatis, dies quidem eft olim præftituta tibi, ad quam dares [credidi. buic. Ри. Eft facantecessit ei. An. Non ob rem. Gr. Sterquilinium. PH. Do-

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rio, itane tandem oportet facere ? Do. Sic fum : fi placeo, utere. An. Siccine decipis bunc ? Do. Imo enimovero, Antipho, bic decipit me: nam bic sciebat me esse hujusmodi: ego credidi hunc esse aliter. Iste sessellit me: ego sum nihilo aliter isti, ac fui. Sed ut ut hac sunt, tamen saciam hoc: Miles dixit se dare argentum mihi cras mane, si tu prior attulcris id mihi, Phadria, utar mea lege, ut qui est prior ad dandum sit potior. Vale.

A N N O T A T I O N S.

have been proper to make him relent. Even the small Concession which he makes is so contrived, as to throw still more Light upon his Character, and shew Avarice and Selfish-

#### ACTUS III. SCENA

### ARGUMENTUM.

Adolescentes persuadent Geta, licet difficulter, ut per fallaciam argentum extorqueat, pro cicharistria redimenda lenoni dandum.

PHÆDRIA, ANTIPHO, GETA. ORDO. UID faciam? unde ego nunc tam subito huic PH. QUID faciargentum inveniam mifer, de ego mifer, cui est

minus nibilo nunc tam subito inveniam argentum huic.

ANNOTATIONS.

tipho, concern'd for the Sufferings of his ject for getting the Money. Thus a new Friend, urges Geta to think of some Pro- Plot comes on, in which Geta is one of the principal for this Fellow? Could he have been put off only for three Days,

I had the Promise of it.

Ant. Geta, shall we suffer him to continue thus wretched, who so lately affifted me in the friendly Manner you told me? Shall we not now, that he stands so much in need of it, endeavour rather to return the Favour?

Get. I know indeed 'tis but just that we do it.

Ant. Set about it then, you are the only Man can ferve him.

Get. What can I do?

Ant. Procure the Money for him.

Get. I would with all my Soul: but tell; where can I have it?

Ant. My Father's come home. Get. I know it; but what then?

Ant. Ah, a Word to the Wife is sufficient.

Get. Is that it then ?

Ant. It is:

Get. A most excellent Advice truly! Have done, have done, Antipho: Don't I triumph, think you, if I can escape what I am threatened with from your Marriage; unless I hazard my Neck also on his account?

Ant. 'Tis true that he fays.

Phæd. What! Am I a Stranger amongst you then, Geta?

Get. Far from it: But does it feem nothing to you, that the old Gentleman is already provok'd against us all; unless we irritate him

still farther, beyond all Hopes of Reconcilement?

Phad. Shall another bear her from my Sight into an unknown Land? Ah, speak to me now, Antipho, look at me, while you may, while I am still with you.

Ant. Why fo? What are you thinking of now? Tell me.

Phæd. To whatever Part of the World she is carried; I'm determin'd to follow, or perifh.

Get. Heaven prosper the Design: But don't be too hasty, however.

Ant. See, pray, Geta, if you can help him any Thing.

Get. Help him! How?

Ant. Do try, lest peradventure he may do what we shall be more or less forry for hereafter.

ANNOTATIONS.

principal Actors, and Phormio has an Opportunity given him of exerting his Talents also in Phoedria's Cause: The Project itself, and the Manner of its being conducted, will appear afterwards, in the Course of the Play.

S Distum sapienti sat est. A Proverb frequently used among the Romans, and which answers exactly to that of ours. A Word to the Wise. Implying, that to one of Geta's Question arises trom Geta's Manner of expanding the Money of the old Man, according to the Hint given him.

12 Ego vobis, Geta, alienus sum? This Question arises trom Geta's Manner of expanding the Business. Antipho had said pater ades; that a Stranger, one in whom Geta was not so

nels. Antipho had faid pater adeft; that a Stranger, one in whom Geta was not fo

Get.

'Cui minu' nihilo est? quod, si pote fuisset exorarier Triduum hoc, promissum fuerat. An. itane hunc patiemur, Geta, [ter ! fum. Fieri miserum ; qui me dudum, ut dixti, adjuerit comi- itane, patiemur bunc Quin, cum opus est, beneficium rursum et experimur feri miserum; qui reddere? GE. Scio equidem hoc effe æquom. An. age ergo, fo-

lus servare hunc potes.

GE. Quid faciam? An. invenias argentum. GE. cupio: fed, id unde, edoce.

AN. Pater adest hic. GE. scio: sed quid tum? AN. An. Age ergo, solus ah, dictum sapienti sat est.

GE. Itane? An. ita. GE. fane hercle pulchre fuades : An. Inventas aretiam tu hinc abis?

Non triumpho, ex nuptiis tuis fi nil nanciscor mali, 10 invenim id. An. Ni etiam nunc me hujus causa quærere in malo jubeas Pater adeft bie. Ga. nus fum? GE. haud puto:

An. Verum hic dicit. PH. quid? ego vobis, Geta, alie- fapienti. GE. Itane? Sed parumne est, quòd omnibus nunc nobis succenset An. Ita. GE. Sane

Ni instigemus etiam, ut nullus locu' relinquatur preci? An non triumpho, si PH. Alius ab oculis meis illam in ignotum abducet lo- nanciscor nil mali ex cum hem;

Tum igitur, dum licet, dumque adsum, loquimini rere crucem in malo mecum, Antipho: [facturus? cedo. causa knjus? An.

Contemplamini me. An. quamobrem? aut quidnam Hic dicit verum. Pn. Quid? An Pn. Quid? An persequi. ftentim tamen. vobis ? Gz. Haua

Aut perire. GE. dii bene vortant, quod agas : pede-puio : sed esine pa-AN. Vide, si quid opis potes adserre huic. GE. si quid? succenses nobis omni quid ? An. quære, obsecro,

Nequid plus minusve faxit, quod nos post pigeat, Geta. mus, ut nullus locus relinquatur preci?

Pu. Alius abducet illam ab meis oculis in ignotum locum? hem; tum igitur Antipho, dum licet, dumque adsum, loquimini mecum, contemplamini me. An. Quamobrem? Aut Quidnam es fasturus? Cedo. Ph. Quoquo terrarum ajportabitur bine, est certum persequi, perire. Ge. Dii vortant bene quod agas, tamen pedetentim. An. Vide, si potes adserre quid opis buic. Gr Si quid? Quid? An. Obsero queere, Geta, ne faxit quid plus minusve, quod pigeat no post.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

hazard for his fake.

19 Dii bene wortant, quod agas. Some af-cribe these Words to Antipho, but it is evito him, who appears all along too much concern'd at his Friend's Suffering, to speak of them in this mirthful Strain. They come much better from Geta, who alone had it in his Power to relieve him, and was by this time resolv'd upon it. The Pleasantry of a pedibus et tentando. the Paffage confifts in Geta's answering him

nearly concern'd, that he should run any violent Resolution he had taken of following his Miftress. For 'tis as if he had faid, Go, Sir, and Heaven prosper you. This he utters with a grave and folemn Tone ; but immedent they cannot with any propriety belong diately after, to prevent the Confusion such an Aniwer would be apt to occasion, and infpire him with Hope, he adds : Pedetentim tamen; which implies, that Things are not yet quite desperate, and something may posfibly he done for him. Pedetentim, i. e. caute

21 Ne quid plus minufve faxit. Cafauin such Manner as if he approved of this ben explains this, ne quid omnino faciat; N 4

| Quod fi bic pote fuiffet exorari boc triduum, fuerat promif-An. Geta, comiter, ut dixti ? Quin cum opus eft, experimur rursum beneficium GE. Equidem scio boc effe æquim. Gr. Quid faciam? gentum. Gr. Cupio : fed edoce, unds Scio: fed quid tum? berele fundes pulcbre : etiam tu abis binc ? tuis nuptiis, ni etiam nunc jubcas me qua-

20 bus, ni ettam instige

Get. I'm thinking about it—He's secure, as far as I can guess; but I fear I shall bring Vengeance upon myself.

Ant, Fear nothing: we'll there your Fortune, good or bad.

Get. How much Money do you want? Say.

Phad. Only ninety Pounds.

Get. Ninety! Faith, she's very dear, Phædria. Phæd. Nay, she's vastly cheap at that Price.

Get. Well, well, I'll get them for you.

Phæd. O the dear Man!

Get. Get away, get away.

Phæd. But I want them now.

Get, You shall have them now. But I must have Phormio for an Assistant in this Business.

Ant. He's ready, I'll promise for him: Lay on boldly what Load you will, he'll bear it. He's one of a thousand to serve his Friend.

Get. Let us go to him therefore directly.

Ant. Shall you have any Occasion for me?

Get. None; but go home, and comfort that poor Creature, whom

I know to be almost dead with Fear. Do you linger?

Ant. There's nothing I can do with so good a Will.

Phad. How do you propose to accomplish this?

Get. I'll tell you by the Way; only let us haften hence.

ANNOTATIONS.

which is not exactly the Poet's Idea, for we are to compleat the Sentence by supplying Quam equum fit, as in Plautus; Cap. v. 3. 18.

Ebeu! Cur ego plus minusve seci, quem æquom suit!

30 Solus est bomo amico amicus. A man-

# ACT IV. SCENE I.

## ARGUMENT.

Demipho and Chremes, both in Years, and Brothers, here converse together. This latter acquaints the other with the Reason of his long Stay at Lemnos; they also touch upon Antipho's Marriage.

### DEMIPHO, CHREMES.

Dem. WELL, Chremes, have you brought home your Daughter with you, as you proposed in going hence to Lemnos?

Chr. No.

Dem. Why have you not?

Chr.

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## ANNOTATIONS.

The Poet conducts the Plot with great present itself to us, this Phany so dear to Judgment, it grows more and more interest.

Antipho, and whom he is so afraid of losing, is to turn out Chremes's Daughter, and the very Person whom Demipho had before destinid

GE. Quæro: falvus eft, ut opinor. verum enim metuo; Gz. Quaro: of falvus, ut opinor. vemalem. rum enim metuo ma-An. Noli metuere: unà tecum bona, mala tolerabimus. lum. An. Noli me-GE. Quantum opus est tibi argenti? loquere. PH. so-tuere; tolerabimus læ triginta minæ. GE. Triginta? hui, percara est, Phædria. Ph. istæc tum argenti est opus verò vilis est. GE. Age, age, inventas reddam. PH. ô lepidum! GE. Solæ triginta minæ. GE. Triginta? but, aufer te hinc. Ph. jam opus est. Gr. jam feres. percara est, Phædria. Sed opus est mihi Phormionem ad hanc rem adjutorem vilis. Gr. Age, aferet:

[feret: percara est, Phædria.] An. Præsto est: audacissime quidvis oneris impone, & Pn. O lepidum? Solus est homo amico amicus, GE. eamus ergo ad eum GE. Aufer ge binc. PH. Eft opus jam. ociùs. Gr. Feres jam. Sed PH. Abi verò: dic, præstò ut sit domi.

30 opus est Phormionem
An. Numquid est, quod opera mea vobis opu' sit? GE. dari adjutorem mibi An. Numquid ett, quod opera filea voois opu fil! GE.

ad banc rem. An.

file præsso: audacifilme impone quidwis Consolare. cessas? An. nihil est, æquè quod faciam oneris, et feret : est [te hinc amove. bomo folus amicus alubens. PH. Quâ viâ istuc facies? GE. dicam in itinere: modò ergo ad eum ocius. Pn. Abi vere ; die ut fit præsto domi. An. Numquid est, quod opus sit opera mea vobis ? Gz.

itinere: modo amove te binc.

ANNOTATIONS.

Nil: werum abi domum, et consolare illam miseram, quam ego scio esse nunc intus exanimatam metu. Cessa? An. Est nibil, quod saciam æque lubens. Pn. Qua wia sacies issue? Gr. Dicam in

ner of speaking frequent among the Latin comic Poets. So Plant. Bacchid. iii. 2. 2.

Homini amico, qui est amicus, ita uti nomen possidet,
Nist Deos, ei nibil præstare.

And Mil. iii. 1. 65.
---Non invenies alterum
Lepidiorem ad omnes res, nec qui amicus
amico sit magis.

## ACTUS IV. SCENA I.

ARGUMENTUM.

Demipho et Chremes senes et fratres conloquuntur; narrat bic illi cur in Lemno diutius hæserit: sit et mentio nuptiarum Antiphonis,

DEMIPHO, CHREMES.

QUID? quâ profectus causâ hinc es Lemnum, DE. QUID? Chremes,
Adduxtin' tecum filiam? CH. non. DE. quid ita non? feetus binc Lemnum? adduxistine filiam tecum? CH. Non. DE. Quid non ita?

ANNOTATIONS.

stin'd for his Son. All this we are let into, little Reflection we learn the whole. This not indeed by a minute Narration, which pleases the Reader, as it leaves some Emwould have been tedious, but the Poet has ployment for him, to trace the Particulars so contriv'd the Conversation of the Persons of the Story, and gives Scope to his Fancy and concern'd, that by Hints from them, and a Imagination. Chremes had some Lands be-

Chr. When her Mother found that I tarried here longer than usual, and that the Girl's Age did not fuit with my Delays, they tell me the left Lemnos with all her Family, and came hither in fearch of

Dem. Pray what detain'd you there so long then, when you heard

Chr. Why truly an Illness.

Dem. How came you by this Illness? Or what was it?

Chr. Would you know? Why, Age itself is an Illness: But the Master of the Ship who brought them over, told me that they arrived fafe.

Dem. Have you heard, Chremes, what has happened to my Son

in my absence

Chr. That's what reduces me to the greatest Perplexity; for should I offer my Daughter in marriage to a Stranger, I must tell the whole Story of her being mine, and by whom I had her. I knew you to be faithful to me, as much as I can be to myself: but a Stranger that may be willing to become my Son-in-Law, will hold his tongue indeed fo long as we continue good Friends; but if he should happen to grow regardless of me, he'll know more a great deal than I care he should. And I fear that my Wife may some way or other come to hear the Story, which were it to happen, I have no Course left but to march off, and leave the House; for I am myself the only Friend I have at home.

Dem. I know it; and that's what makes me too uneasy; nor will I cease trying every Method I can think of, until I make good my

Promise to you.

### ACT

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### ANNOTATIONS.

longing to his Wife at Lemnos, whether he at his return hearing of this Marriage, and went yearly to gather in his Rents. There never once suspecting it to be with his own he cohabited with another Woman, and had Daughter, is grieved that all his Measures grown up, not knowing how to dispose of her Reader the Conversation of the two old Men his Brother Demipho; and it is agreed upon, there found that he himself was arriv'd. He that he shall bring her from Lemnos, and naturally therefore asks, whether, as had marry her to Antipho, Demipho's Son. When been agreed upon, he had brought his he went to Lemnos, he found that her Mo-Daughter with him from Lemnos? ther, impatient at his Delays, had fail'd for his Lemnian Wife enquiring for Stilpho, for conditio fignifies properly an Agreement or by that Name he had made himself pass at Contract of Marriage. Thus Corn. Nepos, Lemnos to prevent Discovery, and finding no in his Life of Cimon: "Egit cum Cimone, such Person, dies of Grief. Phany, as we have "ut eam sibi uxorem daret. Id si impesseen above, is married to Antipho. Chremes "trasset, se pro illo pecuniam soluturum.

by her a Daughter, who, when the was are thus broke. This will explain to the and keep the Bufiness a Secret from his in the present Scene; for Demipho had gone Wife, he communicates the whole Affair to to the Port to enquire after his Brother, and

13 Hanc conditionem fi cui tulero : That is, Atbent ; upon which he returns. Meantime fi cui filiæ meæ matrimonium obtulero ; fot CH. Postquam vidit me ejus mater esse hic diutius, Simul autem non manebat ætas virginis Meam neglegentiam; ipsam cum omni familià Ad me profectam esse aiebant. DE. quid illic tam diu ; Quæso, igitur commorabare, ubi id audiveras? CH. Pol me detinuit morbus. DE. unde? aut qui?

CH. rogas? Senectus ipsa est morbus. sed venisse eas

DE. Quid gnato obtigerit, me absente, audistin', Chre-id? CH. Pol mor-

CH. Quod quidem me factum confilii incertum facit : Rogas? Ipja fenectus Nam hanc conditionem fi cui tulero extrario, Quo pacto, aut unde mihi fit, dicendum ordine est. Te mihi fidelem esse, æque atque egomet sum mihi, 15 venisse salvas. Dr. Sciebam. ille si me alienus affinem volet, Tacebit, dum intercedet familiaritas: Sin spreverit me; plus, quam opus est scito, sciet: Vereorque, ne uxor aliqua hoc resciscat mea. Quod fi fit, ut me excutiam, atque egrediar domo, 20 ld reftat. nam ego meorum folus fum meus. DE. Scio ita esse, & istac mihi res solicitudini est: Neque defetifcar usque adeo experirier, Donec tibi id, quod pollicitus fum, effecero.

mibi, æque atque egomet sum mibi. Si ille altenus volet me affinem, tacebit, dum familiaritas intercedet: sin spreverit me; sciet plus, quam opus est cito. Vereorque ne mea uxor resciscat boc aliqua via. Quod si sit, id restat, ut excutiam me, atque egrediar domo. Nam ego solus meorum sum meus amicus. Dz. Scio esse ita, et istac res est solicitudini mibi: neque desetiscar experiri, usque adeo, donec essecero id tibi, quod sum pollicitus.

conditio, prima regna felicitas videbatur. Ibid. Extrario. Extrarius, according to Festus, is one, qui extra focum, jusque nostrum ac sacramentum est. Muretus will not allow it to be Latin, and therefore reads extranco. But we find it used by Sueton. Vefp. c. " Pr. n !ente eo quondam, canis extra-" mensæque subjecit. Apuleii Apolog Præplain, that extrarius is properly one non her. Suus again is said of one qui sui arbitrii eft.

CH. Mater ejus, poftnuam vidit me effe diutius bic, simul 5 autem ætas virginis non manebat meam negligentiam ; ajebant ipsam cum omni familia esse profectam ad me. DE. Queso, igitur, quid com-morabare illic tam Unde? aut qui? CH. est morbus. Sed audivi ex nauta qui Audiftine, Chreme, quid obrigerit gnato, me absense ? Cu. Quod factum quidem facit me incertum confilii; nam si tulero bane conditionem cui extrario, dicendum est ordine quo pacto aut unde illa filia sit mibi. Sciebam te effe fidelem

ANNOTATIONS.

In like manner Justin. II. 7. Tam pulcbra ferves, that it was the Custom of the Greeks, and feveral oriental Nations, to shake their Garments at the Door of the House, when going out. Hence excutere fe came to fignify going out of a House, leaving it, abandon-

ing it. 21 Ego meorum solus sum meus. Meus sum, i. e. mibi faveo : nam notter eft, qui nobis " rius è trivio manum humanam intulit, favet. Thus in the Andrian, A& 5. Scene What Chre-6. 12. Tuus est nunc Chremes. " tore minabatur, fi extrario nupfiffet, nihil mes therefore means is, that nobody at home " fe filiis ejus ex paternis eorum bonis testa- will take his part, or endeavour to calm his mento relicturum." From which it is Wife, for they will all immediately side with

# ACT IV. SCENE II.

ARGUMENT.

This Scene represents Geta exulting, that both the old Men were offered to him to practise his Artifices upon.

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GETA.

Phormio. I came to him to tell him that we had need of Money, and how it might be procur'd. Scarce had I said one half before he understood me perfectly: the Project pleas'd him extremely: He commended me; begg'd to see the old Man, and thank'd the Gods that an Opportunity was given him of shewing himself no less a Friend to Phædria, than he had before done to Antipho. I desir'd him to wait at the Forum, whether I would bring the old Man to him. But here I see he comes: Who's that other behind him? Oh! 'tis Phædria's Father, I perceive. Fool that I am, what was I assaid of? Was it because instead of one, I have now two to make Dupes of? I think it best to have two Strings to my Bow. I'll try him I strst design'd to get it from; if I succeed, 'tis well; but if I can make nothing of him, then have at the new Comer.

ANNOTATIONS.

We are now to be let into the other Part cert with Phormio, a Project is form'd which of the Play, which regards Phædria, and the the next Scene will fully open. The present manner in which the Money is procur'd to Scene contains the Praises of the Parasite. Geta redeem his Mistress. We have seen that Geta had communicated his Design to him, and had undertakenit, and we see here the Method should him very quick at understanding him, by which he proposes to compass it. In con-

## ACT IV. SCENE III.

ARGUMENT.

Geta attacks the two old Men; artfully introduces the Money-Business, and carries off the thirty Minæ be wanted.

ANTIPHO, GETA, CHREMES, DEMIPHO.

Ant. I Every moment expect, that Geta will be here—But yonder I fee my Father and my Uncle standing together. 'Death! How I tremble to think what Influence his Return may have upon my Father!

Here we are let into the Project which proceed. Phormio seems willing to marry had been concerted between Phormio and Ge-Phany himself, if they will give him a ta, for obtaining the Money they wanted. Portion of thirty Minæ with her. Geta Demipho had before made the Parasite and is lest to manage the Affair, and propose it Offer of five Minæ to rid him of any further to his Master. Their Design was, that Trouble in regard to this hated Marriage, having got the Money which was presently but they were aware he would easily consent wanted, Phormio would artfully protract the to give more: Upon this Supposition they Time, till Phadria received that which had

ORDO.

neminem

GE. F GO vidi

bominem callidiorem. quam Phermionem :

venio ad bominem, ut dicerem argentum effe

opus nobis, et que pacto id fieret. Vix-

dum dixeram dimidium, cum ille in-

tellexerat: gaude-bat: laudabat me:

quærebat fenem: ag:-

pus dari sibi, ubi

oftenderet fe effe ni-bilo minus amicum

## ACTUS IV. SCENA II.

ARGUMENTUM.

Tota bæc sena est Getæ exultantis, duos sibi senes offerri, quos fallere possit.

GETA.

EGO hominem callidiorem vidi neminem, Quam Phormionem. venio ad hominem, ut dice-

Argentum opus esse, & id quo pacto fieret: Vixdum dimidium dixeram, intellexerat: Gaudebat : me laudabat : quærebat fenem : Dis gratias agebat, tempus sibi dari, Ubi Phædriæ se ostenderet nihilo minus Amicum effe, quam Antiphoni. hominem ad forum Justi opperiri : eò me esse adducturum senem. Sed eccum ipsum. quis est ulterior? at at Phædriæ 10 bat gratias Dis, tem-Pater venit. fed quid pertimui autem bellua? An quia, quos fallam, pro uno duo funt mihi dati? Commodius esse opinor duplici spe utier. Petam hinc, unde à primo institui. si is dat, sat est.

Phædriæ, quam An-tiphoni. Justi homi-nem opperiri ad fo-Si ab eo nil fiet, tum hunc adoriar hospitem rum : dixi me effe adducturum fenemes. Sid eccum ipsum: Quis est ulterior? At, at, pater Phædriæ venit. Sed quid autem ego bellua penimui? An quia, pro uno, duo sunt dati mihi, quos sallam? Opinor esse commodius uti duplies spe. Peram argentum binc, unde institui petere a primo: si is dat, est sat. Si nil set ab eo, tunc adoriar bunc bofpitem. ANNOTATIONS.

instead of one, to practise upon.

5 Gaudebat. Terence is very happy in representing the real Characters of Men, ac-

may be naturally supposed, pleases him. At cording to Truth and Nature. Phormio is one last he observes both the old Men advancing, of those Men who pride themselves in their and expresses his Joy, that he had now two, Dexterity and Address, and accordingly is here fond of an Opportunity of exerting these Talents.

#### SCENA ACTUS IV. III.

ARGUMENTUM.

Geta adoritur senes, et mira fallacia argentum cudit, et minas triginta ab ipsis aufert.

ANTIPHO, GETA, CHREMES, DEMIPHO. OR DO. EXSPECTO, qu'am mox recipiat sese Geta; Sed patruum video cum patre adstantem. hei mihi, Qu'am timeo, adventus hujus qu'o impellat patrem! flantem cum patre: bei mibi, quam timeo quo adventus bujus impellat patrem!

ANNOTATIONS.

been promis'd him by his Friends, and then the Match, and the Portion be return'd. fome Excuse could be fram'd for declining This is the Purpose of the Scene, but the

190

Get. I'll up to them: O, our Chremes;

Chr. Your Servant, Geta.

Get. I'm glad to see you safe return'd.

Chr. I believe it.

Get. How goes all?

Chr. Pretty much hurried, as is usual at one's first coming home: but I have heard a great deal of News fince my Arrival.

Cet. No doubt: Have you been told what has happen'd to Anti-

pho?

Chr. All.

Get. What, did you tell him of it? (to Demipho.) 'Tis a monfrous thing, Chremes, to be circumvented in this manner.

Chr. I was talking with him about it just now.

Get. Nay, and I too, revolving it anxiously in my own Mind, flatter myfelf I have found out a Remedy for this Evil.

Dem. How, Geta; What Remedy?

Get. As I went from you, by chance Phormio met me.

Chr. What Phormio?

Get. He that patronizes the young Woman.

Chr. I understand.

Get. It came into my Head to found him a little: I took him afide: Phormio, faid I, why don't you endeavour to make an End of this Affair, rather by fair means than foul? My Master is generous, and hates Law-Suits: for I affure you all the rest of his Friends, with one Voice, counfell'd him to turn her out of Doors directly.

Ant. (to himself) What is he about, or where will this end at last?

Get. You'll fay, perhaps, that the Law will punish him, if he turns her out. That Affair has been already canvass'd. Let me tell you, you'll have enough to do, if once you engage with him, he can speak well. But suppose you cast him, 'tis not a Matter of Life and Death; but a mere Money Business. When I found that these Words had funk a little the Gentleman's Courage, We are now here by ourselves, said I: come, tell me what would you demand now to drop this Suit with my Mafter, to rid us of this Girl, and trouble us no more ?

ANNOTATIONS.

Poet has contriv'd to heighten it, and make | had proper Care been taken to point the it ftill more interesting, by introducing Anti- Verse distinctly : Thus: pho, who, in some secret Corner unobserv'd, overhears all that passes. He not perfectly understanding the Design, is thrown into the greatest Perplexities, more especially when as his Thoughts were full of what had haphe finds that Geta's Artifice had succeeded.

6 Multa advenienti, ut fit, nova bic compluria. These Words seem hitherto not to have been rightly understood: they are so explain'd as t, make but one Sentence, and be clogg'd De Antiphone audisti que facta ? with a very difagreeable Redundancy of Words. Multa compluria nova, ut fit adveni- dum is of the fame Import with opportunt,

Multa advenienti, ut fit : nova bie compluria. Geta alks, Quid agitur? To which he returns : multa, ut fir advenienti ; and then, pened to Antipho, and his own Disappointment, he immediately subjoins : compluria news narrantur mihi bic. This Gets cally understood, and answers accordingly: has

9 ld cum boc agebam commodum; Commoenti. This might eafily have been avoided, admodum, jamiom, or ipfo tempere. As be-

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## P. TERENTII PHORMIO.

GE. Adiba hosce. a noster Chremes ! CH. falve, Geta. Gz. Adibo bosce. O GE. Venire salvum volupe est. CH. credo. GE. quid

agitur!

agitur?

CH. Multa advenienti, ut fit, nova hîc compluria. 6

GE. Ita. de Antiphone audistin' quæ facta? CH. omnia.

GE. Quid ogitur?

CH. Tun' divers huic? facinus indignum. Chreme. GE. Tun' dixeras huic ? facinus indignum, Chreme, Sic circumiri. DE. id cum hoc agebam commodum. 9 ria nova occurrent GE. Nam hercle ego quoque id agitans meçum fedulo, mihi bic. Gr. Itat Inveni, opinor, remedium huic rei. Dr. quid, Geta? Quod remedium? GE. ut abii abs te, fit forte obviam Cu. Omnid. Gr. Mihi Phormio. CH. qui Phormio? GE. is, qui istam.

CH. scio. GE. Visum est mihi, ut ejus tentarem sententiam. Prêndo hominem folum: cur non, inquam, Phormio Vides, inter vos fic hæc potius cum bona Ut componantur gratia, quam cum mala Herus liberalis est, & fugitans litium: Nam cæteri quidem hercle amici omnes modò

Uno ore auctores fuere, ut præcipitem hanc daret, 20 ta? quod remedium? An. Quid hic coeptat? aut quò evadet hodie? GE. an GE Ut abii abs te,

legibus

Daturum pænas dices, si illam ejecerit? Jam id exploratum est. eia, sudabis satis, Si cum illo inceptas homine: ea eloquentia est. Verum pone esse victum eum: at tandem tamen Non capitis ejus res agitur, sed pecuniæ. Postquam hominem his verbis sentio mollirier, Soli fumus nunc hîc, inquam: eho, quid vis dari Tibi in manum, ut herus his desistat litibus, Hæc hinc faceffat, tu molestus ne sies?

eum mala? Herus est liberalis, et fugitans litium: nam hercle quidem cæteri omnes amici suere, modo auctores uno ore, ut daret hanc præcipitem. An. Quid hic cæptat? aut quo hodie evadet? Gz. An dices eum daturum pænas legibus, si ejecerit illam? Id est jam exploratum. Eia, sudabis satis, si inceptas cum illo homine: est câ eloquentiâ. Verum pone eum esse victum: attamen tandem, res non ejus capitis, sed pecuniæ agitur. Postquam sentio hominem molliri bis verbis, inquam, nunc sumus soli bic: eho, quid vis dari tibi in manum, ut herus desistat bis litibus, ut bæc uxor facessat binc, et ut tu ne sies molestus amplius?

ANNOTATIONS.

banc nostram plateam.

Poet has very artfully contriv'd Geta's Part coming home is greatly enrag'd at Geta, and confiders him as one principally in fault. But all these Impressions are entirely remov'd; nay more in the second Scene of the second Act, Geta is introduc'd affailing Phor-

fore in the Eunuch, Act 2. Scene 3. 51. mio with Reproaches, pretending not to fee Illa interea fefe commodum buc adverterat in his Master, who was just by, and overheard all. Thus Geta is believ'd a great Enemy to the Parasite, and his Master begins to have Confidence in him. No one therefore wasin this Scene: It is worth while to look fo proper to manage this Treaty, as he was back a little, and see with what Judgment himself; a Slave of great Address and Cunhe has prepared for it. Demipho, at his first ning, in concert with Phormio, and believ'd to be truffy and faithful by Demipho.

23 Sudabis satis, i. e. satis laborabis. Cic. Fam. III. 12. Vides sudare me, jam-dudum laborantem, quomodo ea tuear, quæ mibi tuenda sunt, et te non offencam. And

IQI

nofter Chromos ! CH. Salve, Gera, Gri advenienti, complu-, audiruftine que funt Tune dixerus buic ? Est indignym facinus, Ebreme, circumiri fic. DE. Agebam id oum boc commodum. GE. Nam bercle ego quo-que agitans id sedulo mecum, opinor, inveni remedium buic rei. Dz. Quid, Geforte Phormio fit obviam mibi. CH. Qui Phormio ? Gr. Is, qui defendit iftum virginem, Cu. Scio. GE. Visum est mibi. 25 ut tentarem sentendo bominem solum a inquam, Phormio, cur non vide, ut bæc fic componantur inter vos, potius cum 30 bona gratia, quam'e,

#### TERENCE'S PHORMIO. 192

Ant. Have the Gods abandon'd the Wretch?

Get. For I know very well, that if you propose any thing reasonable, my Mafter is so good a Man, there will not be three Words to the Bargain.

Dem. Whose Orders had you to say so?

Chr. Nay he could not have contriv'd better to bring about what we want.

Ant. I'm undone.

Chr. Go on with your Story. Get. At first the Fellow rav'd. Dem. Tell me, what did he ask?

Get. What! Too much. Whatever his Fancy prompted him to.

Dem. But fay what it was.

Get. Suppose he were to give me a great Talent.

Dem. Give him, the deuce: what, has he no Shame?

Get. I told him as much: Pray, faid I, what could he do more, were he to portion out an only Daughter? He gains little by not having one of his own, when another is thus found, for whom he must provide a Fortune. But to be short, and pass over his many Impertinencies, he gave me at last this as his final Answer: I would, fays he, from the very first have gladly married my Friend's Daughter, as was fit I should: For I was aware of her Misfortune, that being poor, and married into a rich Family, she would be rather a Slave than a Wife. But to be free with you, I wanted a Wife that could bring me somewhat to pay off my Debts; and even yet, if Demipho will give as much with her as is offered me with the Girl I am already engag'd to, there is no one I'd so much like to have for a Wife.

Ant. I can't tell what to fay of this, whether I am to call it Folly

or Malice, Stupidity, or Defign.

Dem. What is it to us, if he owes his Soul?

Get. I have a Piece of Land, fays he, mortgaged for thirty Pounds.

Dem. Well, well, let him marry her, I'll give him the Money.

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## ANNOTATIONS.

Seneca Epift. 4. Parabile oft quod natura tibi propitii sunt for sapis, as the whole Run desiderat, et appositum: ad supervacanea sudatur. of the Passage leads us to explain it. Hence any Work of great Labour and Dif- Hence it was common, in wishing any ficulty, is by the Poets call'd Opus sudatum. Persons Judgment, Discretion, or a sound Thus Horace, Lib. I. Sat. 10. 28.

Cum Pedius causas exsudet ---h. e. Magno labore et cura agat.

31 Satin' illi Di sunt propitii? These ques habet Words Antipho utters full of Perturbation propitiavit. and Perplexity, ignorant as he was of Geta's real Defign, and dreading that he meant to tare verba is generally taken in an unfavourtear Phany from him altogether. Satin' illi Dii sunt propitii, is a Phrase equivalent in swers to ours, of taking Words with any sense to, An Dii irati mentem et ademerunt? one, which implies a quarrelling or falling For thus Plautus, Mil. 111. 1. 107. has Dii out with them. "Proprie, says Denates,

Mind, o wish the Gods might be propitious to them. Thus Seneca, Epist. 110. Init. Ex Nomentano meo te saluto, et jubeo te babere mentem bonam, hoc est, propitios Deos omnes: ques habet placatos et saventes, quisquis sibi se

33 Tria non commutabitis verba. Commuable Sense, being a Phrase that exactly answers to ours, of karing Words with any

66 6:3%-

An. Satin' illi Dî funt propitii? GE. nam fat scio, Si tu aliquam partem æqui bonique dixeris, Ut est ille bonus vir, tria non commutabitis Verba hodie inter vos. DE. quis te istæc justit loqui. CH. Imò non potuit melius pervenirier Eò, quò nos volumus. An. occidi. De. perge eloqui. verba inter vos bo-GE. A primo homo infanibat. DE. cedo, quid poftulat? die. DE. Quis juffit GE. Quid ? nimium : quantum libuit. DE. dic. GE. fiquis daret

Talentum magnum. DE. imo malum hercle aut nil pudet!

GE. Quod dixi adeo ei: quæso, quid si filiam Suam unicam locaret? parvi retulit Non suscepisse. inventa est, quæ dotem petat. Ut ad pauca redeam, ac mittam illius ineptias; Hæc denique ejus fuit postrema oratio: Ego, inquit, jam à principio amici filiam, Ita ut æquom fuerat, volui uxorem ducere: Nam mihi veniebat in mentem ejus incommodum, In servitutem pauperem ad ditem dari: Sed mihi opus erat, ut apertè tibi nunc fabuler, Aliquantulum quæ afferret, quî dissolverem Quæ debeo: & etiam nunc, si volt Demipho Dare, quantum ab hac accipio, quæ sponsa est mihi, Nullam mihi malim, quam istanc, uxorem dari. An. Utrum stultitià facere ego hunc an malitià Deam, scientem, an imprudentem, incertu' sum. 55 denique suit ejus po-De. Quid, si animam debet? Ge. ager oppositu' est strema oratio. Ego pignori ob

Decem minas, inquit. DE. age, age, jam ducat : dabo. filiam amici uxorem, ita ut fuerat equum: nam incommodum ejus veniebat in mentem mibi, hanc pauterem dari ad diten in servitusem: Sed ut nunc fabuler tibi aperte, otus crat mibi uxore, quæ adferret aliquan-tulum, qui dissolverem quæ debeo; et ctiam nunc, si Demipho vult dare quantum accipio ab hac, quæ est sponsa, malim nullam uxorem dari mili, quam istac. An. Sum incertus utrum ego dicam bunc sacere hoc stultitia, an malitia, scientem, an imprudentem. De. Quid est mihi, si debet animam? Ge. Ager, inquit, est oppositus pignori ob decem minas. De. Age, age, jam ducat,

dabo eas.

### ANNOTATIONS.

where Davus tells Pampbilus, that by pretending to confent to the Marriage pro-pos'd to him by his Father, he would leave boc mibi, Pampbile, nunquam bodie tecum com- derstood of Grecian Money. mutaturum patrem unum esse verbum, si te

38 Si qu's daret talentum magnum. The in his Eve a Paffage of Plautus, Auhularia Attic great Talent confided of fixty Mina, II. 2. 49.

" commutare verba" eft, quod altercari dici- and every Minæ was a hundred Drachms. mus: fic enim dicebant jurgium fignificantes. We have already, in a former Note, ex-Thus in the Adrian, Act 2. Scene 4. 7. plained the Value of these several Pieces of Coin. I shall only observe, that among ancient Writers we meet fometimes with the Word Talent simply; sometimes it is called no room for Chiding or Rebuke. We meet a great Talent, and sometimes an Attic Talent, with the very same Phrase; Crede, inquam, which all import the same, when to be un-

47 Incommodum, in fervitutem pauferem ad ditem dari. Terence feems here to have had

An Dii funtne fatis propitii ille? Gr. Nam fat Scio, fi tu dixeris aliquam par-tem æqui bonique, ut ille eft bonus wir, non te loqui iftac ? CR. Ino non postit melius perveneri eo, quel mat nos volumus. Ansei Cccidi. Dz. Perge eloqui. Gz. Apri-40 mo bomo infaniebat. Dr. Cedo, su'd pofu at? GE. Quid?

n.mium: quantum lilut. Dr. Dic. GE. Si quis daret mag-45 Imo bercle malum daret : ut pudet nil! GE. Quod dixi ades ei : quaso, quid si locaret fuam unicam filiam? An daret 50 plus ? Parvi retulit eum non suscepisse filiam: alia eft inventa, quæ petat detem. Ut redeam ad pauca, ac mittam illus ineptias; kac

inquit, jam? à prin-cipio, volui ducere

Venit

Get. And a House for thirty more, Dem. Hy, hy, that's too much.

Chr. Don't exclaim: you shall have these thirty from me.

Get. I must have a Maid for my Wife; I shall need some Furniture too, and a little Money to defray the Expence of the Wedding. For these, says he, you may at least allow thirty more.

Dem. Let him, if he will, bring fix hundred Actions against me. I'll give nothing: to let the impure Wretch have fuch a Handle of

triumphing over me.

Chr. Pray be easy, I'll give it do you only bring your Son to

marry the Woman we'd have him.

Ant. Wretch that I am! Ah, Geta! thou hast undone me by thy Treacheries.

Chr. 'Tis on my account the is turn'd off, and therefore in reason

I ought to bear the Loss.

Get. Let me know, fays he, as foon as possible, whether they give me this Girl, that I may dispatch the other, and not remain in Uncertainty; for her Friends have agreed to lay down the Portion directly.

Chr. He shall have the Money directly, let him break off with

that other Girl, and marry this.

Dem. And may he have little Joy of his Purchase.

Chr. Very fortunately I have now Money by me; the Rents of my Wife's Farms at Lemnos: I'll take of that, and pretend to her that you had occasion for it.

## ANNOTATIONS.

Venit boc mibi, Megadore, in mentem, te effe this Explication, tho' it is the more genebominem divitem,

Factiosum; me autem bominum pauperum pauperrimum.

Nunc fi filiam locassem meam tibi, venit in men-

Te bovem effe, et me effe asellum; ubi tecum conjunctus fiem.

Ubi onus nequeo ferre pariter, jaceam ego asinus in luto :

Tu me bos magis baud respicias, gnatus quasi nunquam fiem.

ral and common, and gives more Life and Spirit to the Sentence, is yet liable to exception, because it was not at all Phormio's Part to begin an Action against Demipho, who on the contrary was more likely to attack him. She therefore offers another Interpretation : Let bim raife fix bundred Articles, if be will, I'li give nothing. Observing that Dica is frequently used to fignify what we call an Article of Account. But this would almost wholly destroy the Energy 16 Sexcentas proinde scribito jam mibi di-eat. Let bim raise six bundred Actions tion that she mentions of any force; for against me. Madam Daeier observes, that Demipho is here concerting whether he caurid himself

## P. TERENTII PHORMIO.

GE. Ædiculæ item funt ob decem alias. DE. hoi, hui, Gz. Item adiculæ Nimium est. CH. ne clama : petito hasce à me decem. Junt oppignorate ob 60 Hoi, bui, nimium. GE. Uxori emunda ancillula est : tum pluscula Supellectile opu' est, opus est sumptu ad nuptias. petito basce decem a me. Gr. Ancillula His rebus pone fane, inquit, decem minas. DE. Sexcentas proinde scribito jam mihi dicas : eft emenda uxori : tum Nil do. impuratus me ille ut etiam irrideat? eft opus pluscula fu-Fac ut illam ducat, nos quam volumus. An. hei mihi! Same id nuprias. decem minas bis re-bus. Dz. Proinde CH. Mea causa ejicitur: me hoc est æquom amittere. jam scribito sexcentas GE. Quantum potest, me certiorem, inquit, face, dicas mibi : do nil. Si illam dant, hanc ut mittam, ne incertus fiem: 70 Ut ille impuratus etiam irrideat me ? Nam illi mihi dotem jam conflituerunt dare. Cu. Quiesce, queso, Сн. Jam accipiat : illis repudium renunciet : Hanc ducat. DE. quæ quidem illi res vortat male. fac, ut filius ducat CH. Opportune adeo nunc mecum argentum attuli, illam, quam nes vo-75 mibi! O Geta, ot-Fructum, quem Lemni uxoris reddunt prædia: Id fumam: uxori, tibi opus esse, dixero. cidifti me tuis fallaefis. Cu. Ejicitur mea caufa : æquum eft me amittere boc. Gr. Face me certiorem, inquit; quantum potest, si dant illam, ut mittam banc, ne siem incertus: nam illi jam constituerunt dare dotem mibi. Cu. Accipiat jam: renunciet repudium illis: ducat banc. Dr. Quæ res quidem vortat male illi. Cu. Adeo opportune nunc attuli argentum mecum, fructum quem prædia uxoris Lemni reddunt : sumam id : dixero uxori esse opus tibi eo.

ANNOTATIONS.

himself of Phany upon easy Terms, by kill: occidisti me tuis fallaciis. It comes making some Concessions to Phormio, or if from ob and cado. Occido again, Verse Phormio's Demands fo unreasonable, he re- cado. folves upon the latter Course, and to run the hazard of whatever Actions the Parasite prædia. Fructus signifies properly and orimight bring against him.

tity. Occido here is active, and fignifies to poteft,

he must turn her off, and run the hazard 37, is neuter, and fignifices to die, to perish, of a Law-Suit. When therefore he finds or be undone. Its Derivation is from ob and

ginally the Fruit and Produce of the Earth, 67 Occidifti me tuis fallaciis. The Word thence it was transferred to fignify Revenues occido is frequently used by our Poet, and occurs twice in this very Scene; here, where Cic. Parad. 6. 1. Multi ex te audierunt, it is an active Verb, and before Verse 37, cum diceres, neminem esse divitem, nist qui where it is neuter, they are both spelt the same exercitum alere posses since such spelt quantum alere posses since such spelting since suc

ACT

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#### SCENE IV. A C T IV.

ARGUMENT.

Antipho fall beavily upon Geta, by whose Treachery he fancied bimself in danger of losing his Wife: but Geta at length satisfies and appeales bim.

ANTIPHO, GETA.

Ant. GEta! Get. Hah.

Ant. What have you done?

Get. Nabb'd the old Men of their Money.

Ant. Is that enough, think ye?

Get. Truly I don't know: 'twas what you defir'd, however. Ant. Rascal, do you answer me in a manner from the Purpose?

Get. What would you be at then?

Ant. What would I be at? By your pretty Devices, Matters are brought to that pass, I may go hang myself. May all the Gods and Goddesses in Heaven and Hell confound thee for an Example to such Rascals. Hah, if there is any thing you are anxious to have succeed, be fure you commit it to this Fellow. Where was the necessity of touching upon this Sore, or naming my Wife? You have given my Father room to hope, that she may be turn'd off. Pray now tell me, if Phormio accepts the Portion, he must marry her without doubt. What will become of me?

Get. But he will not marry her.

Ant. I know that: but when they come to demand the Money

back, I warrant he'll rather go to Jail than betray us.

Get. There is nothing, Antipho, but by ill telling may be made to appear the worse: you leave out what is good here, and mention only the bad. Hear now the other Side. If he takes the Money, he must take the Wife too, as you say: I grant it. But a little time will be allow'd him for making Preparation, for inviting his Friends, and discharging the usual Solemnities. Mean time Phædria's Friends will procure him the Money they have promifed, and he can return it out of that.

Ant. With what Face can he return it; or how excuse himself? Get. Would you know? What Prodigies, will be fay, have happen'd

### ANNOTATIONS.

Perplexity he is thrown into by Geta's ambiguous Behaviour. Now therefore that 5 Ad ressim mibi res redit. A manner of biguous Behaviour. Now therefore that 5 Ad ressim mibi res redit. A manner of both the old Men are withdrawn, he comes speaking usual, when one thought his Case up to him, and questions him upon it with desperate. Thus Cacilius, Synepbebis: great Heat and Impatience. Geta endeavours to fatisfy him, that there is no Danger, and at last with some difficulty brings him to

2 Satin' id eft? An usual Form of chiding, we read, instead of this Verse, as in the Eunuch, Act V. Scene II. 12.

We have feen that Antipho overheard all where Thais pretends to rebuke Charea her that was faid in the last Scene, and what supposed Eunuch for running off. Satin' id

Ad restim res redit : immo Collus, Non res; nam ille argentum habet. B Huic mandes, quod quidem recie curatam welis. In some Editions and Manuscripts

Huic

#### TUS IV. SCENAIV

ARGUMENTUM.

Objurgat At poo Getam, cujus opera se in periculum veniffe putat, ne uvore excidat. Idem ab eodem placatur.

ANTIPHO, GETA.

ORDO.

ETA. GE. hem. An. quid egisti ? GE. emunx An. GEta. GE. argento senes.

An. Satin'est id? GB. nescio hercle; tantum justu' sum. Emunzi senes argento. An. Estim'est id. An. Estim'est senes argento. An. Estim'est senes argento. An. Estim'est senes argento. An. Eho, verbero, aliud mihi respondes, ac rogo? tis ? GE. Herele nef-GE. Quid ergo narras? An quid ego narrem? opera tua ad loio, juffus fum effi-Restim mihi-quidem res redut planissume. cere tantum. An. Ebo, verbero, ref-pondes mibi aliud, Ut te quidem omnes Di, Deæque, superi, inferi Malis exemplis perdant. hem, fi quid velis. ac rogo? Gr. Quid Huic mandes, quod quidem rectè curatum velis, narra: erpo ? An. Quid minus utibile fuit, quam hoc ulcus tangere, Aut nominare uxorem? injecta est spes patri, Quid ego narrem? res quidem tuâ operâ planissume redise ad Posse illam extrudi. cedo nunc porro, Phormio refim mibi. Ut qui-Dotem si accipiet, uxor ducenda est domum: dem omnes Dii Dea-Quid fiet? GE. non enim ducet. An. novi, cæterùm que, superi, inferi Cum argentum repetent, nostra causa scilicet emplis. Hem, fi vie lis quid, quod quidem In nevum potius ibit. GE. nihil eft, Antipho, velis curatam recte, Quin male narrando possit depravarier. mandes buic. Quid Tu id, quod boni est, excerpis: dicis, quod mali est. fuit minus utibile, Audi nunc contra jam. si argentum acceperit, quam tangere boc ulcus, un Ducenda est uxor, ut ais : concedo tibi : 20 jecta patri, illam poffe extrudi. Cedo Spatium quidem tandem apparandis nuptiis, Vocandi, facrificandi dabitur paululum:

GE. rogas?

mum: Quid fiet de me? Gr. Enim non ducet. An. Novi: cæterum cum repetent argentum, scilicet ibit potius in nervum nostra causa. Gr. Est nibil Antitho, quin possit depravari narrando male. Tu-accepis id quod est boni, dicis id quod est mali. Audi nunc jaun contra. Si acceperit argentum, uxor est ducenda, ut ais: concedo tibi. Paululum quidem spatium dabitur tandem apparandis nupriis, causa vocandi amicos, sacristicandi. Interea amici dabunt Phædrix-argentum, quod sunt polliciti. iste reddet inde. An. Quamphrom roddet? aut anid dien? Gr. Rogae? dicet. liciti, ifte reddet inde. An. Quamobrem reddet ? aut quid dicet ? Gr. Rogas ? dicet :

ANNOTATIONS.

Huic mandes, qui te ad scopulum e tranquillo SA. Vomica ft, pressare parce.

Interea amici, quod polliciti funt, dabunt :

Inde iste reddet. An. quamobrem? aut quid dicet?

But the most judicious Criticks have rejected it as spurious.

9 Quam boc ulcus tangere. Thus Cic. on Act II. Scene I. 11. of this Play. Nat. Deor. I. 37. Quidquis enim borum at-tigeris, ulcus eft. " Est autem tangere ulcus, " quæ alteri, qui audit, ingrata fit ; tran-

" abstinendum eft. Plaut. Perf. 2. 5. 11. To. Quid boc bic in colle tibi tumet?

Bile of Inporthume

Nam ubi qui mala tetigit manu, dolores cooriuntur.

15 In nervum potius ibit. See the Note

16 Nibil eft, Antipbo, quin male narrando fays Westerbovius, mentionem facere rei, says, Parad. I. "Sed nihil tam incre-" dibile eft, quod non dicendo fiat probabile : "flatione ab homine vomica, et ulceribus " nihil tam horridum, tam incultum, quod " obsito, quibus propter dolorem tangendis, " non splendescat oratione, et tanquam ex-" colatur,"

nominare

nunc porro, fi Phor-

mio accipiet dotem, uxor est ducenda do-

198

fince I consented to that Marriage? A strange black Dog came running into the House: a Snake fell off the Tiles, thro' my Spout into the Yard: my Hen crow'd: the Soothsayer forbad it, and the Soothfayer charg'd me not to meddle with any new Business till Winter. The best Excuse in the World. Thus will things be manag'd.

Ant. I heartily wish they may.

Get. They will, trust me for that: but here comes your Father! Go tell Phadria that the Money's procur'd.

### ANNOTATIONS.

24 Quot res post illa monstra evenerunt " say? Since that Agreement, what Prorence, and accordingly I have given it that a Point of Interrogation is to come after Turn, both in the Version and Ordo, which it seems alone capable of admitting; for as I have hitherto followed that Edition in the desponsate est; as in the Andrian, AR V. Text, I was unwilling to deviate from it here, tho' I think the Reading we meet his Brother who had sail'd for Asia, and newith in some other Editions far preferable : | ver been heard of afterwards, says : Poft ipfa

Quot res? Possilla, monstra evenerunt mibi! nunc primum audio, quid illo sit factum.

26 Introit in ades, &c. Many of these

4 Do you ask? How many things may he Superstitions prevail even at this Day;

## ACT IV. SCENE V.

ARGUMENT.

The old Men are conversing together about giving Phormio the Money. Chremes urges Demipho to dispatch that Affair with all bafte.

DEMIPHO, GETA, CHREMES.

Dem. BE easy, I say; I'll take care it shall not be in his power to shew his Knavery; I'll never part with your Money rashly, but have Witnesses present when I give it, and I'll mention too the Defign of its being giveh.

Get. How wary he is, where there is so little Occasion!

Chr. You had need: and haste, dispatch it while the Fit is upon him; for should that other urge him warmly, he may perhaps throw us off.

Get. The very thing to be dreaded.

Dem. Lead me to him then.

ANNOTATIONS.

The two old Men again appear with the hand; and Demipho, as they are coming Money, upon which Astipho retires. As they both suspected Phormio to be a mere that head, for he would take such wary Sharper, Chremes had been requesting Demibe not to be rash in parting with the Motor, till he had made sure of the Point in 3 Us sautus of, whi nil opus of ! This Gas.

Gas

Get.

this for ram Water to pale -

P. TERENTII PHORMIO.

Ouot res post illa monstra evenerunt mihi Introiit in ædes ater alienus canis: Anguis per impluvium decidit de tegulis :

Gallina cecinit : interdixit hariolus :

Aruspex vetuit ante brumam aliquid novi Negoti incipere: quæ causa est justissima.

Hæcfient. An. ut modo fiant. GE. fient : me vide. Pater exit. abi, dic, esse argentum, Phædriæ.

liquid novi negotii ante brumam; quæ est justissima causa. Hæc sient. An. Ut modo siant. Gz. Fient, vide me. Pater exit. Abi, dic Phædriæ, argentum esse paratum.

199 quot illa monstra evenerunt mibi post res conventas de nuptiis? Alienus ater canis introiit in aedes : Anguis decidit de tegulis per implu-vium : Gallina cecinit : Hariolus In-30 terdixit : Arufpen vetuit me incipere a-

Freezent NNOTATIONS.

whenet it is evident, that Mankind is much "dicti, ut monet Donatus ad Terentii the same in all Ages. The Poet, as Dona- "Phormionem. Haruga autem est hostia, tus observes, feems here to sneer at these " vocabulum non ab Hara formatum, ut Follies fo prevalent in his Time.

what Perizonius says upon the Origin and Derivation of this Word ad Acliani Var. is latum. Ibi enim Harnes Sanifer Derivation of this Word ad Acliani Var. latum. Ibi enim Haruga, fignificat caHift. III. 31. where, after refuting the Account given of it by Dionyfius Halicarnafcount given of it by Dionyfius Halicarnaffus, he adds : " Nam revera Haruspices ab " facrificia maxime adhibebantur. " Hetrusco Haruga, eaque Specienda, funt

" idem Donatus putabat, fed ex oriente et 29 Aruspex vetuit. I shall here subjoin " lingua orientali, cujus multa repersuntur

#### ACTUS IV. SCENAV.

### ARGUMENTUM.

Colloquuntur senes de tradendo Phormioni argento. Chremes Demiphonem instigat, ut argentum solvere festinet.

DEMIPHO, GETA, CHREMES.

OUietus esto, inquam : ego curabo, ne quid verbo- Dr. F. Stequietus, rum duit. Hoc temere nunquam amittam ego à me, quin mihi

testes adhibeam,

Cùm dem: &, quam ob rem dem, commemorabo. GE. ut cautus eft, ubi nil opu' ft!

CH. Atque ita opus est facto: at matura, dum libido dem: et commemoraeadem hæc manet :

Nam si altera illa magis instabit, forsitan nos rejiciat. 5 ubi oft nibil opus! GE. Rem ipsam putasti. DE. duc me ad eum ergo.

ego curabo ne duit quid verborum nobis. Ego nunquam amittam boe temere a me, quin adbibe-am testes mibi, cum bo ob quam rem dem. GE. Ut cautus eft, Cu. Atque ita opus est facto: at matura,

dum bæc eadem libido manet : nam fi illa altera inflabit magis, forsitan rejiciat nos. Gr. Putafti ipfam rem. DE. Ergo duc me ad eum.

## ANNOTATIONS.

Geta fays in a low Voice to himself, smil-ing at the Concern the old Men appear to be in, which he knew to be groundless, as the Money was indeed for Phadria, and, as we learn from a former Scene.

1\$ Ub!

Get. When you will.

Chr. When you have done with him, step over to my Wise, that she may talk with the Girl before she goes: Let her tell her, that to prevent any Resentment on her Side, we have agreed to marry her to Phormio, who is much the fitter Match, as being her intimate Acquaintance, that we have in every thing acquitted ourselves of our Duty, and given Phormio what Portion he desir'd.

Dem. What the deuce, does that concern you?

Chr. A great deal, Demipho.

Dem. Are you not satisfied with having done your Duty, unless you have also the Applause of the Publick?

Chr. I'd have this done with her Consent, that she mayn't pretend

the was forc'd away.

Dem. I can do all that myfelf?

Chr. But it will come better from one Woman to another.

Dem. Well, I'll aik her.

Chr. I'm now thinking with myself where I shall be most likely to find these Women.

### ANNOTATIONS.

be understood of his Lemnian Wife and Having therefore now settled every thing for Daughter; he knew they were in Aikens, annulling the former Marriage, and making

## ACT IV. SCENE VI.

### ARGUMENT.

This Scene exhibits the meeting of Sophrona and Chremes, who at Lemnos had affumed the Name of Stilpho. From her he understands that his Daughter Phany was married to Antipho, which so unexpected good Fortune gives him great Joy: He takes proper Care however, that his Wife may hear nothing of it.

SOPHRONA, CHREMES.

Soph. W HAT shall I do? Where, in my present wretched State, shall I find a Friend? To whom shall I disclose my Story? or whence look for Relies? For I tremble, less the Advice I have given my Mistress should be the Cause of her suffering any Indignity; as I hear the young Gentleman's Father is greatly offended at the Marriage.

Chr.

ANNOTATIONS.

This Scene is very interesting, as in it to their Happiness gives him Pain; and of a Discovery is made that quite removes our consequence this Discovery, which opens so fears for Antipho, and his so much lowed fair a Prospect of compleating their Wishes, Bride. The Reader is already so much preput must give him proportionable Pleasure, possessed in their Favour, that every Check The several Incidents that lead to it, will easily

dono north

### P. TERENTII PHORMIO.

uxorem, ut conveniat

GE. non moror. CH. ubi hoc egeris,

Transito ad uxorem meam, ut conveniat hanc priùs.

GE. Non moror.

CH. Ubi egeris boc,
transito ad meam quam hine abit:

Dicat eamdare nos Phormioni nuptum, ne succenseat; banc, prinsquam a-Et magis esse illum idoneum, qui ipsi sit familiarior; bit binc: dicat nos dare eam nuptum Nos nostro officio nihil egressos esse; quantum is vo-10 cenfeat ; et illum, qui luerit,

Datum esse dotis. De. quid tuâ, malum, id refert? st familiarior ipst CH. magni, Demipho. [probat? maritum; nos esse

DE. Non sat, tuum officium fecisse, si non id tama ap- nibil egresses noftre CH. Volo ipsius quoque voluntate hoc fieri, ne le effe datum, quantum ejectam prædicet [magi' congruet. is voluerit. Dz.

DE. Rogabo. CH. ubi illas nunc ego reperire possim, DE. An non est sar

te fecisse tuum officium, si sama non approbat id? CH. Volo boc sieri ipsius voluntate quoque, ne prædicet se suisse ejectam. DE. Ego possum sacere istuc idem. CH. Mulier magis congruet mu-lieri. DE. Rogabo. CH. Cogito nunc, ubi ego possum reperire illas.

### ANNOTATIONS.

way for that of his Daughter, he naturally begins. This too, by an easy Transition, begins to think how he shall find her out, brings on the next Scene.

which was only wanting to compleat his

## ACTUSIV. SCENAVI.

### ARGUMENTUM.

Hac scena Sopbronæ nutricis, et Chremetis, qui Stilphonem se nominarat, mutua continetur agnitio. Deinde ex eadem intelligit, filiam suam Phanium Antiphoni nuptam esse, ob cujus eventum inexpectatum, ingenti gaudio afficitur: cavet tamen, ne uxor boc resciscat.

### SOPHRONA, CHREMES.

ORDO. UID agam? quem mihi amicum misera inveni- So. MISERA, quid aam ? aut cui Contilia hæc referam? aut unde mihi auxilium petam? mueniam mibi? aut Nam vereor, hera ne ob meum suasum indigna injuria cui referam bæc conafficiator:

[ter. auxilium mibi? Nam Ita patrem adolescentis facta hæc tolerare audio violen- vercor, ne bera afficiatur indigna injuria ob meum suasum: audio patrem adolescentis tolerare bæc facta ita vic-

ANNOTATIONS.

easily appear from what has been already and representing every thing in the most un-remark'd on former Scenes, and therefore favourable Light, that the Reader may be require not to be enlarg'd on here. I shall the more sensible of the sudden Change oconly observe, that in the Beginning of this Scene, the Poet has designed by introduc'd Sorrow and Despair, to Joy and Hope.

September complaining of her Misfortunes, Chr. What old Woman can this be, that comes out from my

Brother's with Looks fo full of Concern?

Saph. The Diffress we were in compell'd me to it, tho' I knew the Match was not good in Law: but I could think of no other way to prevent the Want that threaten'd her.

Chr. Why fure, if I am not mightily mistaken, if my Eyes don't

inform me wrong, I fee my Daughter's Nurse.

Soph. Nor have we been able as yet-

Chr. What must I do? Soph. To find her Father.

Chr. Had I best go up to her, or wait, and hear what more she has to say?

Soph. For could he be found, I have nothing to fear.

Chr. 'Tis fhe herfelf, I'll go speak to her.

Soph. Who can this be speaks here?

Chr. Sophrona.

Soph. And calls my Name too?

Chr. Look about to me.

Soph. God bless my Soul, is this Stilpho?

Chr. No.

Soph. Do you deny it?

Chr. Pray come a little this way from the Door there, Sophrona, and take care of ever calling me any more by that Name.

Soph. What! Are you not the same, pray, you always said you

were ?

Chr. Hufh.

Soph. Why so greatly afraid of these Doors?

Chr. I have a Shrew of a Wife thut up here. Formerly I gave my-felf that false Name, out of fear, left some of you might indiscreetly blab it about, and by that means the Story come to my Wife's Ears.

Soph. That's the very Reason why we have been to unhappy, at

never to find you out here.

Chr. Well, but tell me what Business you had at that House you came out of? Or where my Wise and Daughter are?

Soph. Alas!

Chr. Hah, what's the Matter? Are they alive?

Soph. Your Daughter is, but the poor Mother, after much Suffering and Anxiety, died of Grief.

Chr. An unhappy Thing.

Soph. As for me, finding myself old, desolate, needy, and unknown, I contriv'd, as well as I could, to marry your Daughter to the young Gentleman who is Master of this House.

Chr. What, to Antipho? Soph. The very fame.

Chr. Has he, pray, two Wives?

Soph.

### ANNOTATIONS.

7 Vita at in tuto foret. That is, that the ceffary Supports of Life. Thus in the second might not be reduc'd to absolute Want.

Act of this same Play, Scene. 2. 16. Quiffe bomo jam grandior, pauper, cui opera vita

lade an Imem gentero Sorly. appellafor-P. TERENTII PHORMIO. CH. Nam quæ hæc anus est exanimata, à fratre quæ Cn. Nam que est egressa est meo?

5 bæc anus, que est segressa examinata a So. Quod ut facerem, egestas me impulit; cum scirem meo france? So. infirmas nuptias [foret. quod egestas impulit Hasce esse; ut id consulerem, interea vita ut in tuto scirem base nuptias.

Ch. Certe edepol, nist me animus sallit, aut parum esse informas e ut conprospiciunt oculi,

[Ch. quid ago? substantial su

So. Qui est pater ejus, CH. adeon', an maneo, dum depol, nifi animus falea, quæ loquitur, magis cognosco? So. Quod si eum nunc reperire possim, nihil est, quod de muricem mea

Stilpho? CH. non. So. negas? CH. Concede hinc à foribus paululum istorsum sodes, iur? So. Quid si Ne me istoc posthac nomine appellassis. So. quid? non, possum munic reperire

obsecro, es

Matrem ipsam ex ægritudine miseram mors confecuta nomine possure. 30.

est. [deserta, egens, ignota, Quid? obsero, an non es, quem semper CH. Male factum. So. ego autem, quæ essem anus dictitavisti te esse Ut potui, nuptum virginem locavi huic adolescenti, 25 CH. s. So. Quid Harum qui est dominus ædium. CH. Antiphonine? metuis bas fora? CH. Habeo sævam conclusam hic.

So. hem, ifti ipfi. CH. quid?

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10 lit me, aut oculi paverear. Ch. ea ipsa est.

Conloquar. So. quis hîc loquitur? Ch. Sophrona. Ille investigatur. Ch. So. & meum nomen nominat?

Ch. Respice ad me. So. Dî, obsecro vos: est ne hic Ch. Adeone, an ma-[Sophrona, neo, dum magis cog-15 eum, eft nibil, quod verear. Cu. Eft ea uxorem conclusam bic.

Verum olim dixi me perperam iftoc nomine co, ne forte was imprudentes effutiretis foris, atque porro mea uxor rescisceret id aliquà. So. Pol istoc nos miseræ nunquam potuimus invenire te bic. Cu. Ebo, die mibi, quid rei est tibi cum bac samilia, unde exis? aut ubi illæ sunt? So. Me miseram! CH. Hem, quid eft? vivuntne? So. Gnata vivit. Mors eft consecuta matrem ipsam miseram ex agritudine. Cu. Male factum. So. Ego autem que effem anus deserta, egens, ignota, ut potui, locavi virginem nuptum buic adolescenti, qui est dominus barum adium. Cu. Antiphonine? So. Hem, isti ipsi. Cu. Quid?

ANNOTATIONS.

erat : i. e. whose Labours supplied him with | eft effundere. Translatio oft a vose, futili aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat.

19 Effutiretis. Eloqueremini, evacuare-

the Necessaries of Life. And again, in the nomine: quod patulo ore, sundo acuto infirst Scene of the next Act, 5. Etiam argentable, nihil prorsus continet; unde futilis tum est ultro objectum, ut sit, qui vivat, dum dicitur ejusmodi, ut nihil intra se contineat, et femper inanis fit.

23 Ex ægritudine miferam mers confecuta eft. eis, exinaniretis. Effuiretis, ab co quod The Remark which Donatus has put upon

Soph. Nay, fure not he, he has none but her.

Chr. What's become of that other then, whom they pretend to be a-kin to him?

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Soph. 'Tis your Daughter. Chr. How do you fay?

Soph. It was done by concert, that being in love with her he might

marry her, portionless as the was.

Chr. Good Gods! how fometimes Chance directs things to favour us, more than we dare even wish for! Coming home, I find my Daughter match'd to the very Person, and in the very manner I would have her. What we were both fo anxious, and at fo much Pains to accomplish, this old Woman alone has by her own Care effected, without any Help from us.
Soph. Think now what's to be done, the young Man's Father is

return'd, and they fay is greatly offended at the Marriage.

Chr. There's no Danger there, but for God's fake take care that nobody know she is my Daughter.

Soph. Nobody shall know it of me.

Chr. Follow me then: you shall hear the rest, when we are got in.

ANNOTATIONS.

this is extremely judicious. The Poet (says cern'd, nor too deeply affected. The parti-he) has here observ'd a just Mean, in nei-ther making Gbremes appear wholly uncon-made such a Representation necessary; for

#### ACT V. SCENE I.

ARGUMENT.

Demipho accuses bimself, that by too anxiously studying to avoid the Stain of Avarice, he may be justly charged with Simplicity: for be mightily repines at the Money given away to Phormio.

DEMIPHO, GETA.

IS our own fault that some Men find their Account in being Knaves; while we too much affect to be thought good and generous. Run fo as not to pass your own Gate, as the Saying

ANNOTATIONS.

Scene, that Chremes goes in with Sophrona when Chremes went with Sophrona, Demipho's, to fee his Daughter. Meanwhile Demipho and Geta are employed in fettling Matters with Phormio, for which we are to allow a reasonable Time, especially if we reseeff upon the Precautions the old Man was resolved to take, to prevent therefore opens with Demipho and Geta returning from Phormio. The old Man, who lodd Man was resolved to take, to prevent therefore opens with Demipho and Geta returning from Phormio. The old Man, who lodd Man was resolved to take, to prevent while Geta articles articles are the last specific to the last specific to the series of the last specific to the last spe to place the Interval between the Fourth while Geta artfully prepares the way for

We have feen, at the end of the last land Fifth Acts; for we cannot suppose, that,

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cum volebam, atque

Duasne is uxores habet ? So. au, obsecro, unam ille ifne habet duas uxo-

quidem hanc folam.

CH. Quid illam alteram, quæ dicitur cognata? So. bet banc anam sohæc ergo est. CH. quid ais? [bere posset lam. CH. Quid? So. Composito est factum, quo modo hanc amans ha- habetne illam alte-Sine dote. CH. Dii voltram fidem ! quam fæpe forte ram, que dicitur cog-

Eveniunt, quæ non audeas optare! offendi adveniens, ais? So. Ef fac-Quicum volebam, atque ut volebam, conlocatam filiam, tum composito, quo-Quod nos ambo opere maxumo dabamus operam, ut set babere banc sine dote. Cn. Dis vof-tram fidem! quam sape forte ea veniuns fieret,

Sine nostra cura maxuma, sua cura hæc sola fecit. So. Nunc quid opus facto fit, vide. pater adolescentis semere, que non au-

venit;

So. Ivane quat opus lacto in, vine passage deas spiare! Advevenit;

Eumque animo iniquo hoc oppidò ferre aiunt. Ch. nicollocata mei, qui-

hil pericli eft.

Sed per Deos atque homines, meam esse hanc, cave reut volcham. Quod
sciscat quisquam.
[audies.]
So. Nemo ex me scibit. CH. sequere me: intus cætera ut seret, bæc anus. sola fecit id sua cura, sine nostra maxima cura. So. Nunc vide, quid opus sit facto; pater adolescentis venit, aiuntque eum ferre boc oppido iniquo animo. Cu. Est nibil pericli. Sed per Des atque bomines, cave quifquam refeiscat banc effe meam. So. Nemo scibit ex me. Cu, Sequere me :- audies cætera intus.

ANNOTATIONS.

two Wives in the same City must fill Chre-mer with so much Anxiety, as would have prov'd a greater Missortune than the Sorrow very Nature, and give us rather a Tragedy. arifing from the Loss of one of them. Nor

#### ACTUS V. SCENA I.

ARGUMENTUM.

Demipho seipsum incusat, quod dum avaritiæ maculam studet effugere, in stultitiæ reprebensionem inciderit: dolet enim Phormioni datum esse urgentum.

DEMIPHO, GETA.

ORDO. NOstrapte culpâ facimus, ut malis expediat esse, DE. P Acimus no-Dum nimium dici nos bonos studemus & beerat, bufdum hominibus nignos. Ita fugias, ne præter cafam, quod aiunt. nonne id fat effe malis, dum nimibonos et benignos. Ita fugias, ne fugias præter cafam, quod aiunt. Nonne id fat erat.

ANNOTATIONS.

the Restitution, which in a few days he ap- | Commentators than this; and yet the Sense prehended would be made.

3 Ita fugias, ne præter cafam. There is vious, and perfectly consonant to Demipho's passage in Terence has more perplex'd Discourse. Ita fugias, ne prætereas cafam

is. Was it not enough to receive an Injury from him? but we must go and voluntarily offer him Money too, that he may have wherewith to support himself, till he can contrive some new Piece of Roguery?

Get. Most evidently.

Dem. You see there is a Reward for confounding right and wrong, Get. But too true.

Dem. How simply we have behav'd in this Affair!

Get. 'Tis well enough, if he but keeps to his word, and marries her.

Dem. Is that to be doubted?

Get. Why truly, Sir, he's fuch a fort of Man, that one can't be fure he will not change his Mind.

Dem. Hah, change it too!

Get. I can't tell, but if perhaps he should, I say.

Dem. I'll do as my Brother advis'd: I'll bring his Wife hither to talk with the Girl. Do you, Geta, go and give her notice that

Nausstrata will be with her.

Get. (alone.) Money is procur'd for Phadria; Matters are all hush and quiet; Care is taken that Phany shall not be oblig'd to depart What more then? What now remains to be done? immediately. You're as deep in the Mire as ever: you must pay all with Interest, Geta: the Mischief that threatned you, 'tis true, is put off to another Day; but Vengeance will redouble, if you take not proper care. I'll now go home and teach Phany her Lesson, that she may fear nothing on the fide of Phormio, nor be furpriz'd at the Conversation Naufistrata is going to have with her.

tuam, qua sit tibi tutissimum receptaculum, as Donatus has it: that is, sly, so as not to go beyond the proper Bounds, and lose sight of Relief. I cannot however here omit the Explanation offered by Gronovius, who makes it, so avoid one Danger, as not to run into a greater: which answers extremely well to Danipbo's Speech's, and, but for its seeming a little too far fetch'd, must undoubtedly have the Preserence. However, take it in his own Words. Observe. 3. 9. "Proverbum est rusticum, inter ergastus" la natum: quod duo vocabula indicant, seem serve sunda, ne vitans servitutem, erumnam, compedes, incidat in supplicium, stigmata crurisragium. Et pertinet ad omnes, qui monendi sunt, ne levius incommodum set rusticus facerent, serventum set cutius facerent, serventum set utilized actual serventum. At casam, qui metu columniae et falsam, qui metu columniae et falsam,

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### P. TERENTII PHORMIO.

objectum, Ut sit qui vivat, dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat. 5 sit illi qui vivat, GE. Planissumè. DE. his nunc præmium est, qui recta dum conficiat aliquid Ut fit quî vivat, dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat. prava faciunt.

of

GE. Verissime. DE. ut stultissime quidem illî rem munc pramium bis, GE. Modò ut hoc consilio possiet discedi, ut istam du-

DE. Etiamne id dubium est? GR. haud scio hercle, ut siffime quidem geffehomo est, an mutet animum.

DE. Hem mutet autem? GE. nescio: verum, si for- Modo ut possis discedi

DE. Ita faciam, ut frater censuit; ut uxorem ejus huc id dubium eft ? Gr. adducam, venturam.

Cum ista ut loquatur. tu Geta cibi : prænuncia hanc animum. De. Hem, GE. Argentum inventum eftPhædriæ: de jurgio filetur: mutet autem ? GE. Provisum est, ne in præsentia hæc hinc abeat : quid Nescio : verum dico, nunc porro?

Quid fiet? in eodem luto hæsitas: vorsuram solves, 1.5 ut adducam uxorem Geta: præsens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit: ejus buc, ut loquatur playae crescunt. plagæ crescunt,

Nisi prospicis. nunc hine domum ibo, ac Phanium li bane esse ventu-Nequid vereatur Phormionem, aut ejus orationem.

Accipere ab illo injuriam ? etiam argentum est ultrojaccipere injuriam ab No? etiam argentum est ultro objectum, ut [gesterimus aliud flagitii. Gr. fime. Dr. Ut fluiimus rem illi. GE. 10 iftam. Dr. Etiamne Hercle band fcio, ut sedocebo. abi: prænuncia ilram. Gr. Argen-

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Phædriæ: filetur de jurgio: provisum est ne bæc Phænium abeat binc in præsentia: quid nune porro? Quid sict? bæssicas in eodem suto: solves vorsuram Geta: malum quod suerat præsens abiit in diem: plagæ crescunt nist prospicis. Nunc ibo binc domum, ac edocebo Phanium, ne quid vereatur Phormionem, aut orationem ejus, Naufistrata.

### ANNOTATIONS.

is, modo ut Phormio has pecunia abduci pof-fit, ut eam ducat. Cic. ad Atticum, Lib. II. Si possum discodere 8 Modo ut boc confilio posset discedi. That evidentur apparet.

"fugit, videtur se prodere, ac velle capi: debitum maneat, Cic. Att. V. 15. Ut verequi injuria accepta forum vitat nummos
ar, ne illud, quod tecum permutavi, versura
mihi solvendum sit. Hic translate dicitur de
et alteram injuriam invitat. Ita nuptias, co, qui cum expedire se conatur, in codem " et lites, et Phormionem fugere debeba- tamen hæret luto. Sed versuram facere eft " mus, ne nos ultro majori malo mulctare- pecuniam fænori accipere, mutuum accipere fub usuris, ut ex pluribus Ciceronis locis

18 Ne quid vereatur Phormionem, aut ejus orationem. Ejus here is not to be understood of Phormio, but of Nausistrata: She was II. Si possum discedere ne causa optima in of Phormio, but of Nausstrata: She was senatu pereat. That is, says Aldus upon the Place, si possum consequi, and quotes this of the Proposal of the Match with Phormio. Geta justly apprehends, that such a Discence as a similar Expression. 15 Vosuram folves. In some Copies we course might alarm her, and therefore runs meet with vorfura, and this Reading is ge- before to warn her that she has nothing to nerally approved by the Criticks. Est autem (says Westerbovius) vorsura solvere, debitori dissolvere pecupia aliunde sonori actes, ita ut creditor quidem mutetur, sed the Play hang well together.

### ACT V. SCENE II.

### ARGUMENT.

Nausistrata complains of her Husband's Negligence in the Management of his private Affairs.

DEMIPHO, NAUSISTRATA, CHREMES.

Dem. COME, Nausistrata, shew here a little of your wonted Art; keep the Girl in good Humour with us, and prevail upon her to do voluntarily what we would have her.

Nauf. I will.

Dem. Help me with your Eloquence on this Occasion, as but just

now you have done with your Purse.

Nauf. I do it with Pleasure; but truly, Brother, 'tis less in my Power than it ought to be, thro' my Husband's ill Management.

Dem. How fo?

Naus. Because he takes no proper care of the Estate so industriously acquir'd by my Father: He made two Talents a Year, with ease, of these Farms. Bless me, what difference there often is betwixt Man and Man!

Dem. Two Talents, pray!

Nauf. Yes indeed, two Talents, and in much worse Seasons too.

Dem. Hy!

Nauf. What! do you wonder at it?

Dem. Greatly.

Nauf. Would I had been born a Man, I'd have shewn-

Dem. I know it well.

Nauf. I'll do as you say; but I see my Husband coming out from

your House.

Chr. O, Demipho, is the Money paid away yet?

Dem. It was done directly.

Chr. I'm forry for it. Ha, there's my Wife, I had almost said too much.

Dem. Why forry, Chremes? Chr. Nothing, 'tis very well.

Dem. What have you done? Have you told her yet why we bring your Wife to her?

Chr. I have

Dem. What fays she then?

Chr. She can't be persuaded to it.

Dem. Why can't she?

ANNOTATIONS.

We have feen before, that Demipho had that she would go and reconcile Phany to gone in to Naufistrata, with the Request the Match with Phormio. In consequence

Chr.

# P. TERENTII PHORMIO: ACTUS V. SCENA II.

ARGUMENTUM.

Nausistrata conqueritur de mariti negligentia in augenda re familiari.

DEMIPHO, NAUSISTRATA, CHREMES.

A Gedum, ut soles, Naussistrata, fac illa ut placetur DE. nobis; Ut sua voluntate id, quod est faciundum, faciat. NA. ut illa placetur nofaciam. [tulata es. bis: ut faciat id DE. Parite nunc operâ me adjuves, ac re dudum opi-NA. Factum volo: ac pol minu' queo viri culpâ, quam faciam. DE. Nunc me dignum eft [ta indiligenter pariter adjuves me DE. Quid autem? NA. quia pol mei patris bene paropera, ac dudum opiTutatur: nam ex his prædiis talenta argenti bina 6
Volo fassum: ac pol Statim capiebat. vir viro quid præstat! DE. bina quæso? minus queo, quamest NA. Ac rebus vilioribu' multo, tamen duo talenta. dignum me, culpă viri. De. Quid au- De. hui! [me natam vellem: tem? NA. Quia pol NA. Quid hæc videntur? DE. Scilicet. NA. virum indiligenter tutatur. bene parta mei pa-Ego ostenderem. DE. certò scio. NA. quo pactotris : nam fatim ca-DE. parce fodes,

DE. parce sodes,

Ut possis cum illa; ne te adolescens mulier desetiget.

NA. Faciam, ut jubes: sed meum virum abs te exire video. Ch. hem, Demipho, [nollem datum.]

Jam illi datum est argentum? DE. curavi illico. Ch. Ac rebus multo vili-Hei, video uxorem: penè plus, quam fat erat. DE. cribus, tamen capiccur nolles, Chremes?

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CH. Jam recte. De quid tu? ecquid locutus cum ista bæc videntur mi-

CH. Transegi. Dr. quid ait tandem? CH. abduci non potest. DE. qui non potest?

oftenderem. DE. Scio certo. NA. Quo pacto--- DE. Parce sodes, ut possis loqui cum illa, ne adolescens mulier defetiget te, NA. Faciam, ut jubes; sed video meum virum exire abs te. Cu. Hem, Demipho, an argentum est jam datum illi? DE. Curavi illico. Cu. Nollem datum. Hei, video uxorem: pene dixi silus, quam erat sat. DE. Cur nolles. Chreme? Cu. Jam recte est. DE. Quid tu? Ecquid locutus es cum ista, quamobrem ducimus hanc? Cu. Transegi. DE. Quid ait tandem? Cu. Non potes abduci. DE. Qui non poteft ?

ANNOTATIONS.

of this they are seen here coming out together, and Demipho is urging Nausstrata
to exert all her Art and Eloquence. Meantime Chremes joins them, who, now apprived
that Phonomers is a seen and the second property of the secon time Chrimes joins them, who, now appriz'd that Phany was his own Daughter, is haftening to prevent the Money's being given away; but finding that done already, urges Demipho to think no more of separating Antipho and his new Bride. Hence a very pleasant Conversation arises, while Chremes on the one hand is endeavouring to make his Brother understand him, and Demipho on the other wonders at his sudden Change of Val. II.

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ORDO.

bat duo talenta. DE.

Hui. NA. Quid, an

cet. NA. Vellem me

natam viram : ego

Gedum:

Chr. Because they love one another.

Dem. What's that to us?

Chr. A great deal. Besides, I have found that she's our Relation.

Dem. How! Are you mad?

Chr. You'll find it so, I don't speak at random; I have recollected her.

Dem. Are you in your Senses?

Nauf. Nay, pray beware of injuring your Kinfwoman.

Dem. She is not.

Chr. Don't say so: her Father went by another Name, that was the occasion of your Mistake.

Dem. Did she not know her Father then?

Chr. She did.

Dem. Why did the call him by another Name?

Chr. Will you never yield to what I fay, nor understand me?

Dem. If you fay nothing-

Chr. You ruin all.

Nauf. I wonder what this can be. Dem. Upon my Life I don't know.

Chr. Would you know? As I hope for the Protection of Heaven, the has not a nearer Relation in the World than are you and I.

Dem. Good Gods! Let us all go to her together: I want, one way or other, to be resolved in this.

Chr. Ah!

Dem. What's the Matter?

Chr. Have I so little Credit with you then?

Dem. Would you have me believe you? Would you have me fubmit to this without farther Examination? Well, let it be so. But say, what's to be done with our Friend's Daughter?

Chr. She'll do well enough. Dem. Must we drop her then?

Chr. Why not?

Dem. And keep this Girl?

Chr. Yes.

Dem. Then, Nausstrata, you may go home when you will.

Nauf. I think indeed 'tis much the better Resolution, that you keep her, than what you first proposed; for she seem'd to me, when I saw her, to be very much of a Gentlewoman.

Dem. What can be the Meaning of this?

Chr. Has she shut the Door yet?

Dem. Yes.

Chr. O Jupiter! The Gods certainly befriend us: I find 'tis my Daughter that is married to your Son.

Dem. Ha! How can that be?

Chr. This is not a proper Place to tell you.

A N N O T A T I O N S.

Dem.

. 10 Redi mecum in memoriam. I have re-most obviously occurs, the fome explain it collected myself. This is the Sense that as an Admonition to Demipto to recollect himself.

Сн. Quia uterque utrique est cordi. DE. quid iftuc no- Сн. Quia uterque strâ? CH. magni. præter hæc; Cognatam comperi esse nobis. De. quid? deliras? CH. nostra ? Cu. Magfati' ne fanus es ? ni : prater bac, comfic erit: Non temere dico : redi mecum in memoriam. DE. peri eam effe cogna-NA. Au, obsecro, cave, ne in cognatam pecces. DE. Deliras? CH. Sie non eft. CH. ne nega: Patris nomen aliud dictum est: hoc tu errasti: DE. re: redi in memonon norat patrem? [concedes mihi?] Eine fatis famus? CH. Norat. DE. cur aliud dixit? CH. nunquamne hodie NA. Au, objecto, Neque intellegis? De. si tu nil narras? Ch. perdis.

NA. miror quid hoc siet. [fervet Jupiter, cognata. Ch. Ne DE. Equidem hercle nescio. CH. vin' scire? at ita me niga: nomen patris est distum aliud; tu propior illi, quam ego sum, ac tu, homo nemo est. erravisti boc. DE. DE. Dii vostram fidem! Eamus ad ipsam una omnes nos: aut scire, aut nescire Patrem ? CH. Nohoc volo. CH. ah. DE. Quid est? CH. itane parum mihi fidem esse apud te ? DE. vin' me hoc credere ? Tillà filià. Vin' fatis quæfitum mihi iftuc effe ? age, fiat. quid ? Amici nostri quid futurum est? CH. recte. DE. hanc Perdis. NA. Miror

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n it lcct elf.

igitur mittimus? CH. Quidni? DE. illa maneat? CH. fic. DE. ire Hercleequidem no scio. igitur tibi licet, Naufistrata

NA. Sic pol commodius esse in omnes arbitror, quam mihi. ut cœperas,

Manere hanc : nam perliberalis visa est, cum vidi, bii vostram fidem! DE. Quid iftuc negoti eft? CH. jamne operuit oftium? omnes nos eamus una DE. jam. CH. ô Jupiter, [filio. DE. hem, scire, aut nescire boc. Dî nos respiciunt: gnatum inveni nuptam cuin tuo Cn. Ab. Dr. Quid

Quo pacto id potuit? CH. non satis tutus est ad nar- of ? CH. Itane firandum hic locus.

eft cordiutrique. DE. 20 erit : non dico teme-25 An illa non noverat verat. Dr. Curdixit aliud ? CH. Nunquamne concedes mi-bi bodie? neque intellegis ? DE. Si tu narras nil ? CH. quid boc fit. DE. 30 ita Jupiter servet est propier illi, quam 35 dem effe parum mibi apud te ? Dr. Vif-

ne me credere boc? Visne istuc esse satis quæstum mibi? age, siat. Quid? quid est suturum de illa silia nostri amici? Ch. Recte. De. Igitur mittimus banc? Ch. Quidni? De. Ille maneat? Ch. Sic. De. Igitur Naussstraa licet tibi ire. NA. Pol, sic arbitror esse commodius in onnes, banc manere, quam ut cæperas: nam visa est mibi perliberalis, cum vidi casto. Dr. Quid negotii issuc? Ch. Janne operuit ossium? De. Jan. Ch. O Jupiter! Dr. Dii respiciunt ros: inveni gnatam nuptam cum tuo silio. Dr. Hem, quo pacto id potuit sieri? Ch. Hie locus non est sais turus ad negrandum. fatis tutus ad narrandum.

### ANNOTATIONS.

himself. In this Case we must suppose, that at Chremes's Behaviour. Chremes means to fignify how the Affair stood to his Brother, but by such obscure Hints as they had concluded to let things continue as gining that perhaps Demipho might by this be led to suspect what had happened. But the Thing was too remote from his Apprehension for him ever to take any such Hint, Brother into the real Secret. and therefore he is but the more afton fied

his Wife might not understand. Hence he they were without any Alteration, they had says: Resect a little with me; i. e. call to no farther occasion for Nausistrata, whose mind what has pass'd between us. Ima- Service to prepare Phany for the Match with

P 2

36 Ne

Dem. Go in then.

Chr. Hark-ye, I would not have even our Sons to know of this,

ANNOTATIONS.

36 Ne filii quidem nostri boc rescissant, volo. two last Scenes of the Play, in which Phor-Chremes appears thus anxious to keep this mio threatens a Discovery to her, and at last matter from his Wise, to prepare for the actually makes it.

## ACT V. SCENE III.

ARGUMENT.

Antipho expresses bis Joy at Phædria's having set bis Mistress at liberty; but laments his own Fate, to be involved in Misfortunes, whence he could not extricate himself.

ANTIPHO.

HOwever my own Affairs go, I'm glad my Brother's have succeeded to his Wish. How wise it is, to give way only to Passions that can be gratified at a small Expence, even when things run cross! Phædria, as foon as he got the Money, was releas'd from all Care. I can contrive no method to rid myself of my present Fears. While this remains a fecret, I am in perpetual Anxiety; if it be discover'd, I shall be disgraced; nor could I bear to go home, but for the small Hope I have of still retaining her. But where can I find Geta, that I may know of him, what will be the most proper time to meet my Father?

ANNOTATIONS.

Here Antipho again makes his Appearance, Hopes that still remain of his being able to reflecting on the different Situation of his get the better of all these threatning Disown Assairs, from those of his Fr end Phædria. He rejoices at his Friend's Success,

1 Fratri obtigisse. They were not really aria. He rejoices at his Friend's Success, but can't avoid repining at his own Fate in having thus subjected him to Missortunes, that he found it is difficult to extricate himfelf from. However, he comforts himself fratres.

1 Fratri obtigiste. They were not really Brothers, but Brothers Sons. Cousin Germans are, however, by Latin Authors often called fratres patrueles, and sometimes simply felf from. However, he comforts himself fratres.

6 Quin, si boc celetur, in metu. He made

## ACT V. SCENE IV.

ARGUMENT.

Phormio tells bow the Money had been paid down to the Cockbawd, and that, as now every thing had succeeded to his Wish, be intended to indulge bimself a little.

PHORMIO, ANTIPHO.

Phormio. I Have received the Money, paid it to the Bawd, brought away the Wench; and put Phædria in possession of her

ANNOTATIONS.

While Antipho is in this muling way, rently affected, and exulting in the Success of Phormio comes up to him, but very diffe- his Schemes. They enter into Conversation DE. At tu intro abi. CH. heus, ne filii quidem noftrij DE. At tu abi intro. CH. Heus, volo ut hoc resciscant, volo. ne neftri quidem filii

resciscant Loc.

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### ACTUS V. SCENA III.

ARGUMENTUM.

Antipho redemptam Phædriæ amicam gratulatur; seque involutam bis malis queritur, unde expediri nequeat.

ANTIPHO.

L'Etu' fum, ut ut meæ res fese habent, fratri obtigiffe quod volt. Quam scitum est, ejusmodi parare in animo cupiditates, frairi, quod vult. Quas, cum res adversæ sient, paulo mederi possis! Hic fimul argentum repperit, cura fefe expedivit: tates in animo, quas Ego nullo possum remedio me evolvere ex his turbis, 5 possis mederi paulo, Quin, si hoc celetur, in metu; sin patesit, in probro sim. cum res sint advorsa!

Neque me domum nunc reciperem, ni mihi esset spess di reperit agentum, expedivit ostenta [ut ses curà : ego possum Hujusce habendæ. sed ubinam Getam invenire possum, evolvere me ex bis Rogem, quod tempus conveniundi patris me capere ju-

quin fim in metu, fi boc celetur; fin pa-

Quam Scitam eft pa-

rare ejusmodi cupidi-

T ut mice res

babent fefe,

tefit, fim in probro: neque nunc reciperem me domum, ni fpes babendæ bujufce effet oftenta Sed ubinam possum invenire Getam, ut rogem, quod tempus conveniundi patris jubeat me

ANNOTATIONS.

his being in league with Phormio to bring about his own Marriage. So long as this was to the Hopes that Geta had given him of conceived to be mere Force and Conftraint, his Father, it was likely, would not acquefce. gagement with the old Men, and to keep So that he must remain in perpetual Fear, things on the present footing. However and should he openly avow the Part he had faint these Hopes might be, Antipho is willing in it, and that he could not bear to be sepa- to encourage them; for we are glad of every rated from his Wife, this would expose him flattering Circumstance that saves us from to Reproach and Shame.

absolute Despair.

#### ACTUS V. SCENA IV.

ARGUMENTUM.

Adnumeratam esse lenoni pecuniam narrat Phormio: &, quasi re beni gesta, nunc se curaturum cuticulam.

PHORMIO, ANTIPHO.

A Rgentum accepi, tradidi lenoni: abduxi mulie- PH. A Ccepi arrem: tradiai lenoni : ab-

duxi mulierem :

ANNOTATIONS.

about Phedria, but are soon interrupted by Triumph, at the good Fortune which had Geta, who appears with an Air of Joy and befallen his Master, whom he is therefore

as his own, for she's now no longer a Slave. One thing yet remains, which I must bring about; and that is, to get leave of the old Men, to go and tope it a little, for I am resolved to spend these few Days merrily.

Ant. But here is Phormio! What fay'ft?

Phorm. What !

Ant. What's Phadria upon now? How does he propose to exhaust his Stock of Love?

Phorm. He's going in his turn to act your Part.

Ant. What Part?

Phorm. To shun his Father; and begs, in the mean time, you'd act his, and plead his Cause for him, for he's to take a Glass at my House. I'll pretend to the old Men, that I'm going to Sunium to the Fair, to buy the Girl that Geta spoke to them of lately, left, if they fee me not here, they may fancy, perhaps, that I'm spending their Money; but the Door opens after you.

Ant. See who it is that's coming out.

Phorm. 'Tis Geta.

ANNOTATIONS.

running to find, that he may communicate | 2 Propria. That is, as his own Right and Property; for the Bawd had received his . it to him. Money,

### ACT V. SCENE V.

ARGUMENT.

Geta acquaints Antipho, that Phany had been discovered to be the Daughter of his Uncle Chremes.

GETA, ANTIPHO, PHORMIO.

Geta. O Fortune! O happy Fortune! with what Favours, how fuddenly too, have you made this Day overflow to my Master Antipho!

Ant. What can this be he is talking of?

Geta. And delivered us, his Friends, from all our Fears? But why do I linger? Why don't I throw my Cloak over my Shoulder, and haften to find him, that he may know what has happen'd?

Ant. Do you comprehend what he fays? Phorm. Do you?

ANNOTATIONS.

While Antipho and Phormio are in dif-course together; Geta comes out with an Air of Joy and Triumph. He had been sent by Demipho, to let Phany know that Naufstrata was coming to see her. But before that, Chremes had feen the Nurie, and tipbo, who calls feveral times. The Youth, been led by her to his Daughter's Apartment.

When Geta, therefore, comes to deliver his Message, he finds there is no Admittance.

This raises his Curiosty, he steals softly to the Door, and overhears a great Part of 10 fortuna, O Fors Fortuna.

Fors Fortuna, Comes and Comes

Ant.

icems

potiretur ea propria,

dies hilariter. AN.

Sed hic est Phormio.

est Phadria facturus

Estacturus tuas par-

tes vicifim. AN.

gitet patrem. Ro-

ORDO.

onerastisque nos ami-

cos ejus metu? Sed

Fortuna,

Curavi, propria ea Phædria ut poteretur : nam emissa jeuravi, ut Phædria nam eft emiffa manu.

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Nunc una mihi res etiam restat, quæ est conficiunda, Nunc una res etiam Sumam dies. reflat mibi, que eft otium

A fenibus ad potandum ut habeam: nam aliquot hos beam otium a fenibus An. Sed Phormio eft. quid ais? PH. quid? An. quid- ad potandum: nam Sumam bos aliquot nam nunc facturus Phædria?

Quo pacto satietatem amoris ait se velle absumere?

PH. Vicissim partes tuas acturus est. An. quas? PH. ceres : Quid An. Quidnam ut fugitet patrem :

Te suas rogavit rursum ut ageres; causam ut pro se di-Nam potaturus est apud me: ego me ire senibus Sunium se velle absumere sa-Dicam ad mercatum, ancillulam emtum, dudum quam tietatem amoris? PH. dixit Geta;

Ne, cum hic non videant me, conficere credant ar- Quas? PH. Ut fugentum fuum.

Sed oftium concrepuit abs te. An. vide, qui egre- gavit te rurfum ut diatur. Ph. Geta eft diatur. PH. Geta est.

Sam pro Se, nam est potaturus apud me. Ego dicam senibus me ire Sunium ad mercatum, emtum ancillulam, quam Geta dudum dixit; ne, cum non videant me bic, credant me conficere fuum argentum. Sed offium concrepuit abs te. An Vide, qui egrediatur. PH. Eft Geta.

ANNOTATIONS.

Money, and of consequence had no fartner | Phadria, who had made her free; as is imclaim to her: his Right was transferred to mediately added, Nam emiffa è manu of.

#### ACTUS V. SCENA V.

ARGUMENTUM.

Geta Antiphoni nunciat, Phanium inventam effe Chremetis filiam.

GETA, ANTIPHO, PHORMIO.

Fortuna, ô Fors Fortuna, quantis commoditatibus, GE. Quàm subitò meo hero Antiphoni ope vestrà hunc [exoneraftis metu?] Fortuna, oneraftis diem?

An. Quidnam hic fibi volt? GE. no que amicos ejus fubito onerafiis bunc Sed ego nunc mihi cesso, qui non humerum hunc onero pallio;

Atque hominem propero invenire, ut hæc, quæ contigerint, sciat?

An. Num tu intellegis, hic quid narret? PH. num tu? ego nunc ceffo mibi, qui non onero bunc bumerum pallio; atque propero invenire bominem, ut sciat bac qua contigerint?

An. Num tu intelligis, quid bie narret? Pn. Num tu?

ANNOTATIONS.

feems to have been an Expression of the same we meet with the same Expression in Taimport among the Latins, as when we say, citus, Annal. Lib. 2. where speaking of the bappy Fortune, and refers to some favourable Turn of Fortune, great and unexpected. nicus, for his surprising Successes against the Germans,

Ant. Not a Word.

Phorm. Nor I.

Get. I'll directly to the Bawd's, they are likely to be there now.

Ant. Soho, Geta!

Get. Lookye there now: is it any thing strange or new to be call'd back, when one's in hafte?

Ant. Geta.

Get. Say on; you shan't, with all your Importunity, be able to bring me back.

Ant. Will you not flay? Get. Go, be whipp'd.

Ant. That shall be your Portion, you Rascal, if you don't stop im-

Get. This must be one pretty familiar, it would seem by his Threats. But is it the Man I am looking for, or no? It is the same.

Phorm. (To An ipho.) Up to him presently.

Ant. What's all this?

Get. O happiest of all Men living? for, without doubt, Antipha, you're the only Favourite of Heaven,

Ant. So I would have myself, but pray tell me how I shall believe

that it is fo?

Get. Will it satisfy you, if I plunge you into a Sea of Joy?

Ant. You kill me with your Impertinence.

Phorm. Have done with these Promises, and tell us what good News you bring.

Get. Oh, was you here too, Phormio!

Phorm. I was: but do you still keep us in Suspense?

Get. Well, hear then: after giving you the Money at the Forum, we went directly home. - My Master, in the mean time, orders me to go to your Wife.

Ant. For what?

Get. I omit that, Antipho, because 'tis nothing to the present Bufiness. Just as I was going into her Apartment, her Boy Mida runs up to me, catches hold of me behind by the Cloak, and pulls me back.

### ANNOTATIONS.

Germans, he says; Fine anni arcus propter " Chapel was consecrated to the Julian Fa-edem Saturni, ob recepta signa cum Varo a- " mily, and Statues to the deisied Augustus, "milfa, dustu Germanici, aufpiciis Tiberii; & "in the Suburbs call'd Bevillae." To illustrate this fill more, I shall subjoin the sques Cassar distator populo Romano legaverat; facrarium genti Julia, effiziesque divo Augusto may serve as a Comment on the present Expedient the Year, a triumphal Arch was raised the Year, a triumphal Arch was raised mear the Temple of Saturn, as a Monument for the Recovery of the Varian tam, perbibent philasophi.

Eagles, under the Conduct of Germanicus, and the Auspices of Tiberius. A Temple " was dedicated to happy Fortune near the

" Tiber, in the Gardens' bequeathed to the Roman People by Gefar, the Dictator. A

Saxoque illam instare globoso prædicant vo-

Ideo, quo faxum impulerit fors, cadere eo fortunam autumant,

AN. Nil. PH. Tantundem ego.

Pergam ire binc ad

Geta. Gr. Hemtibi;

num eft mirum, aut

An. nil. PH. tantumdem ego. GE. Ad lenonem hinc ire pergam: ibi nunc funt. An. Num mirum, aut novum est, revocari, cursum cum inheus, Geta. GE. hem tibi. stitueris? An. Geta. [An. Non manes? 9] GE. Pergis hercle: nunquam tu odio tuo me vinces. GE. Vapula. An. id quidem tibi jam fiet, nisi resistis, lum. GE. Familiariorem oportet esse hunc: minitatur ma-Sed ifne eft, quem quæro, an non? ipfe eft. PH. congredere actutum. An. quid eft? GE. O omnium, quantum eft, qui vivunt, homo fiet tibi, verbero, nifi hominum ornatissime: Nam fine controversia ab Diis solus diligere, Antipho. An. Ita velim: sed qui istuc credam ita esse, mihi lum. Sed estne is, dici velim. GE. Satin' est, si te delibutum gaudio reddo? An. enecas. [cedo. GE. oh, Quid oft? GE. O PH. Quin tu hinc pollicitationes aufer, &, quod fers, bomo, ornatisfime om-Tu quoque hîc aderas, Phormio? PH. aderam: fed nium bominum, quancessas? GE. accipe, hem. Ut modò argentum tibi dedimus apud forum, rectà solus Antipho delige-Sumus profecti : interea mittit herus me ad uxorem Velim ita : sed velim

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novum, revocari, cum institueris eursum ? An. Geta. Gr. Pergis bercle: tu nunquam vinces me tuo odio. An. Non ma-nes? GE. Vapula. An. Id quidem jam refiftis. GE. Oportet bunc esse familiario-15 quem quæro, an non? [domum nam fine controverfia, 20 dici mibi, qui cre-An. Quamobrem? GE. omitto proloqui: nam nihil dam iftue fe ita. [Mida: GE. Efine fatis, fi ubi in gynæceum ire occipio, puer ad me accurrit gaudio? An. Eneaufer pollicitationes

binc, & cede, qued fers. GE. Ob, tu quoque aderas bic, Phormio? Pn. Aderam : fed ceffas? GE. Hem, accipe. Ut modo dedimus argentum tibi apud forum, sumus profeeti domum reeta: interea berus mittit me ad tuam uxorem. An. Quamobrem ? Gr. Omitto proloqui, nam oft mbil ad banc rem, Antipho. Ubi occipio ire in gynæceum, puer Mida accurrit ad me : apprebendit pone pallio, resupinat : respicio : rogo,

### ANNOTATION\_S.

Cæcam ob eam rem effe iterant, quia nibil cernat, quo sefe applicet.

ad hanc rem est, Antipho.

Brutam, quia dignum, atque indignum ne-

queat internoscere. 8 Num mirum, aut novum eft, &c. It was a common thing both at Atbens and Rome, when a Servant was feen running in hafte, to call out to him, on purpose to amuse and men, cum horas tres sere dixisset, odio & strepitu detain him. This, it would seem, was a senatus coastus est aliquando perorare.

Piece of fashionable Mirth and Waggery a
18 Tu quoque bic aderas, Phormio? The home, they should find their Master pro-poked against them for their Slowness and ly natural.

9 Nunquam tu odio tuo me vinces. Odium is sometimes used to express Importunity, Insanum autem aiunt, quia atrox, incerta, in-flabilisque sit. Talk. Thus, Plaut. Asin. II. 4. 40.

Jam hic me abegerit suo odio.

And Horace, Sat. Lib. I. 7. 6. Durus bomo, atque odio quipoffet vincero regem.

In like manner, Cicero, Attic. 4. 2. Sed ta-

mong the Vulgar. They diverted them- Poet artfully makes Geta trifle and proselves with the Fancy, that when they went crastinate. This begets Eagerness and Im-

22 Gynaceum. Tuvaixsion, Sub. ainnua.

I turn about, and ask why he stops me. He tells me, he had Orders to let no one go into his Mistress. Sophrona, says he, just now brought in Chremes, your Master's Brother, and he is, at present, with them in her Chamber. When I heard this, I stole softly to the Door on tiptoe; came close to it; stood bush: held my Breath: laid my Ear to the Key-hole: and stood in the most attentive Posture thus, catching every Word.

Ant. Excellent, Geta!

Get. There I heard a most delightful Tale, that, by Hercules, made me almost cry out for Joy.

Ant. What Tale?

Get. What do you think?

Ant. I don't know.

Get. Indeed, the most surprizing in the World: your Uncle is found to be your Wife Phany's Father.

Ant. Hah, what do you tell me?

Get. He had formerly some private Conversation with her Mother at Lemnos.

Phorm. A meer Dream! how could she be ignorant of her own

Get. Be satisfied, Phormio, there's some Reason for it; but do you imagine that I, who stood without the Door, could understand every thing that passed among them within?

Ant. Nay, I remember, indeed, to have heard the fame Story

myfelf.

Get. Besides, I will give you a still more convincing Proof. While I yet stood there, your Uncle came out, and soon after return'd, and went in again with your Father: both said they lest you at sull Liberty to keep your Wise. In short, I am sent to find you out, and bring you to them.

Ant. Carry me then immediately; why do you linger?

Get. It shall be done.

Ant. O my dear Phormio, farewel.

Phorm. Farewel, Antipho. Let me die, if this be not a lucky Accident! and I heartily rejoice that Fortune has been so favourable to them, and, in a manner too, unexpected. I have now a fine Opportunity offer'd me of bubbling the old Men, and easing Phadria of his Care about Money, that he mayn't be under the Necessity of applying to any of his Companions for it. For this same Money, tho, perhaps, it may be given, will yet be given with no good will; but I have found a way that will do it effectually. I must now, therefore,

### ANNOTATIONS.

It fignifies an inner or remote Apartment, and was call'd also Gynæconitis. The following Quotation will ferve to throw some light upon this. "Quem Romanorum pudet ux"orem ducere in convivium? aut cujus materials non primum locum tenet æ-" quo nemo accedit, n.fi propinqua cognaterials non primum locum tenet æ-"

Quamobrem retineat me : ait esse vetitum intrò ad he- quamobrem retineat me : ait effe vetitum ram accedere: accedere intro ad be-Sophrona modò fratrem huc, inquit, senis introduxit ram. Sophrona, in-25 quit modo introduzit Chrememfratremfenis Chremem.

Eumque nunc esse intus cum illis. hoc ubi ego audivi, buc, cumque esse nune intus eum illis: ubi Suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi: accessi: astiti: ego audivi boc, perAnimam compressi: aurem admovi: ita animum cœpi attendere, [pulcherrimum accessi: astiti: com-Hoc modo sermonem captans. An. eu, Geta. GE. hîc press animam: ad-Facinus audivi: itaque penè hercle exclamavi gaudio. 30 pi attendere animum, Ph. Quod? GE. quodnam arbitrare? An. nescio. GE. captans sermonem boc atqui mirificissimum: [hem, moio. An. Eu, GePatruus tuus est pater inventus Phanio uxori tuæ. An.
Quid ais? Ge. cum ejus olim consuevit matre in Lemnus: itaque berele [aliquid credito, Pene exclamavi gauno clanculum.
PH. Somnium! utin' hæc ignoraret fuum patrem? GE. Quodnam arbitrare? Phormio, esle causæ. sed me censen' potuisse omnia 35 An. Nescio. Gr. Intellegere extra oftium, intus quæ inter ieie ipin egerint? [imo etiam dabo, eff inventus pater tuæ
rint ? An. Atque hercle ego quoque illam audivi fabulam. GE. uxori Pbanio. An.
Quo magi' credas. patruus interea inde huc egreditur
Consuevit olim clan-Intellegere extra oftium, intus quæ inter sese ipfi ege-Aiqui est mirificisfiforas: culum cum ejus matre Haud multo post cum patre idem recipit se intro denuo : in Lemno. PH. Som-An. Hem, quin ergo rape me : cessas? GE. secero. An. causa : sed censes vale. Ph. vale, Antipho. Bene, ita me Dii ament, me potuisse intelligere extra estium, omnia factum: gaudeo, quæ ipsi egerint intus imer sese? Pn. At-Tantam fortunam de improviso esse his datam : 45 que bercle ego quoque audivi illam fabu-Summa eludendi occasio est mini nunc senes, Et Phædriæ curam adimere argentariam, lam. GE. Imo e-Ne cuiquam fuorum æqualium fupplex fiet. tiam dabo fignum. quo magis credas. In-Nam idem hoc argentum, ita ut datum est ingratiis, terea patruus egridi-tur inde buc foras : Li datum erit : hoc qui cogam, re ipsa repperi. band multo poft, idem denno recipit sese intro cum patre: uterque ait se dare tibi potestatem habendæ ejus: denique ego sum missus, ut requirerem te, atque adducerem. An. Hem, quin ergo rape me: cessas? Gr. Fecero. An. O mi Plormio, vale. Pn. Vale, Antipho. Ita Dii ament me, bene factum: gaudeo, tantam fortunam esse datam bis de improvisso. Nunc summa occasio est data mibi cludendi senes, & adimere Phædriæ curam argentariam, ne sit supplex cuiquam suorum æqua-lum. Nam idem boc argentum, ita ut datum est, erit datum ei ingratiis: repperi re ipsa, qui cogam boc. ANNOTATIONS.

"tione conjunctus." Corn. Nepos in Præfatione.

"In the Heauton. Act. 2. Sc. 2. 73. Non sie
fatione.

"In the Heauton. Act. 2. Sc. 2. 73. Non sie
fine periclo facinus magnum & memorabile, and
"In periclo facinus magnum & memorabile, and
Sallust. Jug. 2. Ingenii egregia facinora, simus, tho', for the most part, it carries the cuti anima, immortalia sunt.

Idea of something bad or disagreeable, yet it
is sometimes used in a favourable Sense. As read bis, viz. as Commentators explain it
sensibus.

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assume a new Face, and a new Behaviour. But it will be convenient for me to retire hence into this next Alley, and thence flew myself to them, when they come out. As to the Ptetence of going to the Fair, I drop that.

ANNOTATIONS.

feribus. But the Sense is so obvious and just not many Reasons to confirm it. Phormio according to the other Reading, that it needs wants to ease Phadria of the Pain of apply.

### ACT V. SCENE VI.

ARGUMENT.

The old Men after discovering who Phany was, want to get back their Money of Phormio, who refuses to make Restitutution: bence a Quarrel ensues.

DEMIPHO, PHORMIO, CHREMES.

Demipho. T Return Thanks to the Gods, and deservedly, Brother, that these things have turn'd out so fortunately. We must new make what hafte we can to meet with Phormio, before he fquanders away the ninety Pounds, that we may recover it of him.

Phorm. I'll go and see if Demipho's at home, that I-

Dem. We were coming to you, Phormio. Phorm. Upon this same Affair perhaps.

Dem. Yes, indeed.

Phorm. I thought fo; but why that? A good Joke truly! Were ye afraid I should go back from what I had once promised? Hark ye: how great foever my Poverty is, I have yet taken care of one thing, never to forfeit my Word.

Chr. Is'nt she, as I told you, a fine Girl?

Dem. She is really.

Phorm. And this it what I come to tell you of Demipho, that I'm ready: when you please, give me my Wife. For I postpon'd every thing elfe, as was fit I should, when I understood that you were so defirous to have it fo.

Dem. But my Brother here diffuades me from giving her; for what,

ANNOTATIONS.

pleated, and Antipho made per ectly happy, old Men would never confent to give him nothing remains, but to make Phadria fo Phany according to their first Proposal too. He is so in some Degree already; his This was enough for him; he might fasely Mistress is in his Possession, and the Bawd discharged: but still he has a Money-Affair ment, and if they refused to do it, as he had a some part of the proposal to the large upon his hands; he knows it must be reftor'd to the old Men in a few Days, and how
to procure it is the Question. This we may
suppose would give some Interruption to his
Joy. Phormio thinks he has it now in his
power to make all safe on this side. From

dria had nothing to disturb him, or interrupts
his

As Phormio's first Scheme was now com- the late Discovery he was satisfied that the

Nunc gestus mihi voltusque est capiundus novus. 50, Nunc novus gestus, Sed hinc concedam in angiporum hunc proxumum: Inde hisce oftendam me, ubi erunt egressi foras. Quò me adfimularam ire ad mercatum, non eo.

novusque vultus es capiendus mibi. Sed concedam bine in bune proximum angiportum : inde oftendam

me bisce, ubi erunt egressi foras. Non eo, quo assimulaveram me ire ad mercatum.

ANNOTATIONS. 100

ing to his Friends for Money, and adds the him, yet it will be with Reluctance; where-Reason for his doing so. Because, says he, as I have found a way to secure it, without tho' perhaps they may confent to give it laying him under Obligations to any one.

### ACTUS V. SCENA VI.

ARGUMENTUM.

Cognita Phanio, senes à Phormione pecuniam repetunt: Phormio negat se redditurum: binc contentio inter eos oritur.

DEMIPHO, PHORMIO, CHREMES.

DIIS magnas meritò gratias habeo, atque ago, Quando evenere hæc nobis, frater, prospere. Quantum potest, nunc conveniendus Phormio est, Priusquam dilapidet nostras triginta minas, Ut auferamus. PH. Demiphonem, si domi est, Visam: ut quod-DE. at nos ad te ibamus, Phormio. endus, quantum po-PH. De eadem hac fortaffe causa. DE. ita hercle. PH. teft, priusquam dilacredidi.

Quid ad me ibatis? ridiculum: an veremini, Ne non id facerem, quod recepissem semel? Heus, quanta quanta hæc mea paupertas est, tamen Adhuc curavi unum hoc quidem, ut mî esset fides. CH. Estne ea ita, ut dixi, liberalis? DE. oppido PH. Itaque ad vos venio nunciatum, Demipho, Paratum me offe: ubi voltis, uxorem date. Nam omnes posthabui mihi res, ita uti par fuit, Postquam tantopere id vos velle animum advorteram. DE. At hic dehortatus est me, ne illam tibi darein :

ORDO. DE. MERITO babes atque ago magnas gratias Diis, quando bæc evenere prospere nobis, frater. Phor-5 mio est nunc convenipidet noftras triginta minas, ut auferamus cas. PH. Visam De-9 miphonem, fi eft do-mi : ut quod---. DE. At nos ibamus adte, Phormio. PH. Fortaffe de bac eadem caufa. DE. Ita ber-cle. PH. Credidi. Quid ibatis ad me? 15 ridiculum : an veremini, ne non facerem id, quod semel in me recepissem in me?

beus, quanta quanta bæc mea paupertas est, tamen adbuc curavi boc unum quidem, ut esset mibi-sides. Cu. Estre ea liberalis, ita ut dixi? Dr. Oppido. Pu. Itaque, Demipbo, venio ad vos nunciatum, me esse paratum, ubi vultis, date uxorem; nam postbabui omnes res mibi, ita uti fuit par, postquam unimum adverteram vos velle id tantopere. Dr. At bic est debortatus me, ne darem illam tibi:

ANNOTATIONS.

his Joys. But the Event answers not his determined to discover all to her, and hoping Expectation. Demipbo, who could not think that might occasion some favourable Turn. of parting with so much Money, encourages his Brother, and violently seizes Phormio, to carry him before a Judge. The other, equality resolute, calls aloud upon Naussprata, Thoughts are wholly taken up how to resolute.

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fays he, will be the Talk among the People, if you should do so? Formerly, when the might have been disposed of with Honour, no attempt was made: and now after a Marriage to force her away, were base and ungenerous. In fine, he repeated all the Reasons which you so lately urg'd against me.

Phorm. You treat me in a very infulting Manner.

Dem. How?

Phorm. How! Because now I have no hope of marrying the other; for with what Face can I return to her I have fo much flighted?

Chr. Say; Besides I see that Antipho is unwilling to part with her. Dem. Befides I fee that my Son will not confent to part from her: therefore go with us to the Forum, Phormio, and order the Money to be paid me back again.

Phorm. When I have already paid it all away where it was owing?

Dem. What can be done then?

Phorm. If you are willing to let me have my Wife according to Agreement, I am ready to take her; but if you had rather she should remain with you, then 'tis but just that her Portion remain with me, Demipho. For there is no Reason that I should suffer on your account, when, out of regard to your Honour I broke off another Match, where the Fortune offer'd me was equal.

Dem. Go be hang'd, you Rascal, with your vain Rodomontades. Do you still imagine that I'm a Stranger to you and your ways?

Phorm. This is insupportable.

Dem. Would you marry this Girl, might you have her?

Phorm. Try me.

Dem. That my Son may cohabit with her at your House; that was your Plot, I presume.

Phorm. Pray, what's that you fay? Dem. But do you give me my Money.

Phorm. Nay truely, do you give me my Wife.

Dem. Come before a Judge.

Phorm. Before a Judge! If you continue thus troublesome-

Dem. What will you do?

Phorm. Do? You think, perhaps, that I have only portionless Girls for my Clients; but I'd have you to know that I have those with Portions too.

ANNOTATIONS.

their Discourse, nor can attend to any other must appear very absurd and inexcusable. It Impressions, than those she had left, and, is not, therefore, enough, that we have the impatient to know whether his Brother entertains Sentiments of her equally favourable Part of the Play; their Judgment might be with himself, puts the Question to him.

cover the Money, and Phormio is no less intent upon his Scheme of retaining it; but Chremes, who was just come from his Daughter, and had now first seen her after a long Absence, is represented with all the Fondness of a Father. He is regardless of Birth and Fortune, Antipho's Behaviour

Chr.

Nam qui erit rumor populi, inquit, fi id feceris? Olini cum honeste potuit, tum non est data: Nunc viduam extrudi, turpe est: ferme eadem omnia, potuit dari boneste, Quæ tute dudum coràm me incufaveras. Pн. Satis superbe inluditis me. DE. quî? Pн. rogas? Quia ne alteram quidem illam potero ducere. Nam quo redibo ore ad eam, quam contemferim? CH. Tum autem Antiphonem video ab sese amittere 25 Invitum eam, inque. DE. tum autem video filium Invitum sane mulierem ab se amittere. Sed transi sodes ad forum, atque illud mihi Argentum rurium jube referibi, Phormio. PH. Quodne ego descripsi porro illis, quibu' debui? 30 DE. Quid igitur fiet? PH. fi vis mihi uxorem dare, Quam despondisti, ducam: sin est, ut velis Manere illam apud te, dos hic maneat, Demipho: Nam non est æquom me propter vos decipi; Cum ego vestri honoris causa repudium alteræ Remiserim, quæ dotis tantumdem dabat. DE. I in malam rem hinc cum iftac magnificentia, Fugitive: etiam nunc credis te ignorarier, Aut tua facta adeo? PH. irritor. DE. tune hanc duce- gentum rescribi rus-Si tibi daretur? PH. fac periclum. DE. ut filius Cum illa habitet apud te, hoc vestrum confilium fuit. PH. Quæso, quid narras? DE, quin. tu mini argen- DE. Quid siet igitum cedo.

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PH. Imo verò uxorem tu cedo. DE. in jus ambula. PH. In jus? enimvero, si porro este odiosi pergitis; DE. Quid facies? PH. egone? vos me indotatis modò lis illam manere apud Patrocinari fortalle arbitramini:

aquum est me decipi propter vos: cum ego causa vestri bonoris remiserim repudium altera, qua debat tantundem dotis. DE. I bine in malam rem, fugitive, cum istac magnificentia: etiam nunc credis te, aut tua adio facto ignorari? PH. Irritor. DE. Tune duceres banc, si daretur tibi? PH. Fac periculum. Dr. Hoc fuit westrum consilium, ut silius babitet cum illa apud te. Ph. Quaso, quid narras? Dr. Quin tu cedo argentum mibi. Ph. Imo vero, cedo tu uxorem. Dr. Ambula in jus. Ph. In jus? enimvero, si porro pergitis esse odiosi; Dr. Quid sacies? Ph. Egone? was fortasse arbitramini me patrocinari modo indotatis:

#### ANNOTATIONS.

Pity for a young Girl they saw in Distress, to her Charms. It disposes the Spectator to But here it is confirm'd from the Mouth of favour Antipho, whose Character Terence into the second Scene of this Act, we shall passionate Lover. meet with another Confirmation of it from Nausistrata, Ver. 31.

quam ut cæperas,

res, atque jube illud ar-40 Jummibi. PH. Quod-46 Demipho: nam non

nam, inquit, qui erit rumor populi, si fe-ceris id? olim cum 21 tum non est data; turpe est illam nunc viduam extrudi: monuit ferme oudem om nia, quæ tute dudum incusaveras coram me. Pn. Inluditis me fatis superbe. Dr. Quil PH. Rogas? quia ne quidem petero ducere illam alteram. Nam que ore red.ba ad cam, quam contemferim ? CH. Inque, tum autem video Antiphonem invitum amittere c-am ab sese. Dr. Tum autem video fa-35 ne filium invitum amittere mulierem ab je. Sed transi sodes ad forum, Phormio, ne ego porro descripsi illis, quibus debui ? dare mibi uxorem, quam despondisti, ducam : fin eft, ut vet', dos maneat bic,

a sedate cool old Man. And if we look back meant should be that of a fond, tender, and 29 Argentum rursum jube rescribi. Scri-Sic pol commodius esse in omnes arbitror, chiefly in Dealings that regarded Money.

Scribere, was to take up or borrow any Sum Manere banc. Nam perliberalis visa est, of Money; rescribere, to pay it back again, quam vidi, mibi.

It is not without Design, the Poet makes in the common Uses of Life, Business, or every one who fees her give this Testimony Trassic. For all these things were generally

Chr. What's that to us?

Phorm. Nothing. But I know a certain Lady of this Town. whose Husband-

Chr. Hah!

Dem. What's the matter?

Phorm. Had another Wife at Lemnos.

Chr. I'm ruin'd.

Phorm. And had a Daughter by her, whom he brings up privately. Chr. I'm bury'd.

Phorm. This I'll go tell her of immediately.

Chr. For Heaven's fake don't.

Phorm. Oh, ho! What are you the Man?

Dem. What a Jest he makes of us!

Chr. We discharge you. Phorm. A mere Story!

Chr. What would you have? we forgive you the Money you've

got of ours.

Phorm. I hear: but why then do you trifle fo scandalously with me, by these childish filly Speeches! I won't, I will: I will, I won't again : keep it, give it me back : what you fay one Moment, you contradict the next: what now you refolve to do, you are for undoing again.

Chr. How in the World could he know this?

Dem. I can't imagine: but I'm certain I told nobody of it.

Chr. 'Tis quite aftonishing, as I hope to live.

Phorm. I have nettled them.

Dem. The Deuce! Shall the Rascal carry off such a Sum of Money, and laugh at us to our very Face? I'd fooner die, by Hercules, than fuffer it! Summon all your Resolution and Presence of Mind. You fee that this Slip of yours has got abroad, nor will it now be possible to conceal it long from your Wife: 'tis therefore better to tell her ourselves, what she is likely soon to hear from others; and then we may revenge ourselves on this Rogue, as we please.

Phorm. By Jupiter, if I don't look out tharp, I'm undone, they

make to me with an Air fo ftern and threatning.

Chr. (To Demipho.) But I doubt she'll never be brought to for-

Dem. Fear nothing; I'll make all up between you, depend on it, Chremes;

### ANNOTATIONS.

managed by Writing, much in the manner | Phormio has here in his Eye Naufifrata, the of our Orders upon Bankers, or Bills of Exchange. It is observed by Criticks, that the three last Scenes of this Act, are the most finished and beautiful of the whole Play, and yet Guyetus is fo far diffatisfied with them, that he is for retrenching them altogether. But his Criticism is approved by very few.

+7 Etiam dotetis foico. Some think that ticular Inffance.

Wife of Chremes, whose Part he was resolved to take against her Husband, who had injured her. But there is no Necessity for such Refinement: Phormio talks the natural Language of a Man, who, thinking himself undervalued, wants to appear confiderable, without confining his Thoughts to any parwn,

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Etiam dotatis soleo. Ch. quid id nostra? Ph. ninil. feleo etiam patrocinari dotatis. Ch. Hic duandam noram, cujus vir uxorem—Ch. hem. Quid id refert no-DE. quid eft ?

PH. Lemni habuit aliam. CH. nullus fum: PH. ex veram quandam uno-

qua filiam Suscepit: & eam clam educit. CH. sepultu' fum. 50 88 Pn. Habut ali-PH. Hæc adeo ego illi jam denarrabo. CH. obsecro, Ne facias. PH. oh, tun' is eras? DE. ut ludos facit! Ne facias. PH. oh, tun' is eras! DE. ut ludos facit! Ex qua suscepit fili-CH. Missum te facimus. PH. fabulæ. CH. quid vis am, & educit illam tibi ?

Argentum quod habes, condonamus te. PH. audio: Quid vos, malum, ergo me fic ludificamini Inepti vostrà puerili sententià?

Nolo, volo: volo, nolo rurium: cape, cedo: Quod dictum, indictum eft : quod modo erat ratum, cimus temiffum. Pu: irritum eft.

CH. Quo pacto, aut unde hæc hic rescivit? DE. nescio; vis tibi? condonamus Nisi, me dixisse nemini, certò scio.

CH. Monstri, ita me Dii ament, simile. PH. injeci ergo, malum, ves in-ferupulum. DE. hem.

scrupulum. DE. hem, Hiccine ut à nobis hoc tantum argenti auferat, Tam apertè irridens? emori hercle satius est. Animo virili præsentique ut sis, para.

Vides peccatum tuum esse elatum foras, Neque jam id celare posse te uxorem tuam: Nunc quod ipfa ex aliis auditura fit, Chreme,

Id nofmet indicare placabilis eft.

Tum hunc impuratum poterimus nostro modo Ulcisci. PH. at at, nisi mihi prospicio, hæreo:

Hi gladiatorio animo ad me affectant viam.

CH. At vereor, ut placari possit. DE. bono animo es : scrupulum: Dr. Hem,

Ego redigam vos in gratiam? hôc fretus, Chreme, ut biccine auferat boc tantum argenti à no-bis, irridens tam aperte? Hercle est satius emori. Para, ut sis animo virili præ entique. Vides tuum peccatum effe elatum foras, neque te poffe jam celare id tuam uxorem. Nunc, Chreme, est placabilius nosmet indicare id, quod ipsa sit auditura ex aliis. Tum poterimus ulcisci bunc impuratum nostro modo. PH. At, at, nisi prospicio mibi, bareo. Hi affectant vium ad me gladiatorio animo. CH. At vereor, ut possit placari. DE. Es bono animo, ego redigam vos in gratiam, si fretus boc,

ANNOTATIONS.

of his Wife, and will submit to any thing, between him and his Wife.

rather than the present Story should come to her Ears. Accordingly, when Phormie to her Ears. Accordingly, when Phormie to threatens him, he readily offers to forgive taken from Gladiators, who entered the him the Money, and make up Matters with Lifts with a Resolution either to kill or be him. But Demipho is of a quite different killed. VOL. II.

65 Vides peccatum tuum esse elatam foras. Turn. The losing so much Money appeare The different Characters of the two Brothers to him insupportable, nor will he so much as are admirably preserved throughout this hear of it : he encourages his Brother to be-Scene. Chremes is of a peaceable Temper, have with Spirit and Resolution, and proand loves Quiet. He stands greatly in awe miles that he himself will make up Matters

83 Malum

Ara? Pu. Nil. Norem bic, cujus vir---Cu. Hem. Dr. Quid am uxorem Lemni : CH. Sum nullus. PH. clam. CH. Sum fepultus. Pn. Ego adco jam denarrabo bæt 55 ili. CH: Obfecto, nt facias. Pn. Ob, tune eras is ? DE. Ut facit ludos! Cu. Fa-Fabula. Cu. Quid 60 bes. Pn. Andio: quid ne vestra puerili sen-tentia? Nolo, vola:

volo, nolo rurfum: cape, cedo : quod erat dictum eft, indic-65 tum : quod modo erat

ratum, est irrisum. Cu. Quo pacto, aut unde bic rescivit bæc? DE. Nescio, nifi certo scio me dixisse ne-

70 mini. CH. Ita Dii

Chremes; especially as the Woman, by whom you had this Daughter

is dead and out of ?he way.

Phorm. Is this the way you deal with me? indeed, methinks you attack me very cunningly; but you won't, I believe, Mr. Demipho, find it much for his advantage, that you have provoked me. Say you then? When you have been following your Pleasures abroad, without any regard to this worthy Gentlewoman, but injur'd her in the most unheard of manner; come you now to wash away your Offence with feign'd Submissions? I'll so rouze her by a Recital of these your Ways, that you shan't find it possible to appeale her, were you even to melt into Tears.

Dem. May all the Gods and Goddesses wreck their Vengeance on him! That any Man should be possessed of such amazing Confidence! Does not a Wretch like this deferve to be publickly banish'd

into some solitary Desert?

Chr. I'm reduced to that Dilemma, I know not what in the world to do with him.

Dem. I know: let us drag him to Justice.

Phorm. To Justice! Here rather if you please.

Dem. Follow him, and hold him back, till I call out the Servants.

Chr. I'm not able by myself; run and help me.

Phorm. (To Demipho.) I have an Action against you.

Chr. Bring it then when you will.

Phorm. And another against you, Chremes. Dem. (To the Servants.) Away with him.

Phorm. Are you at that then? I must exert my Voice, I perceive; Nausistrata, come out hither.

Chr. Stop his Mouth.

Dem. See how strong the Villain is!

Phorm. Naufistrata, I fay.

Chr. Will you not hold your tongue?

Phorm. Hold my tongue?

Dem. If he will not follow, punch him in the Belly, or dash his Eyes out.

Phorm: I know how to be foundly revenged.

### ANNOTATIONS.

Malum, quod isti di deaque omnes nem diritatem (ita enim illi de talibus verbis duint. Malum, in magna ira, aut indignatione, ustatissima interjectio, ut supra, 4, 5.

Quid tua, malum, id refert? Hanc igitur vo-cem (quæ vox alioquin infausta est) cum justa

Demiphoni his expressissimation om-

Phormio

Cum è media excessit, unde hæc suscepta oft tibi. præsertim cum illa excessit è medio, unde Pн. Itane agitis meçum ? fatis aftute aggredimini. bæc filia eft suscepta Non hercle ex re iffu' me inftigafti, Demipho. tibi. Pn. Itane agi-Ain tu? ubi quæ libitum fuerit peregre feceris, tis mecum ? aggredimini fatis affinte. Hercle, Demipbo, in-Neque hujus fis venitus feminæ primariæ, Quin novo modo ei faceres contumeliam: 80 ifius. Aifne tu? ubi Venias nunc precibus lautum peccatum tuum? feceris peregre que fuerit libitum, neque Hisce ego illam dictis ita tibi incensam dabo. Ut ne restinguas, lacrumis si exstillaveris. fis veritus bujus pri-DE. Malum, quod isti Dî, Deæque omnes duint. mariæ feminæ, quin Tantane affectum quenquam esse hominem audacia? faceres contumeliam ei novo modo; venias Non hoc publicitus scelus hinc deportarier nunc lautum tuum In folas terras? CH. in id redactus sum loci,
Ut quid agam cum illo, nesciam prorsum. DE. ego scio. Ego dabo illam ita
In inc carres. Pt. in ius? huc. si quid lubet. In jus eamus. PH. in jus? huc, fi quid lubet. dittis, ut ne reftin-De. Affequere, retine, dum huc ego fervos evoco. guas firam, fi exfil-CH. Emm folus nequeo: accurre. PH. una injuria est 90 laveris lacrymis. DE. Malum, qued omnes Tecum. CH. lege agito ergo. PH. altera est tecum, rii deæque duint ifti. Chreme. pus. Quenquamne bomi-DE. Rape hunc. PH. fic agitis? enimvero voce est o- menesse affectum tan-Nausistrata, exi. CH. os opprime. DE, impurum vide. bec seelus debet de-Quantum valet. PH. Naufistrata, inquam. CH. non pertari publicitus [ingere, binc in folas terras ? PH. Taceam? DE. Nisi sequitur, pugnos in ventrem id loci, ut prorsum taces? Veloculum exclude. PH. est ubi vos ulciscar probe. 95 nesciam quid agam cum illo. DE. Ego seio. Eamus in jus. PH. In jus? irio carnus buc, si luber quid. DE. Assequere, retine, dum ego evoco servos buc. Ch. Enim solus nequeo, accurre. Ph. Est una injurta tecum, Demipho. Ch. Ergo agito lege. Ph. Est altera tecum, Chreme. De. Rape bunc. Ph. Sic agitas? emmvero est opus voce. Nausistrata, exi. Ch. Opprime os. Dr. V. de impurum, quantum valet. Ph. Nausistrata, inquam. Ch. Non taces? Ph. Taccam? Dr. Nis sequitur, ingere pugnos in ventrem, vel exclude oculum. PH. Est ubi ulciscar vos probe.

### ANNOTATIONS.

of Justice. He, on the other hand, points to Chremes's House, buc, si quid luber, and makes the best of his way towards it; which Demipho perceiving, calls out to Chremes, always is, but to Demipho, who despites his Demipho perceiving, calls out to Chremes, as it almost always is, but to Demipho, who despites his Threats.

90 Una injuria est tecum. These Words are address'd to Demipho, who had come back to aid Chremes in bearing him from describe him away.

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&c. c, fi ying ormio back to aid Chremes in keeping him from dragging him away.

Phormio to the Forum, or fome public Court forcing in to Naufffrata; and what fol-

AC

### TERENCE'S PHORMIO.

#### ACT V. SCENE VII.

### ARGUMENT.

Chremes, who had been false to his Wife Naufistrata, being charged with the Crime in her Presence by Phormio, is severely reproached to Phormio's great Satisfaction. Demipho intercedes for his Brother, and begs of his Wife to forgive him. At last, Phædria is chosen to settle this Contest between his Pa-

NAUSISTRATA, CHREMES, PHORMIO, DEMIPHO.

Nauf. WHO's that calls me? Chr. Ah!

Nauf. What Disturbance, pray, Husband, is this?

Phor. Hah, what are you now mute?

Nauf. What Man is this? Don't you answer me?

Phor. How should he answer you, who hardly knows where he is? Chr. Beware how you believe any thing he fays.

Phor. Go touch him, Madam, my Life on't he's all in a cold Sweat.

Chr. 'Tis nothing.

Nauf. What is it then that he means?

Phor. You shall know it presently; hear me only.

Chr. Are you then refolv'd to believe him?

Nauf. What should I believe, when he has told me nothing? Phor. Poor Soul, he's bereft of his Senses through Fear.

Nauf. It must be no Trifle this, that you are in such a Fright.

Chr. I in a Fright!

Phor. Nay then, fince you're in no Fright, and what I'm going to fay is just nothing at all; tell it yourself.

Dem. Is he to tell it at your defire, Villain?

Phor. O yes; 'tis quite right to stand up warmly for your Bro-

Vauf. Will you not tell me then, Husband?

Chr. Why-

Nauf. Why?

Chr. There is no need for telling it.

Phor. Not to you, I believe, but 'tis highly needful that she know it .- In Lenmos-

Chr. Hah, what are you doing?

Dem. Will you not be filent?

Phor. Unknown to you-Chr. Ruin'd.

ANNOTATIONS.

This Scene is properly a Continuation of ing herself named, comes running out to see the foregoing. Phormio, when he found what is the Matter. This makes way for that they would not suffer him to get at Naufistrata, but dragg'd him away by force, has recourse to his Voice; and calls as loud as he can upon Naufistrata. She has a Demipho, acts the Part of a Mediator, and at the second property of the part of a Mediator, and at the second property of the part of a Mediator, and at the second property of the part of a Mediator, and at the second property of the part of a Mediator, and at the part of a Mediator of the part of a Mediator.

Phor.

ORDO.

DE. Hem? NA.

Obsecro, mi vir, quid curbæ est istuc ? Pn.

Hem, quid obstupu-

ifti nunc ? NA. Quis

bomo est bic ? non

respondes mihi ? Pu. Ut biccine respondeat

tibi? qui bercle ne-scit ubi sit. Cu. Cave credas quid-quam isti. Pu. Abi,

tange : fi non totus

friget, enecame. CH. Eft nibil. NA. Quid

ergo? quid istic nar-rat ? Pn. Jam

feies: aufculta. NA.

Pergisne credere? NA. Obsecro, quid ego credam buic, qui dixit nil? Pn. Mi-

NA. Pol non est te-

### ACTUS V. SCENA VII.

ARGUMENTOM.

Chremes adulterii reus, Naufistrata uxori Phormione proditus, ab ea possime audit, eumque gravitur objurgat : unde Phormio magnopere exultat. Tum Demipho pro Chremete intercedit, uxor ut ipsi crimen condonet. Et Phædria contentionis parentum suorum sedande, arbiter constituitur.

NAUSISTRATA, CHREMES, PHORMIO, DEMIPHO.

201 nominat me? DE. hem. NA. quid istuc tur-1 NA. QUI nominat me? homo eft ? bæ est, obsecro, Mi vir? PH. hem, quid nunc obstupuisti? NA. quis hic Non mihi respondes? PH. hiccine ut tibi respondeat? Qui hercle, ubi fit, nescit. CH. cave isti quidquam creduas

PH. Abi: tange: si non totus friget, me eneca. CH. Nihil est. NA. quid ergo? quid istic narrat? PH. cro, jam fcies:

Ausculta. CH. pergin' credere? NA. quid ego, obse-Huic credam, qui nil dixit? PH. delirat mifer Timore. NA. non pol temere est, quod tu tam times.

CH. Ego timeo? PH. recte fane: quando nihil times, 10 Et hoc nihil est, quod dico ego, tu narra. DE. scelus, Tibi narrat? PH. eho tu: factum est abs te sedulò

Pro fratre. NA. mi vir, non mihi narras? CH. at. NA. quid at? huic opu'ft CH. Non opus est dicto. PH. tibi quidem: at scito

In Lemno-CH. hem, quid ais? DE. non taces? PH. fer delirat timore. clam te-DE. hei mihi!

sines. Cn. Ego timeo? Pn. Reste sane: quando times nibil, et boc, quod ego dico, est nibil, tu narra. Dz. Scelus, narret tibi? Pn. Ebo tu: sastum est sedulo abs te pro fratre. NA. Mi vir, non narras mibi? Cn. At. NA. Quid at? Ch. Non opus est disto. Ph. Quidem tibi; at opus est scito buic. In Lemno----Cu. Hem, quid ais? Dz. Non taces? Pn. Clam te----Cu. Hei mibi!

ANNOTATIONS.

time, who was anxious for himself and Pbedria, interposes, and owns his having receiv'd Money of the old Man, and how he had employ'd it. Nausistrata, who feems to have been partial towards her Son, leaves all to his Determination, and invites Phormio to supper. Here the Poet concludes, leaving the Spectators to supply the rest. have peace at home, Phadria, having his nequeo cum animo certum investigare. Defires comply'd with, would be no lefs

aft, with some difficulty, brings Naufi- | ready to gratify his Father. Demipho too, Strata to temper. Phormio, in the mean- finding the Money not engross'd by the Parafite, but given to one of the Family, would rest contented; and Phormio, who had been fo useful and zealous in the young Gentleman's Caufe, would not pass unrewarded. 14 Ubi fit, nescit. It is an usual Effect of Terror and Consternation, to throw the Mind into fuch Diforder and Confusion, that it is render'd incapable of Reflection. Thus And indeed it is easy to suppose, that as Plautus, in a like case, makes one fay, Chremes would gladly yield to his Son, to Equidem quo eam, aut ubi fim, aut quo fim,

7 Pergin' credere ? He had before faid,

at.

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nuch nuch emes,

nd at laft, Phor. He married another. Nauf. Hah! Heaven forbid.

Phor. 'Tis certainly true.

Nauf. Wretch that I am, I'm undone!

Phor. And has a Daughter by her too, whom you never dreamt of.

Chr. (to Dem.) What shall we do?

Nauf. Immortal Gods! What Treachery and Baseness is this!

Phor. 'Tis as I tell you.

Nauf. Can any thing be imagin'd more ungenerous? And yet these Husbands, when with their Wives, are then forsooth old and good for nothing. Demipho, I address myself to you, for I have not patience to speak with him: were these his frequent Journeys, and long Stays at Lemnos? Was this the Cheapnels of Grain, that for much lower'd our Rents?

Dem. I don't deny, Naufistrata, that he is highly to blame in this Business; but yet the Crime is not wholly unpardonable.-

Phor. He preaches to the Wind.

Dem. For 'twas neither thro' any Aversion nor Contempt of you that he did it; but being once about fifteen Years ago over-heated with Wine, he got this Woman with child, and had a Daughter by her, nor ever touch'd her afterwards. She is now dead; the only Scruple that remain'd in this Affair is remov'd: Therefore I beg that you will exert the fame Prudence here you are wont to do on other Occasions, and bear it with Patience and Calmness.

Nauf. What should I bear with Patience? I heartily wish indeed that it might end here: but what Reason have I to hope? Can I flatter myself that Age will reclaim him? He was then old enough, were Years a Security for his Behaviour. Are my Age and Beauty more attractive now than formerly, Demipho? What can you offer

to make me think or hope that it will not any more be fo?

Phor. Whoever has a mind to attend at Chremes's Funeral, now is the time. 'Tis thus I retaliate. Come then and provoke Phormio, who dares: he shall be served the same Sauce. Why even let him

ANNOTATIONS.

chee ifri quidquam credat, and here expossulates as it she was already giving ear to
him, when in reality nothing had been faid,
this Criticism is criticism. Mi bomo was a
These no cond delicate Strukes discover the
most exact Knowledge of the human Frame.
A Man conscious of Guilt, how much soever
A Man conscious of Guilt, how much soever
Rank. In the Translation however I have
to many be his Interest to conceal it, will yet
often betray himself by his own Fears, and often betray himfelf by his own Fears, and an overftrained Anxiety. This particular Caft of Mind, fo inseperable from a Heart corrupted and base, is admirably expres'd by Pbadrus in the following Lines; Lib. 3. Prol. 49.

Sufpicione fi quis errabit fue, Et rapiet ad se qued erit commune emnium,

Stulte nutabit animi conscientiam.
'6 Mi bome. Dii meleus deine. Some sup-

prefent Ago.

30 Ea mortem obist : a medio abites Demipto dwells upon this Sircumflance, repeating it twice, is upon this chieff his Hopes depended of being able to bring about a Reconciliation. And here we ought to observe how judiciously the Yort has conducted his Plots in contriving to remove the Lemnin Wife out of the way. For had the been pole these Words directed to her Husband, fill alive, it must have prov'd an infut mountable

### P. TERENTII PHORMIO.

PH. Uxorem duxit. NA. mihi homo, Dii melius duint. PH. Luxit uxore PH. Sic factum est. NA. perii misera. PH. & inde filiam Suscepit jam unam, dum tu dormis. CH. quid agimus? NA. Proh Di immortales, facinus indignum & malum ! fera perii. Pu. Et PH. Hoc actum est. NA. an quidquam hodie est factum indignius?

Qui mi, ubi ad uxores ventum est, tum fiunt senes. Demipho, te apello: nam me cum hoc ipso distædet

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Hæcine erant itiones cræbræ, & mansiones diutinæ Lemni ? hæccine erat ea, quæ nostros fructus minuebat, vilitas?

DE. Ego, Nausistrata, esse in hac re culpam meritum non nego,

Sed ea quin fit ignoscenda. PH. verba fiunt mortuo. DE. Nam neque neglegentià tuâ, neque odio id fecit tuo Vinolentus fere abhinc annos quindecim mulierculam Eam compressit, undæ hæc nata est, neque postilla unquam attigit.

Ea mortem obiit : è medio abiit : qui fuit in re hac fcrupulus.

Quamobrem te oro, ut alia facta tu funt, æquo animo effe meritum culpam hoc feras, defungier,

NA. Quid ego æquo animo? cupio misera in hac re jam Verba funt mortuo. Sed quid sperem? ætate porro minu' peccaturum putem? DE. Nam feeit id Jam tum erat senex, senectus si verecundos facit.

An mea forma atque ætas nunc magis expetenda eft,

Demipho? Quid mihi bîc affers, quamobrem exfpectem, aut spe-[hem tempus eft rem porro non fore? PH. Exfequias Chremeti, quibus est commodum ire, Sic dabo: age nunc, Phormionem, qui volet, laceffito: Faxo tali eum mactatum, atque hic est, infortunios | medio : qui fuit

scrupulus in bac re. Quamobrem oro te, ut alia tua facta sunt, seros boc aquo animo. NA. Quid ego feram æquo animo? Misera, cupio jam defungi in bac re, sed quid sperem ? Putem porro, eum minus peccaturum cetate ? Si fenectus facit verecundos, jam tum exat fenex. An mea forma atque ætas est magis expetenda nunc, Demioho? Quid affers mibi bic, qua-mobrem expectem, aut sperem tale quid non porro fere? Pn. Hem, est iempus celebrare exsequias Chiemeti, iis quibus est commodum ire. Sic dabo: age nunc, lacessico Phormionem qui volet: saxo eum mactatam tali infortunio, atque bic eft.

### ANNOTATIONS.

mountable Obstacle to the reconciling of the jury. Phormio triumphs in the Success of his

employing the very Terms that were used in vain Parasite, conceited of his own Wit, and proclaiming Funerals. L. Litto exjequino every body.

ire quoi commodum eff, jam tempus eff, ollus de
very body.

39 Tali mactatam infortunio. This manfertur.

feveral Parties.

37 Exsequios Chremeti. The Pleasantry wolet, lacessito. He imagines himself invinof this Passage consists chiefly in Phormio's cible, and talks in the genuine Style of a

38 Sic dabo. That is, In this manner will ner of speaking is very familiar to Plaune. I treat him; or, Thus will I revenge the In- Mactare, in its proper and orginal Significa-

duint milius. Pn. Sic of factum. NA. Mijam suspecit unam filiam inde, dum tu dormis. CH. Quid a-gimus? NA. Prob Dii immortales, facinusindignumet ma-lum! Pu. Hoc eft actum. NA. Anquidquam bodie eft factum indignius? Qui, ubi est ventum ad uxores, funt cum fe-nes mibi. Demipho, appello te : nam diftædet me loqui cum boc ipfo. Hæccine erant crebræ initiones, et diutinæ mansiones Lemni ? bæccine erat ea vilitas, qui mi-nuebat nostros fructus? DE. Ego, Naufistrata, non ego eum in bac re, sed quin ca sit ignoscenda.Pu. neque tua negligentia, neque tuo udio. Fere quindecim annos ab binc, vinolentus compressit cam mulierculam, unde bæc eft nata, ne que unquam attigit Te illam poftilla. Eand obiit mortem : abiit e

return again to Favour, I've had Revenge enough; the has fomething to ring in his Ear as long as he lives.

Nauf. Possibly I deserved this: Ah Demipho, what need is there

now to repeat how faithful I have been to him in every thing?

Dem. I know it all, as well as yourfelf.

Naus. Do you think then that I deserved such Usage?

Dem. Far from it: but fince Reproaches can't annul what is already past, forgive him. He begs pardon, owns his Fault, and makes an Apology for it; what would you have more?

Phor. But truly before the pronounces the Pardon, I must fecure myself and Phadria. Hark ye, Nausstrata, before you answer

rashly in the present Case, hear me a little.

Nauf. What's the matter?

Phor. I drew from your Husband by Stratagem ninety Guineas: These I gave to your Son, and he has given them to Dorio the Bawd for a Miftress.

Chr. Hah, what is that you fay?

Nauf. What? Does it appear a Crime so heinous to you, that your Son a young Man keeps one Mistress, when you yourself have got two Wives? Are you not asham'd? With what Face can you reprove him? Answer me.

Dem. He'll do as you'd have him.

Nauf. Nay, that you may know my mind, I neither forgive, nor promise aught, nor give any Answer at all, till I see my Son: I refer all to his Determination, and will agree to whatever he proposes.

Phor. You're a wife prudent Woman, Nausstrata.

Nauf. Does that fatisfy you then?

Phor. Nay, I come off delightfully, and beyond my Hopes.

Nauf. But pray tell me your Name.

Phor. My Name? Phormio; a real Friend to your Family, and particularly to Phadria.

Nauf. Well, Phormio, and you may depend upon it that henceforward I will serve you as far as I am able in Word and Deed.

Phor. You're very obliging.

Nauf. Nav, indeed you deserve it.

Phor. Will you then do a thing that will mightily please me, Nausstrata, and make your Husband's Eyes ake?

Nauf. With all my Soul. Phor. Invite me to Supper.

Naus.

### ANNOTATIONS.

tion, is an Expression equivalent to magis au- sary to observe here, that these Words at gere. 'Tis thus that Horace uses it; Lib. I. vero, or as some read, an, and credo, do not Sat. 2. Maste virtute esto, inquit sententia so often denote an Interrogation, as mark dia Catonis. That is, magis autie efto. an Itony or Sneer. Thus Sulpicius ad Cic. Hence we sometimes meet with this Phrase of mattare Deos bostia; both in Plantus and Lucretius, Lib. 5. V. 175. 42 At mee merito; eredo. It will be necef-

'An, credo, in tenebris vita, ac marere ja-

53 QED

### P. TERENTII PHORMIO

Redeat fane in gratiam : jam supplicii satis est mihi. 40 Sane redeat in gra-Habet hæc, ei quod, dum vivat, usque ad aurem ob-[morem, Demipho, babet, quod obganniganniat. NA. At meo merito, credo. quid ego nunc ea comme-singillatim, qualis ego in hunc fuerim? DE. novi æque minime gentium : 10. Quid ego nune, omnia Tecum. NA. merito hoc meo videtur factum? DE. Demipho, commemo-Verum, quando jam accusando fieri infectum non po- rem ea singillatim, qualis uxor fuerim teft, 45 in bunc ? Dr. Novi Ignosce: orat, confitetur, purgat: quid vis amplius? omnia, aque tecum. PH. Enimvero, priulquam hæc dat veniam, mihi profaElum meo merito? spiciam & Phædriæ. Dr. Minime genti-Heus, Nausistrata; priusquam huic respondes temere, um: verum, quando audi. NA. quid est? infectum accufando, PH. Ego minas triginta ab isto per fallaciam abstuli : ignosce : orat confite-Eas dedi tuo gnato: is pro sua amica lenoni dedit. 50 tur, purgat: quid Ch. Hem, quid ais? NA. adeon' indignum tibi vide-Enimoero, priusquam [duas ! bæc dat veniam ei, tur, filius Homo adolescens unam si habet amicam, tu uxores prospiciam mibi et Nil pudere? quo ore illum objurgabis? responde mihi. Naussistrata; prius-DE. Faciet, ut voles. NA. imo, ut meam jam scias quam respondes temere buic, audi. fententiam, Neque ego ignosco, neque promitto quidquam, neque NA. Quid fl? Pu. Priusquam gnatum videro. ejus judicio permitto om-[fistrata. gnato: is dedit cas lenoni pro sua amica. Quod is jubebit, faciam. PH. mulier sapiens es, Nau- CH. Hem, quid ais? NA. Satin' tibi est? PH. imo vero pulchre discedo, An. Videturne tibi [mîn' Phormio, ades indignum, fi fi-& probè, Et præter spem. NA. tu tuum nomen die quod est. PH. babet unum amicam, Vestræ familiæ hercle amicus, & tuo summus Phæ- tu duas uxores? 60 Pudere nil ? Que ore objergabis illum? NA. Phormio, at ego ecastor posthac tibi, quod pote- Responde mibi. Dr. [tum eft tuum. Faciet, ut voles. NA. ro, & quæ voles, Faciamque & dicam. Ph. benignè dicis. NA. pol meri-Ph. Vin' primum hodie facere, quod ego gaudeam. Ph. Vin' primum hodie facere, quod ego gaudeam. Nausistrata, [cœnam voca. promitto, neque re-Et quod tuo viro oculi doleant? NA. cupio. Pn. me ad spondeo quidquam, priusquam videre

matum. Permitto omnia ejus judicio: faciam qued is jubebit. Pu. Es mulier sapiens, Naussistrata. NA. Eftne satis tibi ? PH. Imo vero discedo pulcbre, et probe, et præter spem. NA. Tu dic qued est tuum nomen. Ph. Mibine? Phormio, amicus berele vestræ samiliæ, et summus amicus to Phadriæ. NA. Phormio, at ego ecastor postbac sacianque, et dicam tibi, quæ potero, et que voles. Ph. Dicis benigne. NA. Pol, est tuum meritum. Ph. Visne primum sacere bodie, Naussistrata, quod ego gaudeam, et qued oculi doleant tuo viro? NA. Cupio. Ph. Voca me ad conam.

#### ANNOTATIONS.

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33 Quo ore illum objurgabis? Terence takes | Minds the justest Sentiments of Morality. evert his Readers, and convey to their rents, that they ought to have a guard upon

### 234 TERENCE'S PHORMIO.

Nauf. I do invite you heartily.

Dem. Let us now go in.

Nauf. Agreed. But where's Phadria our Judge?

Phor. I'll bring him presently. [To the Spectators.] Farewel, and give us your Applause.

### ANNOTATIONS.

their Actions, if it were but for the fake of their Children; for with what Face can they reproach others for a Crime they are to conceive pronounc'd with a face tious pleasant Ais, and refers to what she had faid a little before: Ejus judicio permitto me

NA. Pol verò voco. DE. eamus intrò hinc. NA. fiat, NA. Pol vero voco. sed ubi est Phædria

fed ubi est Phædria

Judex noster? Ph. jam hic samo aderit. Vos valete,
& plaudite.

CALLIOPIUS RECENSUI.

CALLIOPIUS RECENSUI.

DE. Eamus intro

ANNOTATIONS.

mid. He only was now wanting to compleat the Peace. The Poet leaves it to the Reader to conceive the rest, it being so obvious, that all will end to their mutual Satisfaction. For a Fault of the same kind, there was no great Likelyhood that Phadria,

1,

? This a facet fhe had mitte om-

gia.

P. TE-

P. TERRENTI PHORNIO. 235

[a. Pol verò vero. De esamo ano hine. Na. finel Na. Polene vero
[cel ubi est Plasdia
[cel ubi est Plasdia
[cel ubi est III. Jem bie Lan queste. Ver velete est Plasdia Per
[a. Polenesire.
[a. Polenesire.
[a. De esamo antique est est ubi ese cime industrial internation of the periodic antique est est ubi est est un version to the first of the periodic at that ese cime industrial internation of the with a Nobrale, would get any frequency of the transfer of the with a Nobrale, would get any frequency of the contract of the transfer of the with a Nobrale, would get any frequency of the contract of the transfer of the with a Nobrale, would get any frequency of the contract of the transfer of the with a Nobrale, would get any frequency of the contract of the transfer of the with a Nobrale, would get any frequency of the contract of

We only see the wording to recorded below at this see time indulging allowed. The Rest is to the iterity of all with a Mohind, would only be recorded in the industrial observation, but and regresses reference against his Fully. The time the rest is a substance of a second back of a Fully of the first of

## HECYRA

### P. TERENTII

# HECYRA.

THE

# HECYRA

OF

TERENCE.

### HECYRA

OF

TEREN C

### The TITLE.

THIS PLAY WAS EXHIBITED AT THE ROMAN GAMES, WHENSEXTUS JULIUS CÆSAR, AND CNEUS CORNELIUS DOLABELLA WERE CU-RULE ÆDILES. IT WAS NOTACTED QUITE THROUGH. FLACEUS THE FREEDMAN OF CLAUDIUS COMPOSED THE MUSICK, WHICH WAS PERFORMED ON EQUAL FLUTES, UN-DER THE CONSULSHIP OF CNEUS OCTAVI-US, AND T. MANLIUS. IT WAS ATTEMPT. ED AGAIN AT SOME PUNERAL CAMES. IT WAS BROUGHT ON A THIRD TIME, WHEN Q. FULVIUS, AND L. MARCIUS WERE CURULE ÆDILES.

### ANNOTATIONS.

The Title to this Play is very per-lensibus, Costo Julio Casare, et Com plexed, and varies exceedingly in Cornelio Dotabella Radious Curulibus. different Editions. Some make it to Non est peracta. Modos fecit Flaccus be acted at the Roman Games, others Claudi, tibiis paribus. Tota Graca A. at the Feast of Cybele, some tell us it pollodoru facta eft. Acta primo sine prois taken from the Greek of Menander, logo. Data fecundo, Cneo Octavio, a others from Apollodorus. That given T. Manlio Confulibus. Relata est L. here, as in all the rest, is from the Æmilio Paulo ludis funebribus. Non est Cambridge Edition. But as the Title placita. Tertio relata est, Q. Fulvio, L. prefix'd to this Play by Westerbovius Marcio Ædilibus Curulibus. Egit L. in his accurate Edition of our Poet, Ambivius Turpio. Placuit.

feems to be the fullest and most exact.

The Reader will the better underof any yet published, I shall here, for stand this Title, and the Reason of the Sake of the Reader, give it entire. the Play's being so often attempted P. Terentii Hecyra, acta Ludis Mega-1

before |

# ERENT

### TITULUS seu DIASCALIA.

ORDO.

ACTA LUDIS ROMANIS, SEX. JU- Have Commedia fuft LIO CÆS. CN. CORNELIO DOLAdella Ludis Romanis
BELLA, ÆDIL. CUR. NON EST PERet Cneo Cornelio DeACTA TOTA. MODOS FECIT labella Edilibra Cu-FLACCUS CLAUDII. TIBIIS PARIB. rulibus. Non off tota CN. OCTAVIO, T. MANLIO COSS.
RELATA EST ITERUM LUDIS FUNEBRIBUS. RELATA EST TERTIO,
Q. FULVIO, L. MARCIO ÆDILIBUS CURULIBUS.

Elitic Confilibus Relata eff iterum
Ludis funcbribus. Re-

thea eft tertio, Q. Fulvio, & L. Marcio Ædilibus Curulibus.

ANNOTATIONS.

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of L. Amilius Paulus. But this is fir Attempt was made. scarce to be credited, because Emi-

before it could be acted quite thro', lius Paulus died not till five Years after after having read the two Prologues the first Attempt of bringing it upon with the Remarks upon them.

1 Tibiis paribus. That is, with the Poet, who knew that the Oppotwo equal Flutes, either right hand-fition it met with was not owing to ed or left-handed, according to the want of Merit in the Performance, different Occasions on which it was but the extravagant Fondness for Rope-Dancers, which prevail'd at 2 Cn. Oflavio, T. Manlio Coff. That that time, would have neglected the is, in the Year of the City 588, and reviving it so long, if he had any 165 Years before the Birth of Christ, Thoughts of bringing it on again at the Year after the Representation of all, as it appears by the Prologue he had from the very Beginning. 3 Relata est iterum ludis funebribus. I am therefore apt think that Donatus, in his Remarks upon the the Funeral Games here mentioned,

Prologue, tells us, that it was acted were celebrated towards the latter upon Occasion of the Funeral Games End of the same Year in which this

# The ARGUMET to the HECYRA, from MURETUS.

PAMPHILUS, the Son of Laches by his Wife Softrata, was desperately in love with one Bacchis a Courtezan. One Night as he was coming drunk to her House, he chanced to meet with Philumena the Daughter of Phidyppus and Myrrhina, and by Force enjoyed her; and as it was in the dark, neither of them knew the other. In the Struggle, however, he took a Ring from her, and made a Prefent of it to Bacchis. Some time after, his Father, both to wean him from this unlawful Love, and to have some Support in his old Age; prevailed on him to marry. It fortun'd that this very Girl was given him to Wife, whom a little before he had ravish'd, her Mother greatly rejoicing; who, as she was alone conscious to her Misfortune, was glad to have her given away in Marriage as foon as possible, boping by this means to hide the Difaster. But it fell out far otherwife than she expected. For Pamphilus, who had with great Reluctance consented to marry, because he found it impossible so all of a sudden to Shake off his Passion for Bacchis, abstain'd from all meptial Commerce with his Wife. Bacchis, again, to whom Pamphilus had promised, that during her Life he never would marry, greatly resenting the Injury which she imagined was done her, did not behave to him now with her usual Complaifance and Good-humour. This prowak'd Pamphilus, and gradually weakened his Affection, insomuch that his Passion soon took a new Turn, and he became fond of the Wife he had before despis'd. Mean time an Affair happens, that calls Pamphilus from home. During his Absence, Philumena sensible that she was every day advancing in her Pregnancy, began to avoid all Company, and especially that of her Stepmother. In fine, when she found there was no Probability of concealing it longer, she forms a Pretence of going to affift her Mother at a Sacrifice, and continues with her, who alone was let into the Secret of what had befallen her. Some few Days after Softrata fends for her, but is answered, that she is fick. She goes to fee her, and is refus'd Admittance. Laches hearing this, accuses his Wife, and lays all the blame upon her. She clears herself, and endeavours to make it appear, that the Charge is without Foundation, as being conscious of nothing that should make ha Company disagreeable to her Daughter-in-law. Mean time Pamphilus returns, and so it fortun'd, that the very day of his Arrival at Athens, Philumena was brought to bed. When therefore, impatient to fee her, (for he understood she was ill, and low'd her to Distraction) he had suddenly rush'd in, he finds that she is delivered of a Child. Myrrhina as he is retiring, follows him, and with Tears requests him (as it could no way injure him to keep this Affair fecret, not was he required to take back his Wife unless it was his own Choice

### M. Ant. Mureti ARGUMENTUM.

PAMPHILUS, Lachetis e Sostrata uxore filius, Bacchidem meretricem deperibat. Is quum aliquando noctu ad eam temulentus iret, in Philumenam, Phidippi et Myrrhinæ filiam, incidit, eamque in via per vim compressit : atque ita effugit, ut neque ipse eam, neque puella ipsam cognoscere potuerit. In illa autem lucta etiam annulum ei detraxit, eamque Bacchidi dono dedit. Paulo post pater eum, tum ut a meretricio amore averteret, tum ut præsidium suæ senectuti pararet, ad uxorem aucendam perpulit. Contigit, ut ea ipfa uxor et daretur, quam ipfe constupraverat: gaudente admodum puella matre, qua quia fola conscia erat filiam e supro; gravidam esse, quamprimum eam collocare properabat, ut, si forte post aliquot menses pareret, nuptiis, quemadmodum sæpe fit, obtegeretur stuprum; cecidit res longe aliter ac putabatur. Etenim Pamphilus, qui invitissimus adjecisset animum ad rem uxoriam, quia avellere se derepente a Bacchidis amore non posset, ita dormit cum uxore, ut eam ne attigerit quidem. Bacchis, quod, ea viva, nunquam se uxorem ducturum, sæpe ei promiserat Pamphilus, nonnullam sibi ab eo factam injuriam putans, multo ei minus, quam solebat, placida et obsequens esse capit. Eo factum est, ut Pamphilus ei se paullatim subduxerit, quamque prius spernebat uxorem, ejus mirificum quendam amorem animo conceperit. Interea quiddam accidit, ut iter Pamphilo in Imbrum effet. Profecto eo, Philumena, quæ intumescere fibi utorum sentiret, quum aliorum, tum socrus imprimis suæ conspedum refugiebat. Tandem quum in eo esset, ut caleri vix posse amplius videretur, sumpta occasione, per sacrificandi speciem, ad matrem se, unam omnium rerum consciam, confert. Post dies complusculos mittit Sostrata, qui eam arcesserent. Respondetur, ægrotum esse. It, ut eam faltem viseret: non admittitur. Laches accusare uxorem, et dicere, hæc omnia illius culpa contingere. Illa contra excujare se, et culpam deprecari: nullius se rei consciam esse, cur sua consuetudo nurui odiosa esse debeat. Interea rediit Pamphilus, atque ita sors tulit, ut quo die ipse Athenas appulit, eo ipso Philumena partu levaretur. Quum igitur, videndi cupidus (ægrotare enim acceperat, et ita amabat, ut qui vehementissime) subito ad eam ingressus esset, peperisse deprehendit. Ibi eum Myrrhina exeuntem prosecuta, lacrumans, obtestari caepit, quando ea res nihil ipsi nocitura esset; ne reciperet quidem uxorem, si ita videretur: sed tamen ne famam illius proderet. Ita se facturum recipit. Quum igitur neque vellet uxorem recipere, neque run fum VOL. II. veram

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that he would not betray her Daughter's Misfortune, and thereby ruin her Reputation. He gives his Promise. After this, when he would neither take back his Wife, nor assign the true Reason of his Resusal, the old Men begin to suspect that he is still enslav'd to Bacchis, and for that Reason so averse to live with his Wife. Laches therefore, sending for Bacchis, exposulates with her, but she wholly clears herself, and the old Man surther requests of her, that she will go in to the Women, and try to remove also their Suspicions. Accordingly she goes in with the Ring upon her Finger, which Pamphilus in the struggle had taken from Philumena, and presented to her. By means of this Ring it is known that Pamphilus himself had ravish'd Philumena; upon which Pamphilus, full of Joy, takes home his Wife and Son.

PER.

veram adferret causam, suspicati sunt senes, eum Bacchidis adhuc amore impeditum, ea de causa ab uxore abhorrere. Arcessitam itaque Bacchidem objurgat Laches. Ea, quum se illi purgasset, jubetur ad mulieres ingredi, et eis quoque illam suspicionem adimere. Ingreditur, annulum habens in digito, quem olim Philumenæ ereptum sibi dederat Pamphilus. Is annulus effecit, ut vitiatam esse ab ipso Pamphilo Philumenam cognosceretur. Luetus Pamphilus, et uxorem et silium recipit:

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### PERSONS of the PLAY.

The Speaker of the PROLOGUE.

BACCHIS, a Courtezan, Mistress to Pamphilus.

MYRRHINA, Mother to Philumena.

LACHES, an old Man, Father to Pamphilus.

PAMPHILUS, the Son of Laches and Sostrata.

PARMENO, Servant to Sostrata.

PHIDIPPUS, an old Man, Father to Philumena.

PHILOTIS, a Courtezan.

SOSIA, Servant to Pamphilus.

SOSTRATA, Mother to Pamphilus.

SYRA, an old Bawd.

### MUTES.

PHILUMENA, the Daughter of Phidippus, married to Pamphilus.

SCIRTUS, a Servant.

A NURSE.

Two Mains belonging to Bacchis.

### DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

PROLOGUS.

BACCHIS, meretrix, amiea Pamphili.

MYRRHINA, mater Philumenæ.

LACHES, senex, pater Pamphili.

PAMPHILUS, silius Lachetis et Sostratæ.

PARMENO, servus Sestratæ.

PHIDIPPUS, senex, pater Philumenæ.

PHILOTIS, meretrix.

SOSIA, servus Pamphili.

SOSTRATA, mater Pamphili.

SYRA, anus, lena.

### PERSONÆ MUTÆ.

PHILUMENA, filia Phidippi, nupta Pamphilo. SCIRTUS, fervulus. NUTRIX. ANCILLÆ DUÆ Bacchidis.

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### The PROLOGUE.

THIS Comedy is called the Step-Mother. When it was first exhibited, a Folly and Difaster altogether new intervened, that neither could the Representation be carried on, nor any Judgment form'd of it; the People were become to extravagantly fond of Rope-Dancing. It is therefore now offered as a new Play, for the Poet did not attempt then to bring it on a second Time, that he might fell it again to the Stage. You have feen and approv'd other Plays of his; be intreated to give this too a candid Hearing.

### ANNOTATIONS.

Heeyra eft buic nomen fabulæ. The Name | it implied an unlucky Omen, and thence it of this Play is deriv'd from a Gresk Word put for any Misfortune or Difaster. The Expa, which fignifies a Mother-in Law, or Husband's Mother. The Reason of this Title is, that some of the most interesting Name, as it was the Cause of the ill Receptire Circumstances of the whole Piece take their Rife from Suspicions form'd of Softrata, the was intended to hint, that this foolish Pre-Mother of Pampbilus.

Ibid. Hec cum data eft nova, novum--- pravity of Taste. witium. It appears hence, that this was the fecond time of an Attempt's being made to discover the Poet's Anxiety to preserve his exhibit this Play, fince the Words here Reputation. He tells us, the ill Reception his Play met with at its first Representation was not owing to any Defect or want

ference was owing to a Corruption and De-

to be a Word translated from Augury, where of Merit on its fide, but because the Atten-

### PROLOGUS.

HEcyra est huic nomen fabulæ. hæc cum data Est nova, novum intervenit vitium & calamitas, Ut neque spectari, neque cognosci potuerit : Ita populus studio stupidus in funambulo Animum occuparat. nunc hæc plane eft pro nova : 5 Et is, qui scripfit hanc, ob eam rem noluit Iterum referre, ut iterum possit vendere. Alias cognostis ejus: quæso, hanc noscite.

HEcyra est nobula. Cum bac eft data nova, novum vitium, et nova calamitas intervenit, ut neque potuerit spectari, neque cognosci : Populus stupidus studio ita occupaverat animum in funam-

ORDO.

bulo. Nunc bæc est plane pro nova: et is, qui scripsit banc, noluit iterum referre ob eam rem, ut possit vendere iterum. Cognovistis alias comædias ejus: queso, noscite banc.

### ANNOTATIONS.

Aftonishment and Wonder, a Keenness proceeding from Admiration and Surprise. Turpilius had before him used it in the same Merit. sense. Herus stupidus astat ; ita ejus aspectus repens cor torporavit bomini amore.

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7 Ut iterum possit wendere. It appears from this that Terence was very confident of the had he attempted to bring it on again, after for the Adelphi was the last Piece he wrote. the Rope-dancing Scene was over, he could

tion of the Audience was otherwise employ-ed. The Word supidus does not fignify the same here as supid, in our Language, but denotes an earnest Attention mixed with of the Play, because the Ediles or Actors would never have made another Purchase of it, unless they had conceived highly of its

8 Alias cognostis ejus. Terence wrote several Plays before the Andrian, tho' lhat is the only one left us of those exibited by him before the Hecyra. Voffius, and some Merit of his Play; and it is worthy our no-tice too, that he would rather be esteem'd Representation was not till after the Adelphi. others after him, tell us, that this fecond avaricious, than diffident of himself: for If so, the Romans had seen five Plays of his,

### The SECOND PROLOGUE.

I COME in the Prologue-Speaker's Dress, an Envoy from the Poet; let me be a successful one, nor lose, in my old Age, the Talent I posses'd in Youth, of reviving by repeated Trials exploded Plays, and hindering the Poet and his Works from finking into Oblivion. In those new Plays of Cecilius, which I first study'd, some were his'd off the Stage, others hardly stood their Ground. But Because I knew the Fortune of the Theatre to be fluctuating and variable, I submitted to certain Toil, where the Hopes were very uncertain. I again attempted to bring them on, that from the fame Poet I might with Care and Study learn other new Plays, nor discourage him from his Labours for the Stage. This Perseverance obtain'd for them a fair Representation, and, when seen, they fail'd not to please. Thus I restor'd the Bard to the Place he merited in your Esteem, and rescued bim, whom now his Adverfaries had almost compell'd to abandon Study, Application, and the Poetick Art. But had I then despis'd his Plays, or aim'd at driving him from Study, to Indolence and Sloth, I could have eafily deterr'd him from any new Attempts. Now therefore for my fake hear with candid and impartial Minds what I am to fay. I offer you again the Step-Mother, which I have never yet been able to act in Silence, so much did a late Misfortune prevail against it. This Misfortune your Judgment will now remove, if it joins in aid of our Labour and Address. When I first began the Reprefentation, the Combats of the Prize-Fighters (an Expectation too was rais'd of a Scene of Rope-Dancing) the increasing Crouds, Tumult, and Clamour of Women, compell'd me to withdraw before my time. Here then I attempt to revive an old Custom, and perfevere in courting your Approbation. I bring it on again. In the first

ANNOTATIONS.

. This Prologue is pen'd with wonderful commonly understood to fign fy an Envoy Art, and an uncommon Power of Persuasion; or Embassador, as in Ennius. for as it had been already twice at least rejested, there was need of great Address to bring it again upon the Stage. Ambivius himself is generally supposed to be the Speaker of the Prologue, one old in his Profession, and in the highest Esteem. His Authority therefore, approving both the Poet and the Poem, would carry in it a great deal of Weight. Terence is besides compared with another of his Profession, one of great Authority, and long standing, I mean Cacilius. Ambiroius argues from his Example, that this Play's being lo often refused, bught to be no Objection to it at present, for the same had happened often to the other, and but once to our Poet.

Orator fine pace redit, regique refert rem.

For altho the proper Buliness of the Prologue was to relate the Subject of the Play, yet here Ambivius is an Embassador or Orator from the Poet to the Audience, to plead his Cause. See more of this in the Notes upon the Prologue to the Self-Tormentor.

4 Novas qui exactus feci ut inveterascerent. There is something very ingenious in this. When I was but a young Actor, I made you in time relish Pieces that at first you had rejected; why should I not now attempt the fame in favour of this Play of Terence ? I am old, have had long Experience, and thereour Poet.

Orator ad vos venio. Orator here is entertain and divert you. If I succeeded then,

## PROLOGUS. TER

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Rator ad vos venio ornatu prologi; vos orras Sinite exorator fim, eodem ut jure uti senem prologi ; fine fim ex-Liceat, quo jure fum usus adolescentior, orator, ut liceat fe-Novas qui exactas feci ut inveterascerent, nem uti eodem jure, quo jure fum ufus a-Ne cum poeta scriptura evanesceret. dolescentior, qui feci In his, quas primum Cæcili didici novas, novas exactas ut inveterascerent, Partim fum earum exactus, partim vix steti. scriptura evanesceres Quia scibam dubiam fortunam effe scenicam cum poeta. In bis Spe incerta, certum mihi laborem sustuli, fabulis Cacilii, quas Easdem agere cœpi, ut ab eodem alias discerem 10 novas primum didici, partim earum sum Novas studiose, ne illum ab studio abducerem, exactus, partim vix Perfeci ut spectarentur: ubi sunt cognitæ, feti. Quia schebam fortunam scenicamesse Placitæ funt, ita poetam restitui in locum, dubiam, suftuli cer-tum laborem mibi, Prope jam remotum, injuria advorfarium, Ab studio, atque ab labore, atque arte musica, 15 incerta Spe. Carpi agere eafdem, ut dif-Quòd fi scripturam sprevissem in præsentia, & cerem alias novas fru-In derrendo voluissem operam sumere, diofe ab codem, no Ut in otio eslet, potius quam in negotio; abducerem illum ab 10 fludio. Perfeci ut Deterruissem facile, ne alias scriberet. Nunc quid petam, meà causa, æquo animo attendite. funt cognita, Hecyram ad vos refero, quam mihi per filentium placitæ. Ita reftirui Nunquain agere licitum est, ita eam oppressit calamitas. poetam in locum, jam prope remotum inju-Lam calamitatem voitra intellegentia ria adie fariorum ab Sedabit, fi erit adjutrix nostræ industriæ. Sudio, atque ab la-25 bore, atque arte mu-Cum primum cam agere cœpi, pugilum gloria, fica. Quad fi Spre-Funambuli eodem accessit exspectatio; viffem ferieturam in Comitum conventus, strepitus, clamor mulierum præsentia, et voluisfem fimere oferam Fecere, ut ante tempus exirem foras. in deterrendo, ut effet Vetere in nova cœpi uti consuetudine. 30 in negotio, facile d -In experiundo ur effem. refero denuo; teruiffem, ne seriberet alias. Nune mea causa attendite æquo animo, qui petam. Refero Hatyram ud vos, quam nunquam est licitum mibi agere per silentium, calamitas ita oppressit eam. Vistra intelligentia, si erit adjutrix kostræ industriæ, sedabit eam calamitatem. Cum primum capi arere eam, gioria pugilum, expectatio funambuli accessit eodem, conventus constum, strepitus, clamor mulierum fecere, ut exirem foras ante tempus. Caepi uti vetere consuetudine in nova sabula, ut effem in experiundo. Refero denuo;

ANNOTATIONS.

ceed now; nor can you accuse me of Temerity or Forwardness for resuming an old Practice I have so great Reason to think well of. 12 Perfeci ut spectarentur. Cacilius was one of the greatest Names among the Roman comic Poets. this very Time; and yet we plainly fee from hence, with what difficulty they were at first

feldom capable of forming any true Judg-

then, 'tis much more likely that I should suc- | ment of the real Merit of a Performance. But we have here a very commendable Example in a celebrated Actor. He knew the Value of the Play, and therefore was not daunted by Opposition. His Steddiness and Perseverance procured the Poet a fair Hear-His Works were in ing; and that the Audience might not think great Esteem in After-Ages, and even at he claimed all the Merit to himself, he adds, this very Time; and yet we plainly see from the see, with what difficulty they were at first once set in a proper Light, will always rereceiv'd. The Bulk of the Audience are commend itself.

25 Pugilum gloria. To render the Sense

first Act I please, when mean time a Rumour spreads, that a Combat of Gladiators was to be exhibited. The People flock together in tumultuous Crouds; Clamours, and a Contention for Places enfue, nor was it in the mean time possible for me to stand my Ground. Now there is no Disturbance; but all Attention and Silence. I have now again an Opportunity granted of exhibiting this Play; tis yours properly by a candid Judgment to encourage and adorn these Dramatic Shews. Suffer not, by your Neglect, the Muses and their Art to fink into the Hands of a few; but make your Authority the Aid and Support of mine. If I never was governed by Avarice, in fixing the Price of my Art; but always accounted it my highest Gain to contribute as much as possible to your Pleasure and Entertainment; allow me to obtain this of you, that a Poet, who commits his Works to my Defence, and throws himself upon your Protection, may not be injuriously exposed to the Insults of malicious Foes. For my Sake admit of this Plea, and attend with Silence, that other Poets too may be encouraged to write for the Stage, nor I be deterr'd from studying new Plays, bought at my Hazard and Expence. ACT

# ANNOTATIONS.

compleat, we must supply accession. The Ex- greatest Weight, yet he still wants to have the

of gloriosi pugiles.
37 Potestas condecorandi ludos, &cc. Madam Dacier observes upon this, that it is not his own Interest, that of the Poet, or even of the Audience, that he lays the chief Stress upon. He affects a Concern for the facred Festivals of the Gods, which were in danger ing, though there is great Dispute among of being deprived of one of their chief Or- Commentators as to their real Import. Deof being depriv'd of one of their chief Ornaments, if by a too great Severity they discouraged the Poets, who furnished the Theatrical Entertainments commonly exhibited on these Occasions. There is great Force the Ediles might give for it. This they and Elegance in this.

pression is beautiful; Pugilum gloria, instead farther Support of their Assent and Concur-of gloriosi pugiles. be of little Service, and Poetry thus discouraged would fink into the Hands of a few, and those too probably Men of the lowest Genius.

These Words I 49 Precio emtas meo. have rendered according to the literal Meanthink appears manifestly from the Conclu-39 Facite, ut westra auctoritas, &c. He sion of the first Prologue, where we are told, means, that although at his Age, and with that the Action of the Play being interrupted, the Experience he may be supposed to have Terence would not attempt the Representations. acquir'd, his Authority ought to be of the tation of it a second Time, that he might

Primo actu placeo: cum interea rumor venit, Datum iri gladiatores : populus convolat : Tulmultuantur, clamant, pugnant de loco. Ego interea meum non potui tutari locum, Notite finere per vos artem muficam Recidere ad paucos. facite, ut vestra auctoritas Meæ auctoritati fautrix adjutrixque fit. Si nunquam avarè precium statui arti meæ, Et eum esse quæstum in animum induxi maxumum, Quam maxume fervire vostris commodis; Sinite impetrare me, qui in tutelam meam Studium suum, & se in vostram commist fidem, Ne eum circumventum inique iniqui irrideant. Mea causa causam accipite, & filentium date, Ut lubeat scribere aliis, mihique ut discere Novas expediat, posthac precio emtas meo.

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Meanamong rt. Doer, er. vius alv much s they Conclure told, rupted, prefenmight

places primo actu : venit gladiatores datum iri: populus convolat : tulmultuaneft mulla turba, eft otium et filentium. Tempus agendi eft datum mibi; poteftas datur-vobis condeco-randi ludos scenicos. Nolite finere per vos artem muficam retidere ad paucos. Facite, ut veftra aucto-45 ritas fit fautrix adjutrixque meæ aucto-ritati. Si nunquam statui precium meæ arti, et induxi in animum eum effe quafrom maximum & fer-

vire quam maxime veftris commodis, sinite me impetrare, ne iniqui irrideant eum inique circumven tam, qui commiste suum studium in meam tutelam, et se in vestram fidem. Accipite hanc causam mea causa, et date silentium, ut lubeat aliis scribere, utque expediat mibi discere novas, emtas postbac meo precio.

# ANNOTATIONS.

must be owned is ingenious, but has nothing of Time.

fell it as a new one upon some other Occa- to support it but Conjecture. We are entirely fion. Now had the Comedians bought it, unacquainted with the Manner of these it no longer belong'd to the Poet, but must Transactions between the Edile, Players, it no longer belong'd to the Poet, but must be entirely at the r Disposal. Madam Dacier therefore supposes the Case to be thus: When the Ædiles had a Mind to buy any Comedy for the Stage, they gave it to the Master of the Company, who was to peruse it, and set a Price upon it. If it did not it, and set a Price upon it. If it did not succeed, the Master was bound to return the Money to the Magistrates, which made it their proper Interest to support the Piece with all their Credit, as the Loss, if it was rejected, redounded to themselves. This it ter not easy to be determined at this Distance must be owned is ingenious, but has nothing of Time.

# ACT I. SCENE I.

# ARGUMENT.

Philotis and Syra are angry with Pamphilus for marrying, and abandoning Bacchis, to whom he had pretended Love.

PHILOTIS, SYRA.

TERILY, Syra, 'tis but feldom that we meet with a Lover who continues faithful to a Mistress. Even this Pamphilus, how often has he sworn to Bacchis (how folemnly too, that any one might have been induc'd to believe him) that he would never marry while she liv'd! Well, he has married you fee notwithstanding.

Sy. I therefore earnestly counsel and advise you to pity none; but

to fleece, maul, and rend every one that comes in your way.

Phil. What to except none?

Sy. None. For know, that not one of these Sparks comes to you but with Defign by his Flatteries to enjoy you at the cheapest Rate he can. And prithee ought not you in your turn, if possible, to countermine them?

Phil. But to serve all alike, is I think, barbarous and unjust.

Sy. Is there any Barbarity or Injustice in being revenged of our Enemies? Or drawing them into those very Snares they had contriv'd against others? Alas! Why have not I that blooming Age and Beauty of yours, or you these Sentiments of mine!

ACT

# ANNOTATIONS.

The Poet here, as in all his other Plays, Stranger to this. Being under a Necessity begins with letting us into as much of the some time after of going to Corinth, she is Plot, as is necessary for understanding the surprized at her Return to hear that Pamfeyeral Incidents and Characters, according to the Order in which they are to appear. tually married. This Breach of Faith makes the Subject of her Conversation with Syra tezan named Bacchis, that he had made a in the present Scene. The latter, who was Promise never to marry while she liv'd. an old Bawd, takes hence Occasion to Philatic, another Courtes an who well to her fewer to marry who well to her fewer to marry while she liv'd. Philotis, another Courtezan, who used to give her some Instructions, with regard make one at their Merry-Meetings, was no to her Management of the Men, that fince

# $\mathbf{C}$ $\mathbf{Y}$

## SCENA I. ACTUS T.

ARGUMENTUM.

Philotis et Syra indigne ferunt, Pamphilum uxorem duxisse, relista quam amare videbatur Bacchide. PHILOTIS, SYRA.

PER pol quam paucos reperias meretricibus Fideles evenire amatores, Syra. Vel hic Pamphilus jurabat quoties Bacchidi, Quam fancte, ut quivis facile posset credere, Nunquam illa viva ducturum uxorem domum: En, duxit. Sy. ergo propterea te sedulò Et moneo, & hortor, ne cujufquam misereat, Quin spolies, mutiles, laceres, quemque nacta sis. PH. Utin' eximium neminem habeam? Sy. neminem: Nam nemo illorum quisquam, scito, ad te venit, 10 Quin ita paret fese, abs te ut blanditiis suis & Quam minimo precio fuam voluptatem expleat. Hiscine tu, amabo, non contra insidiabere? PH. Tamen pol eandem injurium est esse omnibus. Sy. Injurium autem est ulcisci adversarios? Aut quâ vià te captent illi, eâdem ipsos capi? Eheu me miseram! cur non aut istæc mihi Ætas & forma est, aut tibi hæc sententia?

PHI. DOL, repequam paucos fideles amatores evenire meretricibus, Syra. Vet bic Pampbilus quetics quam sancte jurabat Bacchidi, ut quivis facile prset credere ei, se nunquam ducturum uxorem domum, illa vivå : en duxit. Sy. Ergo propterea sedula et moneo et bortor te, ne mifereat te cujusquam, quin spe-lies, mutiles, laceres, 15 Pu. Utine babeam neminem eximium? Sy. Neminem: num

scita, nemo quisquam

ORDO.

idorum venit ad te, quin sta paret sese, ut suis blanditiis expleat suam voluptatem abs te quam minimo precio. A-mabo, non tu contra infidiabere biscine? Pu. Tamen pol, injurium est esse candem omnibus. Sv. Injurium autem est ulcisci adversarios? Aut ipsos capi eadem via, qua illi captent te? Ebeu me miseram ! Cur non aut istac ætus et forma est mibi, aut bæc sententia tibi?

## ANNOTATIONS.

they were for the most part selfish and mer- | 17 Ebeu me miseram, &c. These two Lines

empt none, to give none the Preference. Eximia pecora, as Donatus observes, were those chosen from among the rest of the Flock, and fed with Care, either for the Master's own Use, or the Purposes of Sacrifice.

cenary, and had no other Views than pre-fent Gratification, she ought to shew no Mercy, but make the most of them she can. 9 Utin' eximium meminem babeam? To ex-his Eye, B. 4. Ode 10. 7.

Quæ mens est bodie, eur eadem non puera fuit? Vel cur bis animis incolumes non redeunt gena.

ACTUS

# ACTI. SCENE II.

ARGUMENT.

Parmeno tells Philotis, who was just return'd from abroad, the whole Story of his Master, which serves as an Argument to the Play.

PARMENO, PHILOTIS, SYRA.

Par. IF the old Man should ask for me, say I'm just gone to the Key to enquire about the Arrival of Pamphilus. Do you take me, Scirtus? If he alks for me, I fay, then you are to give this answer; if not, fay nothing at all; that I may have this Excuse to plead another time. But is not that Philotis there? Whence comes she, I wonder? Philotis, your very humble Servant.

Phi. O your Servant, Parmeno.

Sy. Parmeno I heartily wish you well.

Par. And I you by Pollux, Syra. Tell me, Philotis, where have

you been a pleasuring this long while?

Phi. Very little Pleasure, Heaven knows I have had, who went to Corinth with a Soldier, the most brutish Fellow on Earth. There for two whole Years together I was forc'd to bear all his Impertinence and Rudeness.

Par: I doubt not, Philotis, you have often repented of this foolist

Jaunt, and wish'd to be in Athens again.

Phi. It is not to be express'd how impatient I was to come home again, and leave this Soldier, that I might fee my old Friends, and enjoy the same free Merry-Meetings with them as formerly. For there I durst not speak, but when, and what he pleas'd.

Par. It was not well methinks in the Captain, thus to lay &

restraint on your Tongue.

Phi. But what's this, Parmeno? What a strange Story has Bacchis been telling me just now within? I could never have thought that he would confent to marry while the was living.

Par. Marry! I fay marry too. Phi. Au! Is he not married?

Par. He is, but I doubt whether it will be a lasting Marriage. Phi. So grant Heaven, if it is for Bacchis's Advantage. But tell

me, Parmeno, how shall I believe it?

ANNOTATIONS.

and with some difficulty prevails upon him from home. Philumena is left with her to let her into all he knew. By his Account we are informed, that Pamphilus, in great Harmony, but after some time, Phimuch against his Inclination, was by his Father's Importunity compell'd to marry. That after his Marriage, he still reforted to that some Misunderstanding had happened. Bacebis, his Aversion to his Wife rather Matters therefore were at prefent in such

While Syra and Philatis are discourfing to- growing upon him. But as she was become gether, Parmeno, Pamphilus's Servant comes pecvish and insupportable, and Philumena be-out from his Master's. As from him they haved with great Temper and Prudence, he expect to learn the Particulars of the Story, by degrees contracts a Liking to her, and and the Reasons of his Master's acting to forgets the other. By the Death of a Friend. contrary to his Promife, Philotis enquites, which happens about this time, he is call'd

## SCENA II. ACTUS I.

# ARGUMENTUM.

Redeunti peregere Philoti, Parmeno totius narrat argumentum fabula.

PARMENO, PHILOTIS, SYRA.

ORDO.

CENEX si quæret me, modò isse dicito Ad portum percontatum adventum Pamphili. Audin', qui dicam, Scirte? fi quæret me, utì Tum dicas: fi non quæret, nullus dixeris; Alias ut uti possim causa hac integra. Sed videon' ego Philotium? unde hæc advenit? Philotis, falve multum. PH. o falve, Parmeno. Sy. Salve mecaftor, Farmeno. PA. & tu edepol, Syra. Dic mihi, Philoti, ubi te oblectasti tam diu?

PH. Minime equidem me oblectavi, quæ cum milite 10 Sed videone ego Pbi-Corinthum hinc fum protecta inhumanishimo. Biennium ibi perpetuum misera illum tuli. PA. Edepol te defiderium Athenarum arbitror, Philotium, cepiffe fæpe, & te tuum Confilium contemfisse. PH. non dici potest, Quam cupida eram huc redeundi, abeundi à milite, Vosque hic videndi, antiqua ut consuetudine Agitarem inter vos liberè convivium. Nam illî haud licebat nifi præfinito loqui Quæ illi placerent. PA. haud opinor commodè Finem statuisse orationi militem Pн. Sed quid hoc negotî est? modò quæ narravit mihi регрегиит biennium. Hîc intus Bacchis? quod ego nunquam credidi Fore, ut ille hac viva posset animum inducere Uxorem habere. PA. habere autem? PH. eho tu, an opisse te, et te connon habet? PA. Habet: sed firmæ hæ vereor ut fint nuptiæ.

Рн. Ita Dî Deæque faxint, fi in rem est Bacchidis.

Sed qui istuc credam ita esse? dic mihi, Parmeno.

CI fenex PAR. quærct me dicito me efe mode ad portum, percontatum adventum Pampbili, Audin', quid dicam, Scirte? uti tumdicas, fi queret me ; si non quæ-ret, nullus dixeris ; lotium ? Unde bæc advenit ? Philotis, Salve multum. PH. O faive, Parmeno. Sy. Salve mecastor, Parmeno. PA. Et edepol, Syra. Dic mibi, Philoti, ubi oblectafti re tam din? PH. Minime oblectavi me equidem, quæ Sum profecta binc Co-20 rintbum cum milita inbumanissimo. Mitium, arbitror defiderium Arbenarum fæpe 25 temfife tuum confilium. Pu. Non potest dici, quam cupida e-ram redeundi buc, abeundi a milite, vi-

antiqua consuetudine agitarem convivium libere inter vos. Nam îllic baud licebat loqui nifi pre-finito quæ placerent illi. Pu. Opinor militem l'aud commode flatuisse finem orationi. Pu. Sed quid negotii est boc? Quæ Bacchis modo narrawit mibi bic intus? Quod ego nunquam credidi fore, ut-ille posset inducere animum babere uxorem bâc viva. Pr. Habere autem? Pr. Ebo tu, an non babet? PA. Haber: sed vereor ut hæ nuptiæ sint sirmæ. Pn. Ita dii deæque faxint, si est in rem Bacchidis. Sed qui credam istuc esse ita? Dic mibi, Parmeno.

## ANNOTATIONS.

a Situation, that it was uncertain, whether Oath, to give them the greater Air of Sinat Pampbilus's Return the Marriage would cerity. Mecastor fignisties the same as by continue, or be broken off.

Castor: in like manner adepol quasi ade Pol-

8 Salve mecastor, Parmeno. The Ancients, lucis, by the Temple of Pollux. 29 Haud opinor commode. It was not well as Donatus observes, were wont to add sometimes to their Salutations the Form of an Imethinks in the Captain, &c. This I take

Par. It is a thing not to be told, ask me no more about it.

Phi. For fear, perhaps, left I should divulge it. But by all that's Sacred I alk not with a Defign to speak of it to any Body, but for my own private Satisfaction.

Par. All these fair Words shall never persuade me to trust my

Back to your Discretion.

Phi. Nay don't, Parmeno; as if you now were not rather more impatient to tell me, than I am to know.

Par. What she fays is true; and that's my greatest Failing.

Promife to be fecret, and I'll tell you.

Phi. That's like yourfelf. Come then, I promise.

Par. Pamphilus was then in the very Height of his Passion for Bacchis, when his Father began to importune him to marry, and urge all those Reasons that are commonly used by Parents in such Cases; as that himself was in Years, that he was his only Child, and that he wanted a Support in his old Age. At first Pamphilus refused; but his Father pressing him strongly, he began to waver, uncertain whether be should yield to Duty, or Love. At length, by importunity and teazing, the old Man prevailed: he contracted him to his Neighbour's Daughter here. This did not fo much affeet Pamphilus, till he found himself on the very Point of Marriage: but when he faw all ready, and that there was now no Delay, but marry he must; then indeed, he laid it so much to Heart, that I persuade myself, had even Bacchis been present, she must have pitied him. As often as he had an Opportunity of being with me alone; Parmeno, would he fay, I'm ruined, what have I done? Into what Calamities have I plunged myself! I cannot bear it, Parmeno, I'm miserable and ruin'd for ever!

Phi. All the Gods and Goddesses confound thee, Luches, for teazing him fo. Par.

# ANNOTATIONS.

to be the most easy and natural Meaning of the Words. Madam Dacier indeed gives them a different Turn. Je croi en effet que ce capitaine te tailloit tes discours bien court, et que tu n'en etois pas trop contente. She imay have an Opportunity of comparing them observes, that this very naturally paints their together, and choosing what he thinks most obleves, that this very naturally paints their together, and chooling what he children different Characters, that of a Woman, who loves to talk a great deal, and that of a Soldier, who, full of himself, and fond of engrossing all the Discourse, can't bear to hear another speak. Casaubon on the contrary finds Humour and Pleasantry intended in this Answer of Parmino, and thinks such that she had ask'd. She thinks to perfect the Manner of Carries are the Manner of the Manner of Carries are the Manner of Carrie there is in it an Allusion to the Manners Curiosity, she was of Consequence one that of Rhetoricians and their Scholars. Jocandi materiam arripit vernula more suo, ex verbis
mulieris non alias sane valde ambiguis, quasi illa
conquesta suisses, sibi quasi discipulæ Rhetoris
cujusdam non licuisse, nisi ad legem et regulam,
seu ad amussim praceptorum Rhetoricorum loqui,

But to me, this seems to be no more than

F

I

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# P. TERENTII HECYRA.

PA. Non est opus prolato: hoc percontarier Desiste. PH. nempe ea causa, ut ne id fiat palam. Ita me Dii amabunt, haud propterea te rogo, ut Hoc proferam, sed ut tacita mecum gaudeam. PA. Nunquam tam dices commode, ut tergum meum Tuam in fidem committam. PH. ah, noli, Parmeno: Quafi non tu multo malis narrare hoc mihi, Quam ego, quæ percontor, scire. PA. vera hæc præ- gaudeam mecum. PA. dicat:

Et illud mi vitium est maxumum. Si mihi fidem Das te tacituram, dicam. PH. ad ingenium redis. Fidem do, loquere. PA. ausculta. PH. istic sum. PA. hanc Bacchidem

Amabat, ut cum maxume, tum Pamphilus, Cum pater, uxorem ut dicat, orare occipit: Et hæc, communia omnium quæ funt patrum, Sele fenem esse dicere, illum autem esse unicum : Præsidium velle se senectuti suæ.

Ille se primò negare : sed postquam acriùs Pater inftat, fecit animi ut incertus foret, Pudorin' anne amori obsequeretur magis. Tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex: Despondit ei gnatam hujus vicini proxumi. Usque illud visum est Pamphilo neutiquam grave, 50 Donec jam in ipsis nuptiis, postquam videt Paratas, nec moram ullam, quin ducat, dari; Ibi demum ita ægrè tulit, ut ipfam Bacchidem Si adesset, credo, ibi ejus commiseresceret. Ubicunque datum erat spatium solitudinis, Ut conloqui mecum una posset: Parmeno, Perii: quid ego egi? in quod me conjeci malum? Non potero hoc ferre, Parmeno: perii miser.

PH. At te Dî Deæque perduint cum isto odio, Laches.

| Ille primo ingare se posse, sed posseque perduint cum isto odio, Laches. | pater instat acrius,

Seit ut foret incertus animi, obsequereturne magis pudori, anne amori. Denique senex tundendo at-Que odio effecit : despondit ei gnatam bujus proximi virini. Iliud neutiquam est visum grave Pam-Philo, usque donec jam in ipsis nuptiis : postquam widet eas paratas, nec ul'am moram dari, quin ducat ; ibi demum tulit ita ægræ, ut credo commiseresceret ipsam Baccbidem ejus, ibi si adesset. Ubicunque spatium solitudinis erat datum, ut posset colloqui una mecum: diceret: Parmeno, ferii, quid ego egi? In quod malum conjeci me? Parmeno, non potero ferre boc: perii miser. Pu. Ac

Dii Deaque perduint te, Lacbes, cum ifto odio.

# ANNOTATIONS.

her, as she was to know it.

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an ironical Reply, intimating that the knew contriv'd to contain a Vindication of Pam-Parmeno too well not to be fatisfied that philus, that it was by Compulsion, and not he was as impatient to impart the Secret to Choice, he married, and for fook his Mistress. 48 Tundendo atque odio. The Poet ma-AO Bacchidem amabat. The Sense and proper Disposition of the Sentence is thus: Hanc Bacchidem tum amabat Pamphilus, tume cum maxime amabat, quum pater uxorem, ut ducat, orare occipit. The whole is

PA. Non est opus prolato: desiste parcontari boc. Nempe en causa, ne id fut palam. Ita Dii amabunt me, band propteren rogo te, ut proferam boc, sed ut tacita Nunquam dices tam commode, ut committam meum tergum in tuam fidem. PH. Abs tu non multo malis narrare boc mibi. 40 quam ego scire quæ percontor. PH. Hai prædicat vera; et illud eft maximum vitum mibi. Si das fidem mibi te tacituram, dicam. PH.

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45 Red s ad ingentum; do fidem, loquere. PA. Aufculta. PH. Sumific. PA. Pamphilus tum amabat banc Bacchidem, ut cum amabat 'eam maxime, cum pater

cat uxorem; et dicere bæc, quæ funt communia argumenta omnium patrum, 55 fese esse seinem, illum autem esse unieum fi-

occipit orare, ut du-

lium. Se velle prasidium suæ senectuti.

Par. To be short, he takes home his Wife: the first Night he offered not to touch her, the second it was the same.

Phi. How d'ye say? A young Spark after a hearty Glass be in Bed with a Girl, and not offer to touch her? It does not feem likely,

nor do I believe it.

Par. I suppose it must appear incredible to you, because your Vifitors generally come with good Appetites; but he married her against his Will.

Phi. Well, what followed?

Par. A few Days after Pamphilus took me afide, and told me that even then she remain'd a Virgin for him: that before he took his Wife home, he had hoped Time might reconcile him to the Marriage. But as I cannot resolve to live with her any longer; to abuse her, or not return her to her Parents untouch'd, as I received her, were dishonourable in me, and prejudicial to the Girl herself.

Phi. What you tell me of Pamphilus, argues him a Youth of good

Principles and Modesty.

Par. For me, (continues he) to make known this my Defign, would not do fo well, and to return her to her Father without any Pretence of Blame, were insolent. But I am in hopes, that when the finds it impossible to live with me, the'll go of herfelf.

Phi. But what did he all this while? Did he continue his Visits

to Bacchis?

Par. Every Day: but as you may suppose, when she saw him given to another, the strait became ill-natur'd, and inaccessible.

Phi. Truly I don't wonder at it.

Par. And indeed this was what chiefly contributed to alienate him from her, after he had returned a little to himself, and began to know his Mistress and his Wife at home, estimating their Manners by Comparison. His Wife, as might be expected from ber Education and Birth, chaste, modest, patient under the Injuries and Ill-Treatment of her Husband, and anxious to hide his Faults. Thus partly touch'd with Compassion for his Wife, partly

# ANNOTATIONS.

to vindicate him from this Charge. He tia are used to express Virtues very distinct shews how difficult it was to bring him to in their Natures. The first denotes Mode-a Compliance, and that only the Sense of ration in Opportunities of enriching ourselves his Duty to a Parent could have conquered from the Publick, or from the private Forhis Resolution. Nor even after Marriage does he find it an easy Matter to withdraw his Associous from the Person on whom he had once placed them. Time, Consideration, the peevish Behaviour of Bacbis, the Temper, Prudence, and good Sense of his Wife, all conspire to bring him to Reason and sound Resection. and found Reflection.

Disposition of Pampbilus. He could not re-64 Sese illa abstinere. Although abstinere is concile himself to the Marriage, and, as he here used in a Sense that regards the Passions, had determined to part from his Wise, he yet its common Acceptation for the most thought it would be doing her an Injury part is different. For abstinentia and continen- not to return her untouched, as he received

PA. Ut ad pauca redeam, uxorem deducit domum: 60 PA. Ut redeam ad pauca, deducit uxo-Nocte illa prima virginem non attigit: rem domum: Illa pri-Quæ consecuta est nox, eam nihilo magis. ma nocte non attigit PH. Quid ais? cum virgine una adolescens cubuerit virginem: que nox Plus potus, sese illà abstinere ut potuerit? magis attigit eaml 65 PH. Quid ais? A-Non verifimile dicis: nec verum arbitror. PA. Credo ita videri tibi: nam nemo ad te venit, dolescens plus potus cubuerit una cum Nisi cupiens tui: ille invitus illam duxerat. virgine, ut potuerit sese abstinere illa? Dicis non verisimile, PH. Quid deinde fit? PA. diebus sane pauculis Pôft, Pamphilus me folum feducit foras, 70 nec arbitror effe ve-Narratque, ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum siet: rum, PA. Credo vi-Seque ante, quâm eam uxorem duxisset domum, deri ita tibi ; nam Sperasse eas tolerare posse nuptias. nemo wenit ad te, nifi cupiens tui : ille in-Sed quam decrêrim me non posse diutius vitus duxerat illam. Habere, eam ludibrio haberi, Parmeno, Pn. Quid deinde fit? Quin integram itidem reddam, ut accepi à fuis, 75 PA. Sane diebus pauculis post, Pam-Neque honestum mihi, neque utile ipsi virgini est. philus seducit me so-PA. Pium ac pudicum ingenium narras Pamphili. lum foras, narratque, PA. Hoc ego proferre, incommodum mihi esse arbitror. ut virgo etiam tum Reddi patri autem, cui tu nihil dicas vitî, Superbum est: sed illam spero, ubi hoc cognoverit, 80 seque, antequam duxifet eam uxorem do-Non posse se mecum esse, abituram denique. mum sperasse posse to-PH. Quid interea? ibatne ad Bacchidem? PA. quotidie. lerare eas nuptias. Sed, Parmeno, eam, Sed, ut fit, postquam hunc alienum ab sese videt, quam decreverim me Maligna multo & magis procax facta illico eft. non posse babere diu-tius, baberi ludibrio, Рн. Non edepol mirum. PA. atque ea res multo ma-85 quin itidem reddam integram, ut accepi a Disjunxit illum ab illa, postquam & ipse se, Suis, neque est bonefum mibi, neque u-Et illam, & hanc, quæ domi erat, cognovit fatis, tile ipfi virgini. PH. Ad exemplum ambarum mores earum existumans. Narras pium ac pu-Hæc, ita utì liberali esse ingenio decet, dicum ingeniam Pam-phili. PA. Ego ar-bitror esse incommo-Pudens, modesta; incommoda atque injurias Viri omnes ferre, & tegere contumelias. dum mibi proferre Hîc animus, partim uxoris misericordia boc, superbum autem est, eam reddi patri, cui tu dicas nil vitii: sed spero illam, ubi cognoverit boc, se non posse esse mecum, abituram denique. PH. Quid interca? Ibatne ad Bacebiden? PA. Quotidie, sed ut sit, possquam videt bunc alienum ab sese, illico est sacta multo magis maligna et procax. Pn. Edepol non mirum. Pa. Atque ea res multo maxime disjunxit illum ab illa, possquam et pfe satis cognovit se, et illam, et bane, quæ erat domi, existimans mores earum ad exemplum ambarum: bæc pudens, modesta, ita uti decet mulierem liberali ingenio si; ferre incommoda atque omnes injurias viri, et tegere contumelias. Hic animus, partim devinctus misericordia uxoris, partim.

insolent and assuming. He resolves there able by taking it upon himself.

so e upon a middle Way, by continuing his
Reserve, to make her sensible that there enssume man. Some read assumans, and the

ANNOTATIONS. her. But still he is anxious how to com- was no likelihood of their ever living with pass this. To own the real Reason, would any Satisfaction together. By this means be highly improper; and to reftore one to he perfuaded himself she would at length whom there could not be fo much as pre- refolve of herfelf to withdraw, and fave tended any tolerable Reason of Dislike, was him the Confusion that would be unavoid-

Measure

tir'd with the Infolence of his Miftress, he by Degrees withdrew his Love from Bacchis, and settled it here, when he found her of a Temper that so well accorded with his own. Mean while an old Relation of their's dies at Imbrus, whose Estate by Law fell to them. Thither love-fick Pamphilus was compelled to go by his Father, much against his Will. He left his Wife here with his Mother : for the old Man is retir'd into the Country, and but feldom comes

Phi. What is there yet in this Marriage to hinder it from being

lafting?

Par. Now you shall hear. At first for several Days they agreed mighty well; but all of a fudden the took a strange Aversion to Softrata, nor was there ever any Quarrel or Words between them.

Phi. What then?

Par. If at any time her Mother-in-Law came to talk with her. the withdrew immediately, and feem'd to decline her Company. But when the could no longer endure the House, the pretended her Mother had fent for her to affift at a Sacrifice, and accordingly went. When the had been ablent fome Days, her Mother-in-Law fent for her: They made fome, I know not what, Excuse. Again she sends, but in vain; no body returns. In fine, after feveral Messages, they pretend she is fick: my Mistress went immediately to see her, but was not admitted. When the old Man heard of this, he came Yesterday from the Country on purpose, and waited immediately on Philumena's Father. What passed between them, I don't yet know, but must own I'm in a good deal of Concern about the Issue of it. You have here the whole Bufiness, now I'll on my way.

Phil. And I too, for there is a Stranger I have appointed to meet with about this time. Par.

# ANNOTATIONS.

The Manner of speaking here used, is elegant and expressive, and may be thus paraphrased. Mores utriusque ex comparatione mutua estimans, et de utrisque ex bac comparatione is a good deal of Adarante in tione judicans. There is a good deal of Adarante in the Mastery of himself, and recall his Affections to their proper Object.

100 apt to infatuate weak Minds, he will soon gain the Mastery of himself, and recall his Affections to their proper Object.

100 apt to infatuate weak Minds, he will soon gain the Mastery of himself, and recall his Affections to their proper Object. dress in the Poet's manner here. Philumena is commended for her Modesty, good Breeding, and Patience. Bacchis is passed over in filence, which as it is a tacit Censure, fo it avoids openly blaming one Courtezan in prefence of another. It were pity not to remark here the fine moral Instruction conveyed in these few Lines. A virtuous Wife is always sufficient to reclaim a Husband not quite destitute of Resection. If sometimes he fusters himself to be led by wan-

Measure of the Verse seems to require it. and deceitful Attractions, that are often but

because upon it the Conduct of the Plot in a great Measure depends. Nam fac præ-sentem senem (says Donatus) et nullus error in fabula est. "Suppose the old Man not " to refide in the Country, and the whole " Intrigue finks to the Ground at once." Upon his Absence depends the supposed Misunderstanding between Philumena and her Mother-in-Law, which furnishes Matter to the feveral Conversations of the old Men, and contributes much to conceal the real Caufe of dering Passions, yet his good Sense will at her Departure. Pamphilus too hence draws length get the better of these irregular Sallies; and when he comes to compare Virtue and Merit, with these tinsel Allurements, the Truth, and all his Scruples are removed.

Devinctus, partim victus hujus injuriis, Paulatim elapfu'st Bacchidi, atque huc transfulit Amorem, pottquam par ingenium nactus est. Interea in Imbro moritur cognatus ienex Horunc', ea ad hos rediebat lege hereditas. Eò amantem invitum Pamphilum extrudit pater. Relinquit cum matre hic uxorem: nam fenex Rus abdidit se: huc raro in urbem commeat. PH. Quid adhuc habent infirmitatis nuptize? PA. Nunc audies. primum dies compluículos Bene conveniebat sane inter eas: interim Miris modis odifle coepit Softratam : Neque lites ullæ inter eas, postulatio Nunquam. PH. quid igitur? PA. si quando ad eam accesserat

Confabulatum, fugere è conspectu illico, Videre nolle. denique, ubi non quit pati, Simulat se à matre accersi ad rem divinam, abit. Ubi illic dies est complures, accersi jubet: Dixere causam tunc nescio quam: iterum jubet: Nemo remisit. postquam accersunt sæpius, Ægram esse simulant mulierem. nostra illico It visere ad eam: admisit nemo. hoc ubi senex Rescivit, herì ea causa rure huc advenit, Patrem continuò convenit Philumenæ. Quid egerint inter se, nondum etiam scio: Nisi sane curæ est, quorsum eventurum hoc siet. Habes omnem rem : pergam quò cœpi hoc iter. PH. Et quidem ego. nam constitui quodam ho- simulat se accersi a

victus injuriis bujus, eft classus paulatim Bacebidi, arquetran-95 Aulit amorem buc, postquam est nactus par ingenium. Interea fenex cognatus borunce moritur in Imbro, ea kereditas redichat ad bos leges Pater extrudit Pamphilum amantem, in: vitum co. Relinquis uxorem bic cum natre: nam fenex abd.dit fe rus: rare 105 comment bue in urbem. PH. Nuptice adbue quid babent infirmitatis ? PA. Nunc audies. Primum conveniebat fane bene inter eas, complusculos dies: in-IIO terim cepit odiffe So-Aratum miris modis. Nequa ulla lites erant inter eas, nunquam postulatio. PH. Quid igitur ? PA. Si quando Softrata 115 accesserated cam confabulatum, altera ilico fugere (fugie-bit) e conspectu, nolle videre : denique, ubi non quit pati, matre ad rem divinam, abit. Ubi eft

illic complures dies, Softrata jubet eam accerfi. Dixere tunc nescio quam causam : jubet iterum : Nemo remissit. Postquam accersunt sæpius, simulant mulierem esse ægram. Illico nostra it ad eam visere: nemo admissit. Ubi senex rescivit boc; bei ea causa advenit buc rure; continuo convenit patrem Philumenæ. Nondum etiam scio, quid igerint inter se: nisi sanc est mihi curæ, quorsum boc sit eventurum. Habes omnem tem : pergam quo caepi boc iter. PR. Et quidem ege, num conflituti cum quodam bospite.

# ANNOTATIONS.

This Parmeno says barely by Conjecture; quærentis.

for as the real Reason of her absenting was her and her Mother-in-Law. This Suspicion, confidering all Circumstances, was natural enough, and the Poet has made an excellent Use of it in the Sequel of the Play.

115 Hoc ubi fenex rescivit. There is no not known, it was afcrib'd to some Mis- thoroughly understanding the Genius of the understanding that had happened betwixt Latin Language, without attending carefully to the Signification and Force of particular Words, and understanding the nice Differences of Terms that are commonly called fynonymous. Thus feire and refeire feem to 114 It vifere ad eam. Criticks mark a be Words of the same Signification, and yet Difference in the Signification of vifere, and the Ancients observed a Dist nction between videre. Vifere they tell us marks a Visit them. Thus scire was used in more comof Complaifance and Civility; widere of In- mon Cafes, where what we heard, or learnt,

Par. I wish you good Luck.

Phil. Farewel.

Par. And farewell to you, good Philotis.

ANNOTATIONS.

gave us no Pain. Rescire again was of Things surprizing, and came unexpected. So De-that had been concealed from us, that were natus: Scimus quæ ad nos deferuntur, re-Scimus.

# ACT II, SCENE I.

ARGUMENT.

Laches accuses his Wife Sostrata, that by her Severity and disagreeable Temper she had driven her Daughter-in-Law from the House. Sostrata, on the contrary, maintains, that this Charge is without Foundation.

LACHES, SOSTRATA.

Lac. GOOD Heavens! What a strange Set of Creatures are these? What an odd Conspiracy? That Women should thus all possess the same Inclinations and Aversions! Nor can you meet with fo much as one, who swerves from the natural Disposition of the Sex. Thus, Mothers-in-Law, as it were by Consent, hate their Daughters-in Law. Nor is it less their Study to cross their Husbands: their Obstinacy here is the same. To me they seem all to have been train'd up in the same School of Perversenes: of which School, if there is any fuch, I dare fwear my Wife is the Mistress.

Soft. Unhappy that I am, who don't fo much as know why it is

I am thus accused.

Lac. Ha! You not know why?

Soft. No, as I hope for Mercy, Laches, and as it is my Wish that we may long live happily together.

Lac. Heaven guard us all!

Soft. You'll afterwards be fenfible how unjustly you have accused me in this Affair.

Lac. I say unjustly too! Can Words be found sufficient to express what you deserve, who thus discredit me, yourself, and the whole Family,

# ANNOTATIONS.

It will be necessary here to let the Reader form Months from the conjugal Embrace. partly into the Series of the Plot. Pampbilus, one Night overcome with Liquor, chanced to meet a Girl in the Street, whom he debauched; but neither were known to the other, as it happened to be in the dark. It proved however to be the very Philuand that thus all might be kept hush and married from after, the Assignment of the proved here to avoid all Visite from her Months from the conjugal Embrace. Conficious of this, and finding the Time of Childbed drawing near, she in her Husband's Absence makes some pretence of going home to her Mother, and there stays, expecting to be delivered before her Husband's Return, and there says and there was, who was now his Wife. As she was quiet. The Situation in which she was, married from after, the Assignment was collised her to avoid all Visite from her More married foon after, the Affair might have obliged her to avoid all Vifits from her Mo-

been wholly smothered, but that his At- ther-in-Law; and this was what chiefly gave tachment to Bacchis made Pamphilus abstain Rise to the Suspicion of a Misunderstanding

Me esse illum conventuram. PA. Di vortant bene illum. PA. Dii vor-Quod agas. PH. vale. PA. & tu bene vale, Philotium. tant bene quod agas. PH. Vale. PA. Et tu, Philotium, bene vale.

ANNOTATIONS. 400

scimus celata. And Aulus Gellius: Qui sa- ratumque cognoscit, is dicitur proprie rescire, fium aliquod occultius aut inopinatum inspe- It is thus that Terence always uses it.

## ACTUS SCENA II.

-ARGUMENTUM.

Sostratam uxorem accusat Laches, quod nurum Philumenam duritie sua, et morum incommoditate, domo ejicerit : S. crus contra nibil tale a se peccatum esse contendit.

LACHES, SOSTRATA.

PROH Deum atque hominum fidem, quod hoc ge- LA. DRob fid m nus est? quæ hæc est conjuratio?

Utin' omnes mulieres eadem æque studeant nolintque genus of bac? que bominum, quod omnia?

[reperias: conjuratio of bac?

Neque declinatam quidquam ab aliarum ingenio ullam Itaque adeo uno animo omnes focrus oderunt nurus. Viris esse advorsas æque studium est: similis pertina- neque reperias ullam

In eodemque omnes mihi videntur ludo doctæ ad malitiam.

Ei ludo. si ullus est, magistram hanc esse satis certo scio. So. Me miseram, quæ nunc, quamobiem accuser, nescio. LA. hem, tu nescis? So. non, ita me Dii ament, mi nacia est similis. Om-

Laches,

Itaque unà inter nos agere ætatem liceat. LA. Dii eodem ludo. Scio sa-

mala prohibeant!

To tis certo banc esse magistram ei ludo, si ess
usus. So. Meque abs te immeritò esse accusatam, postusus. So. Me misemodo rescisces. LA. scio. modo rescutces. LA. 1610.

Te immeritò? an quidquam pro istis factis dignum te scio quamobrem accuser. LA. Hem, tu

nescis? So. Non, mi Laches, ita Dii ament me, itaque l'ceat agere ætatem una inter nos. L.K. Dii probibeant mala ! So. Resciscesque postmodo, me effe accufatum immerito abs te. LA. Scio. Te immerito ? An quidquam dignum te potest dici pro isis factis.

# ANNOTATIONS.

between them. Lackes proceeds upon this Law have given but too great Foundation Supposition, and severely chides his Wife; for such a Notion. But it is a Fault to be who, on the contrary, endeavours to justify governed by general Prejudices. Many interfelf. 4 Itaque adeo uno animo. This is a ge- derstanding between the abovementioned neral Persuasion, prevalent not only in the Kind of Relations, occur to our Observa-Times of our Poet, but still equally received; tion every Day; and these ought to have and it is certain, that the frequent Animo- equal Influence, and make us judge in doubtfities between Mothers and Daughters-in- ful Cases favourably. Lackes here reviles

ORDO.

Utine omnes mulieres, æque fludeant nolint que eadem omnia? quidquam declinatam ab ingenio aliarum: Itaque adeo omnes fo-crus uno animo oderunt nurus. Eft its æque ftudium effe adversas viris : Perti-[dici potest, ram, que nunc ne-

Family, and lay up Vexation for your Son. You even make Ene mies or our Friends and Relations, those who thought your Son worthy of being espouled to their Daughter, 'Tis you, forsooth, that have started up to raise all this Disturbance by your Folly.

Soft. I farted up ?

Lac. You, I fay, Woman, who take me furely for a Stone, and not a Man. Do you think, because I'm so often in the Country, that I am a Stranger to your Manner of Life here? But 1 t me tell you, I know better what's done here, than at the Place where I am daily, because your Behaviour at home affects my Character abroad. I heard indeed sometime ago, that Philumena had taken an Aversion to you, nor did I wonder at it; nay, I should have wondered much more, had she not done it. But I did not suspect that she would hate also the whole Family for your sake. Could I have foreseen that, she should rather have staid, and you marched off. Do but confider, Softrata, how little I deserve to meet with these Vexations from you. In Complaifance to you I have retir'd into the Country to look after my Affairs; that I may be the better able to support you in your Idleness, and expensive Way of living, not grudging my own Labour, beyond what is even reasonable, or my Age allows. Ought not you in your turn to have taken care, that nothing might happen to vex me?

Soft. Truly it happens not thro' me, or by any Fault of mine. Lac. Nay, thro' you alone, Softrata: For here was nobody but yourself. All the Blame must therefore fall upon you only. You ought to have taken care of Affairs here, as I had released you from all other Cares. Are you not asham'd of yourself? For you, an old

# ANNOTATIONS.

his Wife upon a false Supposition, founded fine liberis, cui wel unus filius, unave filia est. merely in his own Conjectures; because for-footh he had laid it down as a Maxim, that Manner of speaking in a former Play; Anall Step-mothers are invincibly averse to drian, Act 5. Scene 3. where Simo speaking their Daughters-in-Law. Terence here ex- of Pampbilus's Son, that was born to him poses the Folly of giving too easily into such by Giycery without his Knowledge, says, Li-Prejudices. We have a Step-mother, who, far from hating her Daughter-in-Law, loves 16 Tu sola uxorere. Exorior is commonly her tenderly; and the old Man exposes himfelf to Ridicule by his Obstinacy, and unreasonable Abuse of a Woman, who so lit-

markable here, that Terence speaking of an only Daughter uses liberos. Donatus observes, Exoriare aliquis nostris ex office. cal, and adds Force and Strength to the Ac- regular Course, or such as may be reasonascusation. Multum sonanter, & accusatorio bly presum'd from the Concurrence of natuscriptiu, nec masculinum genus, nec seminiral Causes; as the Rising of the Sun, or now num possit: nec unam, sed liberos. Cicero expresses himself in the same Language, speak-who makes Nations happy. Thus Horace num posuit: nec unam, sed liberos. Cicero ex-presses himself in the same Language, speak-ing of Cæsar's only Daughter. Si ad jucun-speaking of Augustus, Epist. Lib. 2. 1. says, d'stimos liberos, si ad clarissimum generum pro-peraret. Thus Cajus de verb. signif. Non est

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used of Things sudden and unexpected, that start up, when least apprehended, and create great Disturbance and Mischief. 'Tis in

Nit oriturum alias, nil ortum tale fatentes.

21 Ideo quia, ut vos mibi domi eritis, proinde Ouæ me, & te, & familiam omnem dedecoras, filio, que dedecoras me et luctum paras?

[facis: te, & omnem familiam, paras luctum autem, ex amicis inimici ut fint nobis affines, filio? Tum autem Qui illum decrêrunt dignum, suos cui liberos com- facis, ut offines ex

Tu fola exorere, quæ perturbes hæc tua imprudentia. illum So. Egone ? LA. tu, inquam, mulier, quæ me omnino lapidem, non hominem, putas.

An, quia ruri crebrò effe foleo, nescire arbitramini. Quo quisque pacto hic vitam vostrarum exigat?

Multo melius, hic quæ fiunt, quam illic, ubi fum af- inquam, mulier, quæ fidue, scio:

Ideo quia, ut vos mihi domi eritis, proinde ego ero menam: fama foris.

Jampridem equidem audivi cepisse odium tui Philu-Minimeque adeo mirum : &, ni id fecisset, magis rum exigat vitam bic ? Scio multo memirum foret.

Sed non credidi adeo, ut etiam totam hanc odiffet do-

Quod si sciffem, illa hic maneret potius, tu hinc isses At vide, quam immeritò ægritudo hæc oritur mî abs te, Sostrate.

Rus habitatum abii, concedens vobis, & rei serviens; Sumtus vostros otiumque ut nostra res posset pati, Meo labori haud parcens, præter æquom atque æta-

Non te pro his curasse rebus, ne quid ægret esset mihi? So. Non mea opera, neque pol culpa evenit. La. imo

Sola hîc fuisti: in te omnis hæret culpa folâ, Sostrata. se bine foras. At wide, Sostrata, quam

15 amich fint inimici nobis; qui decrerunt dignum, cui committerent fuos liberos. Tu fola exorere, quæ perturbes bæc tua imprudentia. So. Egone? LA. Tu, 20 dem, non bominem. Anquia folco effe crebro ruri, arbitramini me nescire quo pacto quisque vestralius qui fiunt bic, quam illic, ubi sum [foras. affidue: ideo, quia mi, proinde ego ero fama foris. Jampridem equidem audivi Philumenam cepisse odium tui : minimeque adeo mirum : et ni feciffet id, foret magis mirum. non adeo credidi, ut ctiam odiffet banc totam domum. Quod fi scissem, illa pottus immerito bac agritudo oritur mibi abs

te. Abii babitatum rus, concedens vobis, et servens rei; ut nostra res posset patri vestros sumtus stiumque, baud parcens meo labori, præter æquum atque meam ætatem. Nonne opportuit te pro bis rebus curasse, ne quid esse ægre mibi ? So. Pol non evente mea opera, neque culpa. LA. Imo maxime. Fuisti sola bic: omnes culpa bæres in te sola, Sostrata. Curares quæ erat bic, cum ego folui vos cæteris curis.

ANNOTATIONS.

inde ego ero fuma foris. I am apt to think, the Wife is often imputed to the Husband, fays Madam Dacier, that this Passage has because he as Head of the Family, ought to not hitherto been well understood; for La-govern it, and prevent Diforders. I entirely the does not mean that it was well or ill agree with the French Lady, that this is the with him in the Country, according as his true Sense of the Passage, but can't allow that Wife and Daughter-in-Law behaved in the was the first who discovered it; for 'tis Town, or that their good or bad Conduct both the obvious Meaning of the Words, and brought him good or bad News: his mean- Cafaubon before her has expresly explained ing is, that according as they behaved, he them so. Honesta curiositatis excusatio (says should be esteem'd or despis'd in the World. he) nempe quod ab illarum wita, & conversa-This is the plain meaning of the Worlds, and tione demestica sua sama soris penderet; qua agreeable to Reason and good Sense. For it bona, si vita illarum talis: mala, si et illa.

Woman to quarrel with a Girl? I know you'll pretend it was her Fault.

Soft. Truly, Husband, I do not pretend fo.

Lac. I'm glad, as I hope to live, for my Son's fake. As to you, I know enough of you already. No new Fault can make you appear in a worse Light.

Soft. How do you know, Husband, but this pretended Aversion is

all a Feint, to be the more with her Mother?

Lac. How d'ye mean? Is not that Proof enough, that you was not admitted yefterday when you went to fee her.

Soft. They told me the was very ill then; that was the Reason of

my not being admitted.

Lac. 'Tis my Opinion, that your odd Behaviour is more her Disease than any thing else: nor do I wonder at it, for there is none of you but will have your Sons to marry, and whoever chances most to please you, must be the Person. But no sooner are they married at your Solicitation, than at your Solicitation they must turn away their Wives again.

# ANNOTATIONS.

Softrata was herself entirely at a Loss, as to 136 Nam de te quidem, satis scio, &c. He the Reason of her Daughter-in-Law's Ab-rejoiced that his Wife lad no blame upon sence, and therefore, without laying the Philumena for his Son's Sake, because he pro-Blame of it on any other, is satisfied with bably knew how much he lov'd her, and barely justifying herself: Had she accused how glad he must be to find that she was Philumena, it would have but ftrengthened one against whom even a Step-mother could Laches's Sufpicions.

make no exception. For, as to you, fays he, meanC

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ACT II. SCENE II.

ARGUMENT.

Laches, the Father of Pamphilus, talks with Phidippus, Father to Philumena, about fending back his Daughter-in-Law. Phidippus tells bim, that she can't think of living with her Step-Mother, while Pamphilus is absent.

PHIDIPPUS, LACHES, SOSTRATA.

Phi. THO', Philumena, I know I have a Right to infift upon your fubmitting to my Will; yet sway'd by a fatherly Fondness, I'll yield to you in this, nor will any longer oppose your Inclination. Lac. But here comes Phidippus very feafonably, I'll presently know

# ANNOTATIONS.

While Laches is thus engaged with So- other, and imputes it to the same Cause. His firata, Phidippus, the Father of Philumena, is Character is that of an eafy good-natured feen coming out from his own House, and discouring to his Wise and Daughter within. He as little knew the real Reason of Philumena's leaving her Mother-in-Law as the mends him for this Temper, but thinks he is

# P. TERENTII HECYRA.

Cum puellà anum suscepisse inimicitias non pudet?

Illius dices culpà factum. So. haud equidem dico,
mi Laches.

LA. Gaudeo, ita me Dii ament, nati causà. nam de Equidem baud dico,
mi Laches. LA.

te quidem,

Satis scio, peccando detrimenti nil fieri potest.

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So. Quî scis, an ea causa, mi vir, me odisse adsimulaverit, [hoc sat est, fatis de te, nil detrimenti potest siere peccando. Qui scis, mi
Quòd herì nemo voluit visentem ad eam te intro advir, an adsimulaveric odisse me ca causa.

mittere ?

40 rit odiffe me ca caufa, So. Enim lassam oppido tum esse aiebant; eò ad eam matre? LA. Quid Taliam rem, arbitror : ais? Non boc of fat non admissa sum

LA. Tuos esse illi mores morbum magis, quam ullam figni, quod beri nemo Et merito adeo: nam vostrarum nulla est quin gna- visentem intro ad datur. cam & So. Enim aietum velit

Ducere uxorem; & quæ vobis placita est conditio, bant esse tum oppido Ubi duxere impulsu vostro, vostro impulsu easdem exigunt.

45 Arbitror tuos mores effe magis morbum illi, quam ullam aliam rem : et merito adeo ; nam est nulla vestrarum, quid velit gnatum ducere uxorem, & conditio, quæ est placita vobis, datur. Ubi vestro impulsu duxere, vestro impulsu exigunt easdem.

ANNOTATIONS. (meaning Sostrata) 'tis a Matter of Indiffe- que, inquit, sceleris admiseris, id est, quantence, you can appear in neither a better nor tu nounque peccaveris, nihil de tua existimaworse Light. I know you thoroughly, no tione minuitur, nihil de pudore derogatur: ea-

Action of yours can surprize me, nor have dem es, quæ fuifti, quia pejor fieri non potes. you any thing to lose with me on that side. 44 Et que vobis placita est conditio, datur. Tis thus that Donatus explains it, Hic fensus Conditio, i. e. uxor. See the Remarks upon 44 Et quæ vobis placita est conditio, datur. obscurus eft: attamen hic dum quantumcun- Phormio, Act 4. Scene 1.

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Gaudeo, ita Dii a-

ment me, gnati cau-

admiffa ad cam. LA.

## ACTUS II. SCENA II.

ARGUMENTUM.

Laches Pamphili pater Phidippum Philumene parentem convenit super reditu suæ nurus, quam certe Phidippus negat apud socrum, absente Pamphilo, perdurare posse.

PHIDIPPUS, LACHES, SOSTRATA ORDO. E TSI scio ego, Philumena, meum jus esse, ut te Pu. E TSI ega [victus faciam mena, effe mecum jus, cogam, Quæ ego imperem, facere: ego tamen patrio animo ut cogam te facere, Ut tibi concedam, neque tuæ libidini advorsabor. quæ ego imperem : LA. Atque eccum Phidippum optume video. hînc jam trio anime, faciam scibo, quid fiet.

que adversabor tuæ libidini. LA. Atque eccum video Phidippum optime ; jam scibo binc quid

ANNOTATIONS.

apt to carry it too far, and would therefore Daughter, which the other will by no means have him alter his Mind, and fend back his agree to. 6 Sed of him how the Case stands. Tho' I own myself, Phidippus, to be particularly indulgent to all my Family, yet I fuffer not my Eafineis to go fo far as to corrupt their Minds. And were you to take the same Course, I persuade myself it would be more for your Advantage as well as mine. At prefent I fee you are wholly in their power.

Phi. There now!

Lac. I waited on you yesterday about your Daughter: you fent me away as wife as I came. But it is not right thus to conceal your Grudges, if you are willing that this Alliance continue. If there is any Fault on our fide, let me know it : either by clearing ourfelves, or excusing it, you shall have full Satisfaction, even according to your own Defire. But if her Illness be the Cause of your keeping her with you, I think you wrong me, Phidippus, to doubt whether sufficient care will be taken of her at my House. For as I hope to live, I will not yield this to you, though you be her Father, that you are more anxious about her Health than I: and that on my Son's account, who, I understand, loves her no less than he does himself; nor am I ignorant how much it will vex him, if he comes to hear of this. For this Reason I am so desirous to have her home, before he returns.

Phi. I am no Stranger, Lackes, to your Care and Good-will, and verily believe all to be as you fay: and I would have you be perfuaded too, that it is my Inclination to make her return again, if by

any means I can.

Lac. What hinders you? Hark ye, does the make any Complaints

Phi. None at all: for when I began to urge it more strongly, and would have forc'd her to return, the folemnly protested, that the could not endure the House in Pamphilus's Absence. Every one has

# ANNOTATIONS.

Rance of it in Cicero, Fam. 9. 16. Nam etfi non facile dijudicator amor verus, & fictus, nifi aliquod indicat ejusmoai tempus, ut, quasi aurum igni, sic benevolencia fidelis periculo aliquo per-spici possit, cætera sunt signa communia: sed ego uno utor argumento, quamobrem me ex animo, veroque arbitrer diligi. And Horace, Lib. 1. Sat. 10. 64.

-Fuerit Lucilius, inquam, Comis & urbanus : suerit stratior idem, Quam rudis, & Græcis intacti carminis

Quamque poetarum seniorum turba : sed ille Si foret boc nostrum fato delatus in avum.

Detereret sibi multa.
9 Heia wero. These Words, tho' seemingly easy, have yet puzzled Commentators.

6 Sed non adeo. There is fomething par- | Donatus makes them an Adverb, interruptticular here in the Use of the Particles, ing Discourse with defign to check it. Mawhere fid comes in after eisi, and is of the dam Dacier seems to think that they are same import with tamen. We find an In-Conversation that had been between them before. For Phidippus thus affailed with Complaints from Laches, that he suffered his Daughter to be so long absent from her Husband's House; turns to her, and says, Heia vero, i. e. Did not I tell you so, that your Father-in-Law would be here, to complain of your Absence? For my part, I take it to be an Emotion of Surprize mixed with Discontent. Phidippus, while he is yet discourfing with his Daughter, is suddenly, and unexpectedly accosted by Laches, and in Language too, that he did not much like. The Words feem to answer pretty nearly to our Look ye there now: a Phrase often used in Cases of the same Nature,

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# P. TERENTII HECYRA 269

Phidippe, etfi ego meis me omnibus scio esse adprime Phidippe, ess ego

obsequentem; Sed non adeo, ut mea facilitas corrumpat illorum anivostram id esset. Ouod tu fi idem faceres, magis in rem & nostram & Nunc video in illarum potestate esse te. PH, heia vero. La. Adii te heri de filia: ut veni, itidem incertum amîsti.

Haud ita decet, si perpetuam vis esse affinitatem hanc Celare te iras. fi quid est peccatum à nobis, profer: 11 Aut ea refellendo, aut purgando, vobis corrigemus, Te judice ipso. sin ea est causa retinendi apud vos, Quia ægra est; te mî injuriam facere arbitror, Phi-

dippe, Si metuis, satis ut meze domi curetur diligenter.

At, ita me Dii ament, haud tibi hoc concedo, etfi illi pater es, Ut tu illam falvam magis velis, quam ego: id adeo Quem ego intellexi illam haud minus, quam seipsam,

fturum credam, magnificare. Neque adeo clam me est, quam esse eum graviter la-Neque adeo clam me en, quam ben priùs, quam Phidippe, facere inille, ut redeat.

PH. Laches, & diligentiam vestram, & benignitatem Novi: &, quæ dicis, omnia effe ut dicis, animum in-Itudeo,

Et te hoc mihi cupio credere: illam ad vos redire Si facere possim ullo modo. LA. quæ res te facere id lam esse salvam,

prohibet?

Eho, numquidnam accufat virum? PH. minime: nam postquam attendi Magis, & vi cœpi cogere ut rediret, sancte adjurat

Non posse apud vos Pamphilo se absente perdurare.

esse laturum graviter, si rescierit boc. Eo studio, ut bæc redeat domum, priusquam ille. Ph. Laches, novi & diligentiam vestram, et benignitatem, & unimum induco credere omnia, quæ dicu, esse ut dicis, et cupio te credere boc mibi: studeo redire illam ad vos, si possim facere ullo modo. La. Quæ reo probibet te sacere id? Ebo, numquidnam accusat virum? Ph. Minime, nam postwam attendi magis, et caepi vi cogere ut rediret, sancte adjurat, se non posse perdurare apud vos, Pampbilo absente.

# ANNOTATIONS.

prevent unjust Suspicions. Honeste (says Donatus) amori nurus rationem subjecit piam. Nam con continuo rectum est, nimis amari socero nu-rum, nisi propter filium diligatur. Bene ergo gnati caula, incredibile oft enim patrem non patris pietate superari.

scio me esse apprime obsequentem omnibus. meis; fed non adeo. ut mea facilitas corrumpat animos illooeres idem, id effet magis in rem et nofram, et veftram; some video te effe in potestate illarum. PH. Heia vero. LA. Adii te beri de filia : amififti itidem incertum, ut veni. Haud decer te ita celare iras, fi vis banc affinitatem effe perpetuam. Si quid pec-[gnati causa, profer : aut refellendo, aut pergando, corrigemus ea wobis, te ipso judice. Sin ea est causa retinendi ejus apud vos, quia tuis, ut curetur fatis diligenter meæ domi. At, ita Dii ament me, band concedo boc t.bi, etfi es pater illi, ut tu magis velis ilquam ego: id adeo causa gnati, quem ego intellexi haudminus magnificare illam, quam seipsum. Neque adeo est clam me, quam credam eum

17 Id adeo gnati caufa. It was necessary to is a particular Emphasis upon ebo here. It add this Circumstance to gain Credit, and shews Laches advancing towards Phidippus and holding up his Ear, as if he expected him to whisper some Secret which it had been improper to fpeak aloud. 'Tis thus, that Donatus explains it, and without doubt, he is in the right. " Gesticulatio quædam " fecretiora quærentis ; fæpe enim de mari-25 Ebo, numquidnam accusat virum ? There " tis puellæ parentibus queri solent aliquid

his Failing; I'm naturally of a foft and easy Temper, and can't refelve to thwart my Family.

Lac. Ha! Softrata.

Soft. Wretch that I am !

Lac. Is that your final Resolution?

Phi. At prefent it is? but have ye any thing elle to fay? For I have some Business that calls me directly to the Forum.

Lac. I go with you.

# ANNOTATIONS.

est ejusmodi, quod solis ipsis committendum Man subjoins to his Reply his Daughter's est. Ebo igitur est interjectio ponentis own Words: sancte adjurat, non posse apad was aurem propiorem: nam illa quærit, quæ vos Pampbilo se absente perdupare. This, tho' it implies an undoubted Vindication of Pampbilus, yet does not undeceive the Spectators with regard to the Mother-in-Law, enquiring, whether Pbilumena made any Complaints of her Husband. For the old

# ACT II. SCENE III.

ARGUMENT.

Softrata complains that Husbands are too apt to suspect their Wives without Ground.

SOSTRATA.

Soft. TN truth we Wives are all equally obnoxious to our Hufbands, and very unjustly; because of the Faults of a few, who make the World judge hardly of us all. For, as I hope for Happiness, I am quite blameless, in regard to what my Husband now accuses me of. But it is not easy to clear one's self in this Case, so general is the Persuasion that Step-Mothers are all severe. But sure it is not so with me, for I never regarded her otherwise than if she had been my own Daughter, nor can I conceive how this has happened to me. But for many Reasons I expect with Impatience my Son's Return.

ANNOTATIONS.

Phidippus and Lackes retire, leaving So-firata on the Stage by herfelf, who, as might naturally be expected, falls a complaining of her hard Fate, to be thus unjustly accused, without a Prospect of being able to vindicate herfelf. Her Husband was so possessed with the Notion, that all Stan Mothers have an the Notion, that all Step-Mothers bore an pectation that at her Son's Return, all would inveterate Hatred to their Daughters-in- be cleared up and fet to rights. Law, that it was in vain to expect he would !

1 Inique aque omnes invisæ viris, proptet

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Aliud fortasse alii vitii est : ego sum animo leni natus : Est fortasse aliud vinon possum advorsari meis. La. hem, Sostrata! So. tus leni animo, non

heu me mîseram!

La. Certumne est istuc? PH. nunc quidem, ut videtur.

La. Hem, Sostrata.

So. Heu me miseram! fed numquid vis?

Nam eft, quod me transire ad forum jam oportet. LA. eo tecum unà.

eft propter quod oportet me jam transire ad forum. La. Es una tecum.

30 LA. Iftuene eft cerdem ut widetur, sed numquid vis ? Nam

ORDO.

nos ommes

# ANNOTATIONS.

give us to understand, that the Presence of and came to Town but seldom. It must be Husband is what alone can render the be owned, that Appearances are strong aHouse supportable, and make her forget the gainst Softrata.

Nor indeed could he possibly avoid thinking Chagrins that she is daily assaulted with in that she alone was to blame. For a Daugh-ter-in-Law, who protests that she can't return to her Step-mother's House, while House that could give her Umbrage, for her Hulband is absent, does she not expressly Lacher himself was retired into the Country,

## SCENA III. ACTUS II.

ARGUMENTUM.

Sostrata queritur genus mulierum nimis effe suspectum viris. SOSTRATA.

EDEPOL næ nos fumus inique æque omnes in- so. EDepol næ vifæ viris. visæ viris, [mur malo. sumus æque invisæ Propter paucas; quæ omnes faciunt dignæ ut videa- viris inique, propter Nam, ita me Dii ament, quod me accusat nunc vir, paucas; quæ faciunt sum extra noxiam. [runt, socrus dignæ malo. Nam Sed non facile est expurgate: ita animum induxe- ita Dii ament me, in Omnes esse iniquas, haud pol me quidem : nam nun- eo propter quod vir 5 nunc accusat me, si me extra noxiam. Sed quam fecus

Habui illam, ac fic ex me effet nata : nec, qui hoc mi non est facile expurdomum. gatu; ita induxerunt eveniat, fcio.

Nisi pol filium multimodis jam expecto, ut redeat animum omnes socrus band quidem hoc pertinet ad me: nam nunquam babui illam secus ac si effit nara ex me : nec scio, qui boc eveniat mibi, nisi pol jam expecto filium multimodis, ut redcat domum.

# ANNOTATIONS.

paucas. Apolledorus, from whose Original, the most modest, wise, and reserved.

Terence translated this Play, seems to have borrowed this Sentiment from Homer, who, many Accounts. As a tender affectionate in one of Agamemnen's Speeches, makes that Mother, she was impatient to see her Son; the whole Sex, and reflects her Shame upon | happened in his Absence.

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Hero fay: that a Woman who behaves im-but more especially as by his Means she hoped prudently, or indiscreetly, dishonours by that to settle those Family Disorders, that had

pul vefementes, multi noon CTUS

## ACT III. SCENE I.

ARGUMENT.

Pamphilus being returned from Imbrus, when he understands that his Wife had left her Mother-in-Law, and returned home. deplores the Unhappiness that always attended his Love.

PAMPHILUS, PARMENO, MYRRHINA.

Pam. I Believe that never Man met with fo many Croffes and Difappointments in Love as I. Unhappy Wretch! Was it for this I have been so tender and careful of my Life? Was it for this I was so impatient to return home. How much better had it been for me to pass my Life any where, than to return, and make myself compleatly miserable, by finding Things in this Way? For it is an undoubted Maxim with all Men, that when any Disaster happens to us, all the Time that passes before we come to the Knowledge of it, is so much clear Gain.

Par. Nay, but as it is, you'll the fooner know how to extricate yourself from this Missortune. Had you not returned, the Breach might have grown much wider. But now, Pamphilus, I know that both will be aw'd by your Presence. You'll know the whole Bufiness, reconcile Differences, and make them Friends again. What you represent to yourself as so terrible, is, I verily believe, at bot-

tom a meer Trifle.

Pam. Why do you pretend to comfort me? Is there in the World a Wretch fo compleatly miserable? Before I married, I had my Heart engaged

# ANNOTATIONS.

Pampbilus is now arrived, and informed of what had happened in his Absence. As the real Reason of his Wife's leaving the House is unknown, he too imputes it to the fame Cause with the rest, some Difference between her and his Mother. This appears to him to be a Misfortune beyond all others, because whatever he resolved on, he foresaw unavoidable Misery to himself. His Character, indeed, is amiable beyond Example. He is fond of, and loves his Wife, and the Thought of parting with her torments him cruelly. He is a no lefs du-tiful Son, and, though urged by fuch powerful and favourite Paffions, can't resolve upon any thing inconfiftent with the Respect he owes his Mother. This Distraction and Uncertainty is the Cause of his Complaints in the Beginning of this Scene, and leads him into a long Train of Reflections upon his ill Success and Unhappiness in Love. He was compelled to marry when his Affections were engaged elsewhere, nor did he find it it warms forcibly, and while the Heart is an easy Matter to withdraw them from the beset with it, every Rub or Interruption ap-

Person whom they had taken such deep Root. And now that he had at last settled them upon his Wife, and began to be happy in her Society, and mutual Tenderness, so a new Stroke of adverse Fortune threatens to tear him from her too. Parmeno endeavours to footh him with the Hopes, that it may, perhaps, be no more than a mere Trifle, which he will find it easy to compose and settle. While they are thus discoursing together, by fome Hurry and Trepidation heard in the House, Pampbilus learns, that his Wife had been out of Order, and impatiently rushes in to know what was the Matter.

<sup>2</sup> Nemini plura ego acerba. Donatus has very well observed, that the first Verses of this Scene were too sublime, and the Complaints of Pamphilus more fuited to Tragedy than Comedy, but for the Addition of ex amore; which corrects all, and gives the whole Speech a natural confistent Air. Love inspires the same Sentiments into almost every Breast,

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# ACTUS III. SCENA L

ARGUMENTUM.

Pamphilus reversus ex Imbro, ubi rescivit uxorem, socru relista. ad matrem abiisse, deplorat suam in amore infelicitatem.

PAMPHILUS, PARMENO, MYRRHINA.

ORDO. NEMINI ego plura acerba credo esse ex amore PAM: DGO crehomini unquam oblata, [parsi perdere! ra acerba ex amore Quam mî. heu me inselicem! hanccine ego vitam esse oblata nemini un-Haccine causa ego eram tantopere cupidus redeundi domum?

[ætatem, mibi, Heu me infelicem! ego parfi perdere banccine viriam!

Quàm huc redire! atque hæc ita esse miserum me resciscere!

Nam nos omnes, quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus
labos,

[est, lucro est. ling aperatore estatem mere relatem pière mibi, Heu me infelicem! ego parsi perdere banccine viriam!

Ego eram tantopere
cupidus redeundi domum baccine causa?

Nam nos omnes, quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus
labos, verituras. I O omne tempus quod eft Rem cognosces: iram expedies: rursum in gratiam interea, prinsquam id est rescitum, est lucro.

[ti tuum. PAR. At sic, repe-Levia sunt, quæ tu pergravia esse in animum indux-rias citius qui experias. Quid consolare me? an quisquam usquam gendias te bis arumnis, si tum est æque miser? [amori deditum: ira esse selent fasta mul-riusquam hanc uxorem duxi, habebam alibi animum compliores: sed mul-Pampbile, scio ambas reverituras tuum adventum. Cognosces rem; expedies iram; restitutes cas rusum in gratiam. Levia sunt, quæ tu induxti in animum tuum esse pergravia. PAM. Disa consolare me? An quisquam usquam gentium est æque miser? Prinsquam duxi banc uxorem, kabebom animum deditum amori alibi:

# ANNOTATIONS.

peirs a Calamity not to be equalled. A Lover ply sic existimare debenus. This manner of therefore will not be surprized to hear Pambus complaining so warmly, as he will locutionis absolutum. We have an Example think he had abundant Reason, and prohably may have been himself more than once Crastina lux, mea si non irrita dicta puriority. in the fame Situation.

Voi. II.

taris,

in the same Situation.

6 Nom not connes, quibus, &cc. The Manner of Expression here is somewhat puzzling and perplex'd, for it is not easy to see to makes all even and smooth: Cum trassimation what not comnes refers; nor is there any Word such that governs it. There is evidently an Ellipsis, and something must be supplied by the Mind, to compleat the Sense. Madam Dacier, after Benatus, makes it a Nominative, and thinks we ought to supplied by the Preposition apud. This takes away at once all Obscurity, and is Vol. II.

engaged elsewhere: how much I must have suffered in that Affair, any one may eafily conceive, without my telling it : yet I never dared to refuse the Match my Father forc'd upon me. Scarce had I weaned myielf from Bacchis, scarce disengaged my Affections so firmly rooted there, and fixed them on my Wife; when lo a new Mistortune arises, to tear me from her too. Besides, I shall, no doubt, find either my Wife, or my Mother to blame; and whichever happens, how can I avoid being miserable? For Duty, Parmeno, requires that I bear with the Failings of my Mother. I am under a thousand Obligations to my Wife, who bore my ill Utage with fo much Temper, nor ever complained to any of the many Wrongs the fuffered from me. But fomething, I know not what extraordinary must have happened, Parmeno, to give Occasion to a Quarrel that has lasted fo-long.

Par. Nay, rather fomething very frivolous, if you were indeed to know the real Cafe. Quarrels, even the fiercest, do not always argue the greatest Offences. For it often happens, that what would not in the least provoke another, will make a wrathful Man your mortal Enemy. For what Trifles do Children fall out among themselves? And why? Because they have but a weak Understanding to direct them. Women, in this Respect, very much resemble Children; their Understandings are but weak. Perhaps, one chance Word has-

been the Occasion of all this mighty Disturbance.

Pam. Go in, Parmeno, and let them know that I am come.

Par. Hah! What can this be?

Pam. Hufh.

# ANNOTATIONS.

15 Fam in bac re. What are we to understand here, his Attachment to Bacchis, or his Marriage? Perhaps both. Unless you had rather refer it to that fluctuating yet fo evidently connected with it, that we and wavering State of Mind foon after his can eafily differn with what Propriety the Marriage, when a Fondness for his Wife beginning to grow upon him, he found it fill difficult to get the better of his Love for Injury, or Hurt; fo that he is properly of

21 Matris ferre injurias. This is truly worthy a great and good Character, as the Poet is folicitous to make that of Pampoilus appear. Cicero pro A. Cluent. 6. Fa-cile intelligo, non moco reticere homines parentum injurias, fed etiam animo equo ferre oportere. lius upon the Word obnoxious, will give some Sed ego ea, quæ ferri poffunt, ferenda : quæ additional Light to this Criticism. Gell. 7.

here feems to import a Tye or Obligation cui effe obno dum dicitur, incommodari aut moarifing from Gratitude. He supposed, that ceri potest, et qui babeat aliquem noxe, id sheither his Mother or Wife was in fault. culte sue conscium.

16 his Mother, Duty obliged him to bear 27 Non maxumas, que maxume sunt

besides an Ellipsis very frequent with our Obligations to her, for her prudent and dis-Poet. Obligations to her, for her prudent and dis-creet Behaviour in h.ding his Faults, that he knew not with what Face to flew himself disgusted with her. This, tho' not the original Signification of the Word, is Poet has used it in the present Case. For noxa, in the Civil Law, fignifies any Los, noxious, who is bound in any of these ways to make Reparation. This was Pampbilus Case. Philumena had borne with Patience his Wrongs and ill Usage; it was therefore but reasonable, that he, in his Turn, should overlook her Faults. What we read in Gdtaceri, tacenda esse arbitror. 17. Quis adeo tam linguæ Latinæ ignaru sp.
22 Tum uxori obnoxius sum. Obnoxious qui nesciat eun dici obnoxium, cui quid ab es,

with her; if his Wife, he was under fo many Words of Parmens are very intricate and perplexed,

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Non juria here Jam in hac re ut taceam, cuivis facile scitu est quam jam ut taceam in ba fuerim miser:

Tamen nunquam aufus fum recufare eam, quam mi obtrudit pater. vi animum meum

Vix me illinc abstraxi, atque impeditum in ea expedi-Vixque huc contuleram; hem, nova res orta eft, porro ab hac quæ me abstrahat.

Tum matrem ex ea re me aut uxorem in culpa inventurum arbitror: Anthough duret

Quod cum ita effe invenero, quid restat, nisi porro bem nova resest orta, ut fiam mifer?

Nam matris ferre injurias me, Parmeno, pietas jubet : Tum uxori obnoxius fum : ita olim- fuo me ingenio aut matrem, aut uxpertulit,

Tot meas injurias quæ nunquam in ullo patefecit loco. Sed magnum nescio quid necesse est evenisse, Parmeno. nifi ut fam porro mi-Unde ira inter easintercessit, quæ tam pomansit diu. 25 fer ? Nam, Parme-PAR. At quidem hercle parvum: fi vis vero veram ra-

tionem exlequi, Non maxumas, quæ maxumæ funt interdum iræ, in- ori : olim ita pertu-Faciunt: nam sæpe est, quibus in rebus alius ne ira-

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Cum de eadem causa est iracundus factus inimicissimus. rias in ullo loco. Sed Pueri inter sese quam pro levibus noxiis iras gerunt? Quapropter ? quia enim qui eos gubernat animus, in- Parmeno, unde tra

hrmum gerunt.

Itidem Illæ mulieres sunt ferme, ut pueri, levi sentendiu. PAR. At quihrmum gerunt. conciverit.

Fortasse unum aliquod verbum hanc inter eas iram vum; si vis vero PAM. Abi, Parmeno, intrò, ac me venisse nuncia. exsequi veram ratio-

PAR. hem, quid hoc est? PAM. tace.

un faciunt maximas injurias : nam est sæpe in quibus rebus alius ne quidem est iratus, cum ira-cundus est factus inimicissimus de eadem causa. Pro quam sevibus noxiis pueri gerunt iras inter se? Quapropter? Quia enim gerunt infirmum animum, qui animus gubernat cos. Itidem illæ mu-hert sunt serme ut pueri, sevi sententia : fortasse unum aliquod verbum conciverit banc iram inter eat. PAM. Abi, Parmeno, intro, ac nuncia me veniffe. PAR. Hem quid boc eft ? PAM.

ANNOTATIONS.

perplexed. The natural Order of Construcperhaps faciunt is here equivalent to oftendum,
tion is thus: Ira, qua funt maxima, non
faciunt interdum maximas injurias. Which
seems to be the direct contrary of what Parmon should have said; for Donatus observes,
shipsia faciunt iras, non ira injurias. Hence
Grammarians contend for an Hypellage,
Grammarians contend for an Hypellage,
said affirms a Character that did not Grammarians contend for an Hypallage, i. e. phize, and affume a Character that did not an Inversion in the Sense and Order of the belong to him, the Poet defignedly makes Words, which naturally ought to run thus:

Non maximas, que maxime sunt interdum injuie, iras faciunt. Injuriæ saciunt iras, is the whole Speech throughout, there is great there for efficient, gignunt, consiliant. But

Reason to believe that her Conjecture is just.

15 re, oft facile Scitm vuivis quam fueri\_ mifer : tamen nun e quam aufus recufar eam, quam pater obabstraxi me illine, atque expedivi meum animum impeditum in ea; vixque contuleram animum buc ! 20 qua porro abstrabat . me ab bac. Tum arbitror me inventurum orem in culpa ex ca re: quod cum invenere effe ta, quid reftat, no, pictas jubet me ferre injurias matri: : jurias tum fum obnoxius uxlit me tuo ingenio, que nunquam patefecit tot meas injunecesse est nescio quid magnum eveniffe, 31 interceffit intereas, dem bercle est parnem. Iræ interdum,

que sunt maxima,

Par. I perceive a Buftle, and running backwards and forwards: let us go up to the Door, a little nearer still. Ha, don't you perceive it ?

Pam. Hold your prating. O Jupiter! I hear a Shriek.

Par. You speak yourself, and bid me be filent?

Myr. For Heaven's Sake, dear Child, make no Noise.

Pam. It feemed to be Philumena's Mother's Voice. I'm ruin'd,

Par. How fo?

Pam. Undone.

Par. Why?

Pam. Ah! Parmeno, you certainly conceal some great Misfortune from me.

Par. I heard indeed, your Wife Philumena was a little out of or-r. If that may be it, I can't tell.

Pam. I'm undone: Why did you not tell me this before?

Par. Because I could not tell you all at once.

Pam. What is her Diforder?

Par. I don't know.

Pam. What? Has she had no Physician?

Par. I don't know.

Pam. But do I delay going in, that I may learn myfelf the Truth whatever it is? In what Condition, my dear Philumena, shall I now find you? For if your Life is any wife in danger, I fure can never

furvive you.

Par. There is no need for my following him now in, for I perceive they little care to fee any of our Family. Yesterday nobody would admit Softrata. Did the happen to grow worfe (which I should be forry for, chiefly for my Master's Sake) they'd immediately fay, that Softrata's Servant must be coming in; and fancy, no doubt, some Omen in it, that boded Danger, and exasperated the Difeafe. My Miftress of course will be blamed, nor stall I find it eafy to clear myself of Suspicion. ACT

# ANNOTATIONS.

34 Abi, Parmeno, intro, ac me veniffe nun-Husbands returning from abroad, usually piter, are to be referr'd to Philumena, and tent a Messenger before, to let their Wives that Pamphilus hearing them, immediately know of their Arrival. Thus in Plantus. Subjoins clauser audivi, But 'tis not likely, Ampb. I. 1. 49.

uxori fane.

Namius thinks that this, however usual instant Notice of it, matris wax wifa of the Namius thinks that this, however usual furment; would not have been more expects with the Romans, was not the Custom ar mong the Greeks, because we meet with no Instance of it in Plutaneb. But there are so was more of it in Plutaneb. But there are so was more facredly observed by the Greeks, as leaves no room to doubt, that this Custom was more facredly observed by the Greeks, than even by the Romans themselves. The Roman Ledies, as enjoying more Liberty than those of Greece, frequently went out to meet those of Greece, frequently went out to meet their Husbands upon their Arrival from any worth while to remark here, the Att diftant Expedition,

mph. I. z. 40.

Me a cortu præmist domum, ut bæt nuntiem Line he overhears Merrbina speaking, taket inftant Notice of it, matris vox vif4 of Phi

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46 Nam fi periclum ullum in er eft. It is

# P. TERENTII HECYRA.

PAR. Trepidari fentio, curfari rurfum prorfum. age- PAR. Sentio trepidum, ad fores Accede propius. hem, fenfiftin' ? PAM. noli fabularier. accede propius ad fo-Proh Jupiter! clamorem audivi. PAR. tute loqueris, ras: bem, ferfiffine? me vetas? [est Philumenæ. Prob Jupiter! Au-My. Tace, obsecto, mea gnata. Pam. matris vox visa divi ciamorem. Par. Nullus fum. PAR. qui dum? PAM. perii. PAR. quam- Tute toqueris, & veobrem ? PAM. nefcio quod magnum malum Profecto, Parmeno, me celant. PAR. uxorem Philu-toes. Pam. Via eft Pavitare nescio quid, dixerunt : id si forte est, nescio. PAR. Qui dum? PAM. Interii: cur mihi id non dixti? PAR. quia non PAM. Perii. PAR. poteram una omnia.

PAM. Quid morbi est? PAR. nescio. PAM. quid? nemon' medicum adduxit? PAR. nefcio.

PAM. Cesto hine ire intro, ut hoc quamprimum, quid PAM. Dixerunt bxquid eft, certum sciam?

Quonam modo, Philumena mea, nunc te offendam cio quid. Si forte est

Nam fi periclum ullum in te ineft, periffe me una ii id misi? Par. on as he-can

PAR. Non usus facto est mihi nunc hunc intro sequi : ana dicere comnia. Nam invisos omnes nos esse illis sentio.

Heri nemo voluit Softratam intro admittere.

Si forte morbus amplior factus fiet,

Quod faire nolim, maxume heri causa mei ;

Servum illico întroisse dicent Softratæ: Aliquid tuliffe comminiscentur mali,

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Capiti atque setati illorum, morbus qui auctu' sit :

Capiti atque setati illorum, morbus qui auctu' sit:

Quidquid est? Quonam medo, mea PhiHera in crimen veniet, ego verò in magnum malum. 55 lamena, man offendam te affectam? Nam si periculum ullum inest in te, baud dubium est me una perisse. PAR. Non usus sacto est mibi nunc sequi bunc intro: nam sentio nos omnes esse invisos illis. Heri nemo voluit intro admittere Sostratam. Si forte morbus sit factus amplior, quod sane nolim, maxime causa beri mei ; illico dicent servum Sostrate introisse. Comminiscentur cata tulisse aliquid mali, capiti atque ætati illerum, qui morbus fit auclus : Hera veniet in ceimen, ego wero in magnum modum.

# ANNOTATIONS.

Pamphius must be plunged.

54 Capiti atque etati illorum. These

55 Ego vero in magnum malum. He means
Words are commonly included in a Parenthat he might be put to the Rack, to oblige ing of might light upon their own Heads. Philumena's Illness. For the Greeks were in But this leaves an Obscurity behind it, not this respect very superstitious.

and Address of the Poet, who makes Pamthilus express himself in Terms so sull of cation come with any Propriety from ParAssect on for his Wife, at the very time he is going to be a Witness of the Thing in the forte markus amplior factus siet, quad said nolim.

World most shocking to a Husband. This I have therefore constructed it, comminiscentur makes the Contrast still greater, and gives eum tulisse aliquid mali capiti atque atati illo-us a higher Idea of the Distress, into which rum, sec. Which is unforc'd, and at once

thesis, and explained as an Imprecation from him to confess whether by any Drug, Fa-Parmeno, that the Evil he had been speak - scination, or Charm, he had contributed to

dari, curfari rurfum 35 prorfum : agedum, tas me loqui ? My. vox matris Philume-Quamobrem & PAM. Profesto, Parmeno, celant me nescio qued magnam. orem tunm Philu-PAM. Quid morbi eft? PAR. Nefcio. Pam. Quid ? Ne-50 mone udduxit medisum ? PAR. Nescio. PA. Ceffo ire intro bine, ut quamprimum feiam boc certum,

ACTUS

## ACT III. SCENE II.

ARGUMENT.

Pamphilus comes out forrowful from Philumena, finding that the was just then brought to bed, which be endeavours all in his power to conceal.

SOSTRATA, PARMENO, PAMPHILIUS.

Soft. A LAS! I have for some time heard I don't know what Noise within here. I greatly fear, lest Philumena should be worfe. Pray Heaven it be not fo! I'll now go fee how the does. Par. Hark ye, Softrata,

Soft. Hah!

Par. You'll be again refused Admittance.

Soft. Ha! Parmeno, was you here? Wretch that I am! What shall I do? Shall I not go see my Son's Wife, who lies sick at next

Door ?

Par. Neither see her, nor even so much as send any one to see her; for to love them that hate us, is in my Mind a double Folly: 'tis vain Labour to ourselves, and troublesome to them besides. Then your Son, as foon as he came to Town, went in to fee how the was,

Soft. How! Is Pamphiius come home, fay you?

Par. He is.

Soft. Thank Heaven! That News revives me, and has eased my

Heart of all Care.

Par. And for this Reason chiefly, I would not have you now go in. For if Philumena's Complaints abate any thing, I know the will tell him, when they are by themselves, all that has pass'd between you, and how this Difference first began. But I see him coming out; how fad he looks!

Soft. O my Son!

Pam. Mother, your Servant.

Soft. I'm glad you're return'd fafe, Is Philumena in a good way!

Pam. She's a little better.

Soft. Heaven grant it continue so! But why in Tears then, my Son! Why fo dejected? Soft.

Pam. Nothing at all, Mother.

ANNOTATIONS.

While Pamphilus is gone in to Philume- Condition in which he had found his Wife. na, his Mother Sostrata, who had likewise a Quod to Æsculapi, & te, Salus. She overheard the Noise, is hattening to know invokes the Goddes of Health along with the Cause of it. Parmeno recalls her, and Æsculapius, because in Greece, their Statues acquaints her of her Son's Arrival, who was were commonly placed by one another; for just then gone in, and from whom she would that to address the one without the other, soon learn all the wanted to know. Pam- would have been an open Affront to whichphilus soon appears, but with a sorrowful soever was neglected. Lucian speaks of these and dejected Air. He dissembles however Statues in his Hippias: Within are two his real Griefs, and contrives to remove both Statues of white Marble of ancient Work-Parmeno and his Mother, that he may ke at manship, the Goddess of Health, liberty towart his Sorrower. liberty to vent his Sorrow; and, by repeating to the other of Æsculapius. himself this new and unexpected Scene of Woe, let the Audience into the Secret of the Suite duco. Nothing is more just than this Ob-

8 Qui amat cui odio ipsus eft, bis facere

fervation,

## SCENA II. ACTUS III.

ARGUMENTUM.

Pamphilus tristior egreditur à Philumena, deprehenso ejus partu quem modis omnibus celare conatur ac tegere.

SOSTRATA, PARMENO, PAMPHILUS.

ORDO.

NESCIO quid jamdudum audio hie tumultuari 150. mifera :

Male metuo, ne Philumenæ magi' morbus adgravescat: Quod te, Æsculapi, & te, Salus, ne quid sit hujus, oro. Nunc ad eam visam. PAR. heus, Sostrata. So. hem. PAR. iterum istinc excludere.

So. Ehem Parmeno; tune hic eras? perii, quid faciam lus, ne quid bujus fic. mifera?

t

e

Non visam uxorem Pamphili, cum in proxumo hic sit quam. PAR. Non visas; ne mittas quidem visendi causa quen-Nam qui amat cui odio ipsus est, bis facere stulte duco: Laborem inanem ipsus capit, & illi molestiam affert. Tum filius tuus introiit videre, ut venit, quid agat. 10

So. Quid ais? an venit Pamphilus? PAR. venit. So. Diis gratiam habeo. [de excessit, quidem mittas quen-Hem, istoc verbo animus mihi rediit, & cura ex cor-PAR. Jam ex te causa maxume nunc huc intro re nolo. Nam qui amat cui

Nam si remittent quippiam Philumenæ dolores,

Omnem rem narrabit, scio, continuò sola soli, Quæ inter vos intervenit, unde ortum est initium iræ. Atque eccum video ipsum egredi. quam triftis est.

So. ô mi gnate. PAM. Mea mater, falve. So. gaudeo venifie falvom. fal- quid agat. So. Quid Philumena eft? PAM. meliuscula est. So. utinam istuc lus venit? PAR.

ita Dii faxint. Quid tu igitur lacrumas? aut quid est tam triftis? gratiam Diis. Hem,

PAM. recte, mater. tessit ex corde. PAR. Jam ea causa maxime, nolo te nunc introire buc. Nam si dolores Philumenæ remittent quippiam, scio continuo sola, narrabit omnem rem soli, quæ intervenit inter vos, unde initium iræ est ortum. Atque eccum video ipsum egredi, quam tristis est. So. O mi gnate. PAM. Mea mater, salve. So. Gaudeo te venisse salvum: estne Philumena salva? PAM. Me-tiuscula est. So. Utinam Dii saxint istuc ita. Quid tu igitur lacrymas? aut quid es tam tristis? PAM. Reete, mater.

ANNOTATIONS.

fervation, for Love and Esteem are free, and not to be acquired by Importunity and Zeal. 'Tis one of the wifest Maxims in Life, where we find ourselves not agreeable, never to aim at forcing Friendship; because our Endeavours to please will only serve to heighten the Aversion and D. sgust. Plant. Trin. III.

Nullum beneficium effe duco id, quod, cui facias, non placet.

20 Refle, mater. Sic dicimus, cum fine

dum audio nescio quid tumultuari bic : male metur, ne morbus Pbilumenæ magisaggravescat : quod oro te, Æficiapi, et, te, Sa-Nunc vifam ad cam. PA. Heus, Softrata. So. Hem. PAR. 1terum excludere ifline. So, Ebem Parmeno, tunc eras bic ? Perii, quid fa iam misera? Non vijam uxurem Pampbili, cum fit agræ bic in proximo? PAR. Non visas, ne eum bis facera ftulte: ipsus capit ina-nem laborem, et af-fert molestiam illi. Tum filius tuus, ut van' venit, introit videre Venit. So. Habeo

20 diit mibi, et cura ex-

Soft. What could that Buftle and Noise we heard mean; tell me, was the fuddenly taken ill?

S

Pam. She was.

Soft. What's her Diftemper?

Pam. A Fever.

Soft. A continual one?

Pam. So they fay, Pray Mother go in, I'll follow immediately.

Soft. I will.

Pam. to Parmeno) Do you run and meet the Servants, and help them home with the Baggage.

Par. What? Don't they know the Way themselves?

Pam. Do you loiter?

ANNOTATIONS.

injuria interrogantis aliquid reticemus. Et piunt, ut intelligant nibil est mali. Dona-bene additum mater, ut duritia reticentiæ tus. Our Language has not any Word that blando nomine molliretur. Alii reste sie acci- fully comes up to its Meaning, and there-

# ACT III. SCENE III.

ARGUMENT.

Pamphilus debates with bimself, whether be bad best take back his Wife, or divorce ber. PAMPHILUS.

I Cannot eafily find a proper Beginning, whence to trace the Detail of those many surprising Missortunes which have befallen me; part of which I have feen with my Eyes, and part my Ears have heard; which made me foon leave the House greatly dejected. For as I hastily rushed in, full of Fears, expecting to find my Wife complaining of an Illness very different from what alas! it proved; when the Maids faw me come in, all overjoyed, cry'd out immediately with one Voice, He is come, because I entered suddenly and unexpected, nor had they had time to reflect. But I foon perceived a Change in their Looks, as Chance had brought me upon them at a very unseasonable Juncture. Meanwhile, one of them halfily runs before to give Notice of my Arrival; I follow her directly, impatient to fee my Wife. When I came in, I foon found out her Diforder; for I followed fo quick, as to allow

# ANNOTATIONS.

Pamphilus having removed all that were abilus, conscious of having abstained from about him, is now at Liberty to open his her some Months after Marriage, and far Mind freely, and let us into the Knowledge from suspecting her to be the same he had of what he had seen when he went into forc'd in the Street, upon seeing her in Labour, is thrown into the greatest Perplexity, not doubting but she had entertained another before, that he had forc'd a Girl, whom the chanc'd one Night to meet in the Street. It was Philumena, who, in consequence of that Embrace, was now in Labour. Pam-

So. Quid fuit tumulti? die mihi: an dolor repente in- So. Quid tumulti fu-valit? [So. quotidiana? PAM. ita aiunt lor repente invasit? PAM. Ita factum est. So. quid morbi est? PAM. febris PAM. Ita factumest. I sodes intro, consequar jam te, mea mater. So siat. So. Quid morbi el? PAM. Tebris. So. PAM. tu pueris curre, Parmeno, obviam, atque is Quotidiana? PAM.

onera adjuta.

PAR. Quid? non sciunt ipsi viam, domum quâ rede-tro, mea mater, jam consequar te. So.

ant? PAM. ceffas?

Fiat. PAM. Tu,

Parmeno, curre obviam pueris, atque adjuta onera iis. PAR, Quid ? non ipfi sciunt viam, que redeant domum? PAM. Cessas?

ANNOTATIONS.

fore we are under a Necessity of using Cir- | Force of it as possible, tho' I am sensible cumlocution. I have endeavoured in the there is still fomething wanting to convey the Translation to be as near to the Sense and full Idea exhibited by the Latin Word.

## ACTUS III. SCENA

ARGUMENTUM.

Deliberat Pamphilus, velit uxorem recepere, an repudiare.

# PAMPHILUS.

NEQUEO mearum rerum initium ullum invenire NEqueo inveni-

Unde exordiar parrare, quæ nec opinanti accidunt, Partim quæ perspexi his oculis, partim quæ accepi au-

Qua me propter exanimatum citius eduxi foras. Nam modò intrò me ut corripui timidus, alio suspi- cepi auribus : qua cans

Morbo me visurum affectam, ac sensi esse, uxorem: hei me exanimatum fo-

Postquam me aspexere ancillæ advenisse, illico omnes intro, suspicans me visuram uxorem aspecare exclamant, venit, id quòd derepente aspexerant. Sed continuò voltum earum sensi immutari omnium, sessa me mode ac lensi esse me incommodè illis sors obtulerat adventum percer me advenisse.

Una illarum interea propere præcucurrit, nuncians Me venisse. ego ejus videndi cupidus rectà consequor. id, quad aspexerant me derepente. Sed

ORDO. neum initium mearum rerum, unde exordiar narrare, quæ accidunt nec opinami, partim quæ perspexi bis ocu-lis, partim quæ acfimul timidus corripui me 10 illico omnes simul latæ exclamant, Venit,

continuo sensi wultum earum omnium immutari, quia fors obtulerat meum adventum tam incommode illis. Interea una illarum propere præcurrit, nuncians me venisse; ego cupidus videndi ejus, recla consequor.

ANNOTATIONS.

Love has once firmly taken root, it is not | 9 Voltum earum sensi immutari omnium. It is easy, even upon the greatest Provocation to certain that from the Countenance we may mafter it.

often make a Discovery of what passes with-

no time for concealing the Bufiness; nor could she complain in any other Voice than what betrayed her Condition. When I faw how it was, O unpardonable Baseness, said I, and immediately flung out of the Room all in Tears, fruck to the Soul at a Blow fo cruel and unexpected. Her Mother followed me, and just as I came to the Door, threw herfelf at my Feet bathed in Tears. I pitied her heartily. It is indeed the Case, as far as I can judge: We are all elated or depreffed, according as Fortune fmiles or frowns upon us. Immediately the address'd me in these Words: 'O my Pamphilus, you see now the Reafon of her leaving your House. She was forc'd, some time since, by an unknown Villain, and is now fled hither to hide her Shame from you and the World. But when I call to mind the Requests she made, I am unable to refrain from Tears. Whatever Chance or · Fortune brought you hither to-day; by that we both conjure you (if with Equity and Justice we may) that you never reveal or difcover to any this her Misfortune. If ever you were fensible, dear \* Pamphilus, that she had any Tenderness for you, she now begs that in return you would frankly grant her this Favour. As for taking her back, do in that what is most agreeable to yourself, as you are alone conscious of her Lying-in, and that the Child is none of yours; for I am told you took no notice of her the first two Months after Marriage: fo that it is now but feven Months the has liv'd with vou as your Wife; nor are you insensible of this, as is evident from the Confusion you are in. Now, Pamphilus, if possible, 'tis my Wish and Study, that her Labour be a Secret to her Father and every body else. But if that can't be, and they come to find it out, I'll pretend she miscarried. Every body, I know, will be-· lieve what is fo likely, that you are the Father : it fhall be exoposed

# ANNOTATIONS.

in the Mind, at least, so far as to know when it is easy and contented, or when disturbed and full of Perturbation. Cicero has very happily painted this Sympathy and mutual Friendship, if one may so call it, between the Soul and Body, in his third Book de Oratore. S. 57. "Omnis enim motus animi suum quendam a natura habet vultum, et sonum, et gestum: totumque cor-" pus hominis, et ejus omois vultus, om-" nesque voces, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsa"

20 Omnibus nobis ut res dant sese. Nothing can be more just and agreeable to Truth, than this Observation. Homer is the first that we know of, in whose Writings it is found. Many have adopted it after him, and Terence translated it literally from Apollodorus, whose very Words Donatus has preserv'd to us. Pamphilus was deeply struck with the humble Air and Posture of institut.

his Mother-in-Law, who, as a Parent, had rather a Right to claim Respect and Reverence from him. He reslects upon it here with real Concern, and is sensible, that her then unhappy Circumstances alone could have made her stoop to what was so much be low her. Nothing can be more just, natural, or reasonable than this Reslection, or more strongly indicate a generous and liberal Turn of Mind.

21 Hanc babere orationem mecum principio instit. There is something remarkable in the manner of Expression here used in the manner of Expression here used in the manner of Terence, and frequently copy him in their Style, have borrowed from him this word institute. The first says: flagitare senatus institute Cornutum. And Livy: profe precibus, puellis saltem ut parcerent, oraze institute with the humble Air and Posture of institute. 45 La-

# P. TERENTII HECYRA:

Postquam intro adveni, extemplo ejus morbum cog- Postquam intro ad-[dabat : veni, extemplo mifer novi miser. Nam neque, ut celari posset, tempus spatium ullum Nam neque tempus Neque voce alia, ac res monebat, ipsa poterat condabat ullum spatium. I 5 ut poffet celari ; ne-Postquam aspexi; ô facinus indignum, inquam : & que ipsa poterat conqueri alia voce, ac corripui illico res monebat, Post-Me inde, lacrumans, incredibili re atque atroci percitus.

Mater consequitur: jam ut limen exirem, ad genua sillico corripui me [eft, ut puto, inde, lacrumans, & accidit, Lacrumans misera: miseritum est. profecto hoc sic pereitus re incredibili Omnibus nobis ut res dant sese, ita magni atque huonsequirur s ut jam
miles sumus. Hanc habere orationem mecum principio inftitit: accidit ad genua lacrumans: miseritum O mi Pamphile, abs te quamobrem hæc abierit, caufam vides:

[improbo: fic, ut puto, fummus
Nam vitium est oblatum virgini olim ab nescio quo
Nunc huc confugit, te atque alios partum ut celaret

[improbo: fic, ut puto, fummus
magni atque bumiles,
ita ut res dant sesse
nobis omnibus. Prin-O mi Pamphile, abs te quamobrem hæc abierit, caucipio inflitit babere Sed cum orata ejus reminiscor, nequeo quin lacrumem bane orationem mecum : O mi Pam-Quæque fors fortuna est, inquit, nobis quæ te hodie quamobrem bæt abierit abs te. Nam obtulit, vitium est olim ob-Per eam te obsecramus ambæ, si jus, si fas est, utì latum virgini ab nef-Advorsa ejus per te tecta tacitaque apud omnes fient: Advorsa ejus per te tecta tacitaque apud omnes hent: cio quo improbo: Si unquam erga te animo esse amico sensisti eam, mi nunc confugit bue ut celaret Juum partum te, atque alios. Sed Pamphile, Sine labore hanc gratiam, te, ut fibi des pro illa nunc, cum reminificor ejus 30 orata, mifer, neques rogat. Grantles Cæterum de reducenda id facias, quod in rem fit quinlacrumem. Quacunque fors fortuna [scius. eft, inquit, quæ obtuam. Parturire eam, neque gravidam esse ex te, solus con-tulit te bodie nobis, Nam aiunt tecum post duobus concubuisse mensibus: ambæ observamus te Tum, postquam ad te venit, mensis agitur hic jam fas est, uti adversa ejus fint tella tacitafeptimus: Quod te scire, ipsa indicat res. nunc si potest est que apud omnes per 35 fifti cam effe animo Pamphile,

Maxume volo doque operam, ut clam eveniat partus anico erga te, mi patrem, [fentiant, Pampbile, nunc ropatrem, Atque adeo omnes. fed si fieri id non potest, quin gat te, ut fine la-Dicam abortum esse, scio nemini aliter suspectum fore, tiam sibi pro illa. Cæterum de reducenda facias id, quod sit in tuam rem, solus conscius eam parturire, neque esse gravidam ex te. Nam aiunt eam concubuisse tecum duobus mensibus post: tum bic jam septimus mensis agitur, postquam venit ad te, quod rosa res indicat te scire. Nunc si est potis, Pampbile, manie volo, doque operam, ut partus eneviat clam patrem, atque adeo omnes. Sed si d non potess

feri, quin fentiant, dicam effe abortum. Scio fore sufpectum aliter nemini.

- posed immediately; so that here is no Inconvenience to you, and you will hide the Wrongs unworthily offered to this poor Girl. I
- promised, and am determin'd to be faithful to my Word. As for taking her back, that's what I'll never do, nor would it be to my Honour, tho' I love her dearly, and the Remembrance of to agree-
- able a Companion still affects me much. It forces Tears from me,
- when I consider what a solitary unjoyous Life I am likely henceforward to be doom'd to. O Fortune, that thou art never con-
- fant and persevering in thy Favours. But a former Passion, which I then got the better of by Thought and Reflection, hath taught me
- Experience in the present Case, and I must now endeavour to do the same. But I see Parmeno with the Servants; he must by no
- means be here at this time; for he alone was trufted with the Se-
- cret of my Behaviour to her, when I first married her. I tremble, · lest should he hear her frequent Cries, he may discover she is in la-
- bour. I must dispatch him hence somewhere, till Philumena is de-
- · livered.

ANNOTATIONS.

45 Lacrumo, que possbac futura est, &c. it was an Attachment he could not break off without Pain. All this is artfully contrived by the Poet, to raise the greater Combikely to extinguish his Love; yet we find miseration, and prepare us for receiving with

# ACT III. SCENE

# ARGUMENT.

Sofia relates the Dangers of the Sea he had undergone. meno is feut to the Tower, to binder bim from bearing Philumena's Cries in labour.

# PARMENO, SOSIA, PAMPHILUS.

Par. SAY you, that you had a very troublesome Voyage of it? Sof. Indeed, Parmeno, it is not possible to express the many Hardships that attend being at Sea.

Par. Say you fo?

Sof. O happy Parmeno! you little know the Dangers you have escap'd by never being at Sea: for not to mention other Hardships, mark only this. I was aboard thirty Days or more, and every Moment expected to be swallowed up by the Waves, we were so continually affaulted with Storms and contrary Winds all the time.

Par.

# ANNOTATIONS.

Pamobilis, we have feen, had fent Partentertaining Parmeno with the Particulars meno to affift Sofia, and the other Servants, of their Voyage, which Conversation is conincarrying home his things from the Ship. tinued here for some time. Pampbilis, in They accordingly appear now, and the Poet the mean time, who had promised to convery naturally supposes, that Sofia had been ceal Philimena's Missfortune, and is therefore

commodi tibi bic, &

mibi pofibar. O for-

tuna, ut nunquam es perpetuo bona! Sed prior amor readidis

me sjam exercitatum

ad banc rem, quem

Quin, quod verisimile est, ex te recte eum natum putent: quin patent, quod est Continuo exponetur. hie tibi nihil est quidquam incommodi: & 40
Illi miseræ indigne factam injuriam contexeris.

Illi miferæ indigne factam injuriam contexeris.

Pollicitus fum, & fervare in eo certum est, quod dixi, fidem. [arbitror. indigne factam illi
Nam de reducenda, id vero neutiquam honestum esse miserae. Politicius

Nam de reducenda, id vero neutiquam honestum elle mijerat.

Nam de reducenda, id vero neutiquam honestum elle mijerat.

Seft certum fervare in eo fidem,

quod dixi. Nam de quod dixi. Nam de rediccenda, vero ar-

Lacrumo, quæ posthac futura est vita, cum in men-

Lacrumo, quæ pontiac lutura en la company de 
Quem ego tum confilio miffum feci. idem nunc huic in mentem, que vita Tolikudogae of futura Adest Parmeno cum pueris: hunc minime est opur In hac re adeffe: nam olim foli credidi.

Eà me abstinuisse in principio, cum data est. Vereor, si clamorem ejus hic crebro exaudiat, Ne parturire intellegat, aliquo mihi eff

consilio: idem mano dabo operami buso. Parmeno cum pueris adest: minimt opas est buso adesse in bac re: nam olim credidivilli soli, me abstinuisse ea in principso; cam data est: Verer, si bic crebra exaudiat clamorem ejus, ne imelligat eatu parturire: ablegandus est binc mibi aliquo, dum Philumena parit. Hinc ablegandus, dum parit Philumena:

ANNOTATIONS.

Joy the Discovery, which puts Pampbilus in tic Composition, to be able to move the Pasthe possession of that Happiness he so much sent server in Drama-during the whole Time of the Representation.

#### ACTUS SCENA IV. Ш.

ARGUMENTUM.

Narrat Sosia que adierit maris pericula: servus Parmeno in arcem mittitur, ne parere Philumenam interim audiat.

PARMENO, Sosia, PAMPHILUS.

AIN' tu, tibi hoc incommodum evenisse iter? So. Non hercle verbis, Parmeno, dici potest Tantum, quam re ipsa navigare incommodum est. PAR. Itane est? So: o fortunate, nescis quid mali Præterieris, qui nunquam es ingressus mare. Nam alias ut mittam miferias, unam hanc vide: Dies triginta, aut plus eo, in navi fui, Cum interea semper mortem exspectabam miser: Ita usque advorsa tempestate usi sumus.

evenisse incommodum tibi ? So. Hercle, Parmeno, tantum non potest dici werbis, quam re-ipsa est incommodum navigare. PAR. Itane eft? So. O fortunate, nescis quid mati præterieris, qui nunquam es in-

ORDO.

PAR.

AIN tu,

gressus mare. Nam, ut mittam alias miserias, vide banc unam e fui in navi triginta dies, aut plus co, cum interea miser semper expectabam mortem : ita usque us sumus tempestate adversa.

ANNOTATIONS.

fore anxious to remove Parmeno out of the Pretence of an Appointment he had made way, left he might overhear her Cries, contrives to dispatch him to the Tower, under with his Myconian Hoft.

Par. Dreadful!

Sof. I know it to my forrow. In plain Terms, I'd rather run away, than go again to Sea, if I knew there was any fuch Defign.

Par. Indeed, Sofia, a very flight Cause made you do formerly what you now only threaten. But I fee Pamphilus himfelf standing before the Door. Get ye in, I'll step to him, to see if he wants any thing with me. (to Pamphilus) What, are you still here, Mafter?

Pam. I wait for you.

Par. What's the matter?

Pam. You must run to the Tower.

Par. Who must?

Pam. You.

Par. To the Tower! What to do there?

Pam. To meet Callidemides, my Landlord at Mycone, who came over in the same Ship with me.

Parm. S'death! I'll swear he has made a Vow, if ever he came home, to walk me off my Legs.

Pam. Why do you linger fo?

Par. What shall I say? Or am I to meet him only?

Pam. You must tel! him that I can't meet him to-day, according to our Appointment, that he mayn't wait there to no purpose. Fly.

Par. But I don't know the Man, were I to fee him.

Pam. But I'll tell you to know him. He's a huge, red-faced, frizle-pated, fat, grey-eyed Fellow, with a ghaftly Visage.

Par. Plague on him. But what if he should not come? Must I

wait for him till Night? Pam. Yes, wait: run. Par. I can't, I'm fo tir'd.

Pam. (by himself) He's dispatch'd out of the way. What shall I do in this miserable Situation? I'm quite at a loss how to acquit myself of my Promise to Myrrhina, and conceal her Daughter's Lying-in: for I pity the Woman from my Soul. I'll do what I can confistent with my Duty, for Obedience to a Parent ought to take place of Love. But ha! here's Phidippus and my Father, they're coming this way. I don't know what to fay to them.

ACT

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## ANNOTATIONS.

and Beauty of this, we must resect on what Error, in calling the Myconian frizzle-pated;

derstood of the Fort, or Citadel, that defended the Piræum. It was at a considerable Distance from the City, and therefore better suited Pampbilus's Design, which was to keep Parmeno at a distance for some time.

20 Vovisse bune dicam, si salvus domum to death, if he got home safe.

20 Vovisse bune dicam, si salvus domum to death, if he got home safe.

20 Crispus. Terence here is accused of an and Beauty of this, we must resect on what

Sofia had been telling Parmeno, that they for herein he deviates from Apollodorus, who had a dangerous Voyage. It was in this case had call'd him bald. This Centure is pro-

imp - transcorner est / 2 - on of the tyes P. TERENTII HECYKA. Roly

PAR. Odiosum. So. haud clam me est : denique hercle PAR. Odiosum. So. aufugerim Potius, quam redeam, si eo mi redeundum sciam. PAR. Olim quidem te causæ impellebant leves, Quod nunc minitare facere, ut faceres, Sofia. Sed Pamphilum ipfum video stare ante offium. 15 bant te, ut faceres, Ite intro. ego hunc adibo, fi quid me velit, Here, etiam nunc tu hîc stas ? PAM. equidem te ex-

[PAM. tibi. PAM. In arcem transcurso opus est. PAR. cui homini de lum stare anie oftium. fpecto. PAR. quid eft. PAR. In arcem? quid eò? PAM. Callidemidem hof-

Myconium, qui mecum una advectu'ft, conveni. PAR. Perii. vovisse hunc dicam, si salvus domum 20 Rediffet unquam, ut me ambulando rumperet.

PAM. Quid cestas? PAR. quid vis dicam? an conve- transcurso in arcem. niam modò?

PAM.Imo, quod constitui, me hodie conventurum eum, In arcom? Quid go? Non posse, ne frustra illic exspectet : vola.

PAR. At non novi hominis faciem. PAM. at faciam ut noveris:

Magnus, rubicundus, crispus, crassus, cæsius, Cadaverosa facie. PAR. Di illum perduint. Quid, fi non veniet? maneamque usque ad vesperum?

PAM. Ille abiit. quid agam infelix? prorsus nescio, 30 Quo pacto hoc celem, quod me oravit Myrrhina, Suæ gnatæ partum: nam me miseret mulieris. Quod potero faciam tamen, ut pietatem colam: Nam me parenti potius, quam amori, obsequi Oportet. at at, eccum Phidippum, & patrem

Video: horsum pergunt. quid dicam hisce, incertu faciembominis. PAM. fum.

ris: est magnus, rubicundus, crispus, crassus, cassus, cadaverosa facie. PAR. Dii perduint illum. Quid, si non veniet ? mancamne usque ad vesperum ? PAM. Maneto: curre. PAR. Non queo, sum ita defessus. Pam. Ille abiit: quid agam infelix? Prorsus nescio quo pacto celem boc, quod Myrrbina oravit me celare, nempe partum suæ gnatæ: nam miseret me mulieris. Faciam quod potero tamen, ut colam pietatem: nam oportet me obsequi potias parenti, quam ameri. At, at, video eccum Phidippum & patrem: pergunt borsum. Incertus sum, quid dicam bise.

ANNOTATIONS.

rence knew all this as well as his Censurers, cum caro proprie fit, quæ anima caret. Ego

ferently explained by different Commentators

quod nune mittare facare, Sofia. Sed vi-Ite intro, ego adibo bunc, si velit me quid. Here, etiam nunc tu fas bic? PAM. Equidem expecto te. PAR. Quid eft ? PAM. Opus eft PAR. Cui bomini ? PAM. Tibi. PAR. PAM. Conveni Callidemidem bospitem Myconium, qui advectus est una m.cum. PAR, Perii ; dicam bund voville. si unquam rediffer falous domum, ut PAM. Maneto: curre. PAR. non queo: ita defessu rumpiret me ambusum. vis dicam? an conveniam modo? PAM. Imo, me non pole conventurum eum bodie, quod conflicui facerc, ne frustra ex-35 pectet illic e vola. PAR. At non novi At faciam ut nove-

Haud est claim me z

denique bercle potius

aufugerim, quam re-

deam, fi sciam ette redeundum mibi ec. PAR. Olim quidem

leves causa impelle-

bably owing to the Greek Proverb, Myconius Turnebus sams up their various Opinions. calvus. Whence Lucilius says, Myconi cal-Aliis sublivida est, & personata subore & va omnis juventus. But without doubt Te-livore: aliis pulposa & crassa, quasi carnosa; and perhaps here calls his Myconian crifous, cadaverosam faciem, sædam & turpem into distinguish him the more particularly, as being of a Make so remarkably different from that of most of his Countrymen.

The Turn that comes nearest to our Idiom and Manner, and at the same time seems to 27 Cadaverofa facie. This has been dif- express fully the Meaning of the Original. ACTUS

ARGUMENT.

The old Men are confulting together about fending back Philumena. Pamphilus refuses to receive ber, which Phidippus takes extremely ill.

LACHES, PHIDIPPUS, PAMPHILUS.

Lac. DID you not but just now fay, that she told you, she waited for my Son's Return?

Phi. I did.

Lac. They fay he's come home, let her return then.

Pam. I'm extremely puzzled what Excuse to make to my Father, for not taking her back.

Lat. Who was that I heard speaking here?

Pam. But I'm resolved to keep firm to my Purpose.

Lac. The very Man we were talking of.

Pam. Heaven bless you, Father.

Lac. And you, my Son.

Phi. I'm glad to fee you return'd, Pamphilus, and more especially that you are healthy, and look fo well.

Pam. I believe you. Lac. Are you just come? Pam: But just now.

Lac. Well, fay: What has our Coulin Phania left us?

Pam. Why truly, he was one that minded his Pleasures while he lived; and fuch People seldom enrich their Heirs. However, he left this Commendation behind him; that while he liv'd, he liv'd well.

Lac. So then, you've brought nothing home with you, but this

fingle Sentence.

Pam. Whatever it is he has left, we are the better for it.

Lac. Nay, we are the worse; for I could wish him alive and in

Phi. That you may do fafely, for he'll scarce rise again from the dead: and yet I know which you'd rather have.

Lat. To Pamphilus.) Phidippus, here, font for Philumena yester-

day. (Afide to Phidippus.) Say you fent for her!

Phi. (Afide to Laches.) Don't punch me fo.—I did fo.

Lac. But now he'll fend her home again.

Phi. Without doubt.

Pam.

ANNOTATIONS Pampbiles has no fooner rid himself of tion of his Wife, pretending that she had Parmeno, but he is thrown into a new Perplexity, that diffresses him greatly; for while return. Pampbilar lets them understand, that he is revolving with himself, how he should he is acquainted with the whole matter,

be best able to keep his Promise to Myrrbina, of concealing her Daughter's Mistortune, the two Fathers, Phidippus and Laches, come up to him. After the first Salutations, and some Conversation on indifferent Subjects, Laches introduces the men-

ORDO.

Mi gnate, falve. Pn.

Eit bene factum te

advenisse, Pampbile,

dum, illam

#### ACTUS III. SCENA IV.

ARGUMENTUM.

De reducenda Philumena inter senes agitur. Pamphilus reductarum se negat. Fert eam rem indigne Phidippus.

LACHES, PHIDIPPUS, PAMPHILUS.

DIXTIN' dudum, illam dixisse se exspectare fi- Dixissine PH. Factum. LA. venisse aiunt: redeat. PA. quam flium? PH. Factum Quamobrem non reducam, nescio. LA. quem ego hic off. LA. Aium eum audivi loqui? [pertequi. venisse: redeat. PA. PA. Certum obsirmare est viam me, quam decrevi dicum patri, quamo-LA. Ipfus est, de quo hoc agebam tecum. PA. salve, brem non reducam. LA. Quem ego au-divi loqui bic? PA.

LA. Gnate mi, salve. PH. bene factum te advenisse, Certum est me obfir-Pamphile, PA. creditur. mare viam, quam Et adeo quod maxumum est, salvum atque validum. decrevipersequi. LA.

LA. Advenis modo? PA. admodum. LA. cedo. quid agebam tecum: PA. reliquit Phania Toblequens Salve, mi parer. LA.

Confobrinus noster? PA. fane hercle homo voluptati Fuit, dum vixit: & qui sic funt, haud multum here-IO et adeo salvum atque dem juvant:

Sibi verò hanc laudem relinquunt : Vixit, dum vixit, validum, quod est [tentia : ditur. LA. Adv. nis

LA. Tum tu igitur nihil attulisti huc plus una sen- modo? PA. Admo-PA. Quidquid est id quod reliquit, prosuit. LA. imo
obsuit:
[optare istuc licet: brinus reliquit? PA.
Nam illum vivum & salvum vellem. PH. impune
Sane berele suit bomo

Ille reviviscet jam nunquam. & tamen, utrum malis, dum vixit, & qui 15 fic funt, baud mul-

LA. Heri Philumenam ad se accersi hic justit. die just tum j want beredem ? [PH. scilicet. viro relinquant banc

PH. Ichicet. Justi. LA. sed earn jam remittet. laudem sibi, Dum vixit bene.

LA. Tum igitur tu attulisti nibil buc plus hac una sententia? PA. Quidquid id est quod reliquit, prosuit. LA. Imo obsuit: nam vellem illum vivum & salvum. Pn. Dicet optare istue impune? ille nunquam jam reviviscet; & tamen scio utrum malis. LA. Heri bic justit Philumenam accers ad se. Dic te justisse. Noli sodere. Justi. LA. Sed jam remittet eam. Pn. Scilicet.

### ANNOTATIONS.

flinacy, marches off too in a Huff.

Words come from Phidippus, and we are to real Life. conceive them, as partly suggested by Envy, Vol. II.

at this, as he supposed it unreasonable Ob- which cannot bear the Prosperity of another, stinacy, marches off too in a Huff. without attempting somehow to depreciate flinacy, marches off too in a Huff.

13 Imo obfuit. Terence here gives us a lively Idea of a covetous old Man, who, as foon as he understands, that he was like to be a Gainer by his Relation's Death, then at length begins to testify his Regret and Sorrow.

Without attempting somenow to depreciate him, and make him appear unworthy of it. These almost imperceptible Touches, are the great Beauty of Dramatick Writing. It is well worth while to study them particularly, as they serve to make us enter deeply into the Characters of Men, and shew how

17 Noli federe. juffi. Laches, unwilling

Pam. I know the whole Affair, and how it happened. it immediately upon my Arrival.

Lac. Curse on these spiteful Devils, who are so ready with their

News.

Pam. I am conscious that it has been my Study to give no just Cause of Complaint on your Side; and, were I so inclin'd, could here tell how faithful, loving, and tender a Husband I have been: but I had rather you should hear it from herself; for thus you will the readier Credit what is faid, when so favourable a Testimony comes from her, who at present acts so unjustly to me. I call Heaven to witness, that this Separation is through no Fault of mine. But fince the thinks herself too considerable to submit to my Mother, as is her Duty, and whose Temper she ought modestly to have conformed to, and fince 'tis impossible they can live in good Understanding on any other Terms; I find, Phidippus, I must resolve, either to leave my Mother, or Philumena. Now Duty obliges me to regard rather my Mother's Quiet.

Lac. I'm not displeased, Pamphilus, to hear you prefer your Duty to a Parent, to every other Confideration. But take care, my Son,

that you suffer not your Resentment to carry you too far.

Pam. What Resentment, Father, can bias me against her, who never contradicted me in any thing, and who has fo often deserved well of me? I love her, honour her, and paffionately defire to keep her; for I have found her of a Temper wonderfully sweet and engaging; and I heartily wish, that she may spend the rest of her Life with a Husband more fortunate than myself, since cruel Necessity thus tears her from me.

Phi. 'Tis in your Power to hinder that.

Lac. If you are wise, defire that she be fent back.

Pam. That's not my Design, Father; I must consult my Mother's Interest.

Lac. Where are you going? Stay, stay, I say: Where are you going ?

Phi. What Obstinacy is this?

ANNOTATIONS.

to let his Son know there had been any Dif-1 ference between his Wife and Mother, pre- Both the Construction and the Import of the tends, that Phidippus had fent for his Daugh- Words in this Sentence are remarkable. For ter the Day before. He, at the same Time this Reason, some Commentators suppose an whispers Phidippus to second the Artifice, Error in the Text, and instead of cui, read and punches him in the Side, to make him que, making the Construction run thus: the more fensible of his Desire to have the sed quando deputat sese esse indignam, que conreal Truth disguised, lest it might give Ofcedat matri meee. But as we read immefence to Pampbilus. Hence the Reason of diately after, cujusque mores toleret, this plainthe first Part of Phidippus's Reply, which we ly implies, that a Relative went before, are to conceive expressed with a low Voice, which referred to matri. We must therefore as to be heard only to Laches. This tho fore suppose an Ellipsis, and supply mea maapparent in the Representation, is not so apt tre to compleat the Sentence, according to to occur to a Reader, without some Remark which, the obvious Conftruction will be: to ilhustrate it,

27 Sed quando sese esse indignam deputat, &c. sed quando deputat sese esse indignam mea

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Ec.

Lac.

PA. Omnem rem scio, ut sit gesta. adveniens audivi | PA. Scio omnem rem, omnia. LA. at

Istos invidos Dî perdant, qui hæc libenter nunciant, PA. Ego me scio cavisse, ne ulla meritò contumelia 20 issi invidos, qui si-Fieri à vobis posset: idque si nunc memorare hîc velim, PA. Ego scio me ca-Quam fideli animo & benigno in illam, & clementi fui, viffe, ne ulla contu-Verè possum; ni te ex ipsa hæc magi' velim resciscere : melia merito posset fi-Namque eo pacto maxume apud te meo erit ingenio

Cùm illa, quæ nunc in me iniqua est, æqua de me dixerit.

Neque mea culpa hoc discidium evenisse, id testor

Sed quando fese esse indignam deputat matri meæ, Cui concedat, cujus mores toleret sua modestia; Neque alio pacto componi potest inter eas gratia; Segreganda aut mater à me est, Phidippe, aut Philu-

Nunc me pietas matris potius commodum suadet sequi. La. Pamphile, haud invito ad aures fermo mihi ac-

ceffit tuus, Cum te postputasse omnes res præ parente intellego. Verum vide, ne impulsus irâ prave insistas, Pamphile. PA. Quibus iris impulsus nunc in illam iniquu' sim? 35 Quæ nunquam quidquam erga me commerita est, pater, Quod nollem: & sæpe, quod vellem, meritam scio. Amoque, & laudo, & vehementer desidero: Nam fuisse erga me miro ingenio, expertu' sum. Illique exopto, ut relliquam vitam exigat Cum eo viro, me qui sit fortunatior; Quandoquidem illam à me distrahit necessitas. PH. Tibi id in manu est, ne fiat. LA. si sanus sies, Jube illam redire. PA. non est confilium, pater: Matris, servibo commodis. LA. quò abis? mane; Mane, inquam : quò abis ? PH. quæ hæc est pertinacia? pbile, ne impulsus ira

prave infiftas. PA. Quibus iris impulsus sim nunc inquus in illam? Que nunquam commerita est quidquam erga me, parer, quod nollem; & scio esse sæpe meritam quod vellem. Amoque, & sudo, & vebementer desse nam expertus sum, eam suisse miro ingenio erga me. Exoptoque illi, ut exigatre liquam vitam cum eo viro, qui sit fortunatior me; quandoquidem necessitas distrabit illam à me. Pu. Est in manu tibi, ne id stat. La. Si sis sanus, jube illam redire. Pa. Non est consilium, pater: servibo commodis matris. La. Quo abis? mane, mane, inquam: quo abis? Pu. Qua est best best persinacia? bec pertinacia?

ANNOTATIONS.

matre, cui matri mea concedat, cujusque mores, 32 Haud invito ad aures. Madam Da-toleret sua modestia. " But fince she thinks cier observes, that the Poet has framed this "herself too confiderable to submit to my Answer of Laches with great Judgment, so Mother, to whom it is her Duty to yield, as not to be wanting in a due Return to the " and whose Temper she ought modestly to dutiful Declaration of his Son, nor contra-" conform to." dict what he had so earnestly fet his Mind

ut fit gefta; adveniens audivi omnia. LA. At Dii perdant eri à vobis. Sique nunc velim memorare animo fui in illam, vere poffum ; ni magis velim te rescifcere bæc ex ipfa: namque eo pacto maxime erit fides meo ingenio apud te; cum ilia, quæ nunc eft iniqua in me, dixerit aqua de me. Testor deos id, 30 boc discidium neque evenisse mea culpa. Sed quando deputat sefe esse indignam mea matre, cui matri meæ concedat, cujusque mores toloret oferm Jua modestia, neque gratia potest componi inter eos alio pacto : aut mater, Phidippe, est segreganda à me, aut Philumena. Nunc pietas fuadet me fe-qui potius commodum matris. LA. Pamphile, fermo tuus accessit mibi baud invito ad aures, cum intelligo te postputasse omnes respræparente. 45 Verum vide, Pam-

Lac. Did I not tell you, Phidippus, that he would take this extremely ill? And therefore I was so earnest with you to send back

your Daughter.

Phi. Why truly I could not have thought he would have been for brutish: Does he imagine that I'll now descend to court him? If he has a mind to take back his Wife, he may: if not, let him return her Portion, and have done.

Lac. See there, you must begin to be huffish too!

Phi. You feem, Pamphilus, to be returned in a very stiff, haughty Mood.

Lac. His Anger will foon be over, tho' I can't but fay he has fome Reason.

Phi. Because, forsooth, you have got a little Money, you are mightily elevated upon it.

Lac. What ! Are you going to fall out with me too?

Phi. Let him confider, and resolve me to-day, whether he'll have

her, or not; that if he won't, another may.

Lac. Phidippus, stay, hear me a little-He's gone. What is it to me? In fine, let them even order it among themselves, fince neither my Son nor he mind what I fay, or pay any Regard to my Advice. I'll carry the Quarrel to my Wife, who is the Occasion of all this Mischief, and discharge my Spleen at her, because it sits heavy upon me.

ANNOTATIONS.

upon. He does not entirely commend his son's Speech, or say, that he had done him a great Pleasure, for sear of encouraging him in the Resolution he had taken of parting from his Wife: he contents himself with dissolution, he was not displeased with a Speech, the Wife's Father had a Right to redemand wherein he had expressed so high a Regard her Portion, and there is no doubt, but that

for his Parents. To translate the Passage the same was the Custom also among the

## ACT IV. SCENE I.

ARGUMENT.

Phidippus knows of his Daughter's being brought To-bed, and expostulates with his Wife for concealing it; charging her as the Cause of the Difference between Pamphilus and Philumena.

MYRRHINA, PHIDIPPUS.

Myr. I'M undone! What shall I do? Which Way turn myself? What Answer shall I give my Husband? for I fear he heard the Child crying, he run so hastily into his Daughter's Chamber, with-

ANNOTATIONS.

We have feen in the last Scene, that Phi- ing offended at the haughty Behaviour of dippus leaves Laches in a great Huff, as be- Pamphilus. It is no Wonder, if thus difgufted LA. Dixin', Phidippe, hanc rem ægrè laturum effet La. Dixine, Phidippe, eum effe la-

Quamobrem te orabam, filiam ut remitteres. PH. Non credidi edepol adeo inhumanum fore: Ita nunc is fibi me supplicaturum putat? Si est, ut velit reducere uxorem, licet: Sin alio est animo, renumeret dotem huc, eat.

LA. Ecce autem, tu quoque proterve iracundus es. PH. Percontumax redicti huc nobis, Pamphile.

LA. Decedet jam ira hæc : etsi meritò iratus est. PH. Quia paulum vobis accessit pecuniæ,

Sublati animi funt. LA. etiam mecum litigas?

PH. Deliberet, renuncietque hodie mihi,

Velitne, an non; ut ahi, fi huic non fit, fiet. LA. Phidippe, ades, audi paucis, abiit: quid mea? 60

Postremò inter se transigant ipsi, ut lubet: Quando nec gnatus, neque hic mihi quidquam obtempérant :

Quæ dico, parvi pendunt. porto hoc jurgium ad Uxorem, cujus hæc fiunt confilio omnia.

Atque in eam hoc omne, quod mihi ægrè est, evo-

an non; ut sit alii, si non sit buic. LA. Phidippe, ades, audi paucis. Abiit: quid refert mea? Postremo ipsi transigant inter se, ut lubet: quando nec gnatus, neque bic obtemperant quidquam mibi: parvit pendunt, quæ dico. Porto boc jurgium ad uxorem, cujus consilio omnia bæc siunt: aque evomam omne boc, quod est ægre mibi, in eam.

ANNOTATIONS.

Greeks, as may be gathered from these Words "cipia restituere, domo demigrare, prædiis of Apuleius, Apolog. p. 547. ed Delph. "cedere. Sola virginitas, cum semel ac"Nam quodcunque aliud in detem acceperis, cepta est, reddi nequitur: sola apud ma"potes, cum lubuit, ne sis beneficio obstric"ritum ex rebus dotalibus remanêt."

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t

" tus, omne, ut acceperas, renumerare, man-

turum banc rem agre? Quamobrem orabam te, ut remit-50 teres filiam. PH. Edepol non credidi cum fore adeo inbumanum ; an is nunc putat me ita suppli-caturum sibi? Si eff. ut welit reducere ux-55 orem, licet : fin eft alio animo, renumeret dotem buc, eat. LA. Ecce autem, tu quoque es proteres tracundus. PH. Redifti buc nobis percontumax. LA. Hae ira jam decedet : erfi eft merito iratus. Pi. Quia paulum pecu-niæ accessit wobis, animi sunt sublati. LA. Litigas etiam 65 bodie mibi, velitne,

#### ACTUS IV. SCENA I.

ARGUMENTUM.

Phidippus partum filie rescivit, & expostulat cum Myrrhina, quod partum celaverit, & quod auctor fit discidii inter Pamphilum & Philumenam.

MYRRHINA, PHIDIPPUS.

ORDO. DERII, quid agam? quò me vortam? quid viro Mv. DERII, meo respondebo Misera? nam audivisse vocem pueri visu' est vagientis: me? Quid misera respondebo meo viro? Nam visus est audivisse vocem pueri vagientis: ANNOTATIONS.

fosfed, be resolves to use no Constraint with Scene, gives a very different Turn to his way his Daughter, but leave it to her own Choice of thinking. For coming directly home, to flay, or return. But what happens in this after he left Lacher, it chanced to be foon out speaking a Word. If he comes to know that she is brought to bed, I can't think what Excuse to form for keeping it a Secret. But the Door opens; I believe he's coming out to me. I'm ruin'd.

Phi. My Wife, when the faw me run to my Daughter, flipt out of doors; but here she is. How now, Myrrhina? What have you

to fay for yourfelt? Hark ye, I speak to you.

Myr. To me, Husband?

Phi. I your Husbano! Do you regard me as a Husband, or even as a Man? For had you ever taken me for either, Woman, you had not thus made me a Tool to your Defigns?

Myr. What Defigns?

Phi. Do you ask? Is not your Daughter brought to-bed? Hah. are you filent? Whose Child is it?

Myr. Is that a Question for a Father to ask? (aside.) I'm undone.

Whose do you think, pray, but her Husband's?

Phi. I believe it, nor ought a Father to suppose otherwise; but I'm aftonished to think what you could mean by concealing it from us all with fo much Care, especially as she is safely delivered, and at her full Time. To be so maliciously stubborn as to resolve upon defroying the Child (which you might have known would be a more firm and lasting Bond of Union) rather than suffer a Match to subfift, which you was fet against. I indeed thought all along that they were in fault, whereas I now find it to be you.

Myr. I'm an unhappy Wretch!

Phi. I wish I knew it to be really so: but now I call to mind what you was formerly wont to fay, when we first accepted him for our Son-in-Law. You could not, you faid, think of your Daughter's being married to a Man who kept a Mistress, and lay out o' Nights.

Myr. I'd rather he should suspect any Cause than the true one.

Phi.

F

## ANNOTATIONS.

after his Daughter was delivered, and he and begin the fourth with the following overheard the Child's Cries; upon which, Scene. running to Philumena's Apartment, he finds how it was. Immediately he runs to his not to be interpreted happily, or well de-Wife, and expostulates warmly with her, livered; it respects not the Mother, but for concealing a thing of that Importance the Birth; intimating, that it was a real from him; and as it was plainly her Design Child, and no Monster. Phidippus adds, at to have destroyed the Child, he throws the tempore suo, which may occasion some diffi-whole Blame of the Separation upon her, culty, because of what Myrrbina says before who, having taken a Dilike to Pamphilus, endeavoured to withdraw her Daughter, and makeanirreconcileable Breach between them. This greatly perplexes Myrrbina, and makes their nuptial Commerce, without including her doubt how far Pamphilus would be the two Months he abstained from her, able to keep their Secret, as another's Child mentioned in the foregoing Line; a Circumwas like to be bred for his. I have followed france that Phidippus knew nothing of.

16 Præfertim cum et recte. Recte here, is to Pampbilus, Act 3. S. 3. 34. Tum, post-quam ad te wenit, mensis agitur bic jam sep-timus. But this probably refers only to the Cambridge Edition of our Poet, in making this Scene the Beginning of the fourth after Marriage, that was still accounted a Act, tho' others, with seemingly good timely Birth among the Antients. Digest. Reason annex this Scene to the third Act, Lib. 1. Tit. 5. L. 1. 12. Verba Pauli Ita corripuit derepente tacitus fese ad filiam : [buisse tacitus corripuit fese Quòd si rescierit peperisse, id qua causa clam me ha-lia derepente ad fili-Dicam, non edepol fcio. Sed offium concrepuit : credo ipsum ad me exire: nulla depol non scio qua Atque eccam video. quid ais, Myrrhina? heus, tibi di- credo ipsum extre ad PH. Uxor, ubi me ad filiam ire fenfit, fe duxit foras. [deputas adeo esse ? me : sum nulla. PH. co. My. mihine, mi vir? PH. Vir ego tuus fum? tu virum me, aut hominem ire ad filiam, duxit Nam fi utrumvis horum, mulier, unquam tibi vifus fe foras. Atque eccam forem. Non fic ludibrio tuis factis habitus essem. My. quibus ? dico tibi. My. Mi-PH. At rogitas? Peperit filia? hem, taces? ex quo? My. istuc patrem rogare est æquom? [obsecto?] Tune deputas me esse virum, ant Perii: ex quo censes, nisi ex illo, cui data est nuptum, adeo bominem? Nam, Perii: ex quo cenies, niii ex iiio, cui data cit iiuptunis Pн. Credo: neque adeo arbitrari patris est aliter. sed mulier, si unquam so-Quid sit, quamobrem tantopere hunc omnes nos ce- effem babitus ludibrio lare volueris Partum; præsertim cum & recte, & tempore suo pe- rogitas? filia pepe-Adeon' pervicaci esse animo, ut querum præoptares quo? Mx. of a-Ex quo firmiorem inter nos fore amicitiam posthac tare ifiue? Perii: fcires, [illo nupta? obsecto ex quo censes, Potiùs, quàm advorsum animi tui lubidinem esset cum data nuptum? Ph. Ego etiam illorum esse hanc culpam credidi, quæ te Credo, nequeadco pa-My. Misera sum. PH. utinam sciam ita esse istuc. sed liter; nunc mihi in mentem venit, De hac re quod locuta es olim, cum illum generum lare omnes nos bune cepimus: Nam negabas nuptam posse filiam tuam te pati
Cum eo, qui meretricem amaret, qui pernoctaret foris.

Esse adeone pervicaci

5 rit cam peperiffe, ebuiffe id clam. Sed 10 wideo. Quid ais, Myrrbina? Heus, bine, mi vir ? PH. vis borum, non fic 15 quibus ? PH. At perire, rit? Hem, taces? ex 20 tris est arbitrari a-Sed demiror, quid fit, quamobrem tantopere volueris cepartum : præfertim My. Quamvis causam hunc suspicari, quam ipsam ve- animo, ut præoptares 25 scires postbac fore fir-

miorem amicitiam inter nos ; potius ; quam filia esset nupta cum illo adversum libidinem tui animi? Ego etiam credidi banc esse culpam illorum, quæ est penes te. My. Sum misera. Pn. Utinam sciam istuc effe ita : sed nunc id venit in mentem mibi, quod es olim locuta de bac re, cum cepimus illum generum. Nam negabas te posse pati filiam tuam nuptam cum eo, qui amaret meretricem, qui pernoctaret soris. Mx. Mavolo hunc suspicari quamvis causam, quam ipsam veram.

### ANNOTATIONS.

Septimo mense nasci persectum partum, jam penes te culpa est, quam illorum esse credereceptum est, propier auctoritatem doctissimi viri
hippocratis; et ideo credendum est, cum qui
culpam, ita non esse certo sciam. Quia dixculpam, ita non esse certo sciam. Quia dixit se miseram: & miseras non nisi inno-

ram, mavolo.

centes dicimus. Ille enim hoc respondit; 21 Utinam sciam ita effe istuc. Hoc qui- utinam in boc negotio miseram te, non seele-dem sic accipiunt, quati Phidippus dicat, stam reperiam. Sic Sallustius in fragmentis : Alque

Phi. I knew long before you, Myrrhina, that he had a Mistres. but I never look'd upon that as a Crime in young Men, for 'tis natural to them all. But the Time will foon come, when he will hate even himself for it. But you shew yourself to be still the same as before, nor could you rest till you had brought away your Daughter, lest what I had done should hold good, The thing itself now plainly shews how you stood affected to the Match.

Myr, Do you think me so very wilful, then, that I should act thus towards my own Child, if I though the Marriage for her Good?

Phi. Do you pretend to foresee or judge what is for our Advantage? Some one perhaps has told you that he faw him going to, or coming out from his Mistress. What then, if he was discreet, and did it but seldom? Is it not better to dissemble, than pry into Secrets that will naturally beget Misunderstandings and Ill-will? For could he all at once withdraw his Affections from one he had lov'd fo many Years, I thould not account him a Man, nor likely to prove a constant Husband to my Daughter.

Myr. Pray have done with the young Gentleman, and my Faults, as you are pleased to think them. Go, meet him by yourself, and alk whether he is willing to take home his Wife, or no. If he fays he is, then fend her back; but if he refuses, then 'tis plain I have

taken the best Course for my Daughter.

Phi. Suppose he will not, and that you knew him to be in fault, Myrrbina; I was prefent, by whose Advice it was proper that these things should have been settled. I am therefore much offended at your presuming thus far without my Leave. I charge you strictly, that the Boy be carried no where out of the House. But what Folly is it, to expect or require Obedience from her? I'll go in myself, and charge the Servants that they suffer it to be carried out no where.

## Myr.

## ANNOTATIONS.

Atque ea cogenies non coactos; scelestos magis mentators. Westerbovius finds fault with quam miseros distringi. Et ideo sequitur, sed Donatus, who he tells us explains the Meannune mibi in mentem venit. Argumentum ing of the Words quite away. His Words ex antecedentibus dictis & factis.

31 Id, nunc res indicium bæc facit, quo pacto factum volueris. The Order of Construction bere is not so easily discovered, because the Words may be disposed two ways. For we my take them : Hac res nunc id indicium facit: i. e. indicat, as in the Adelphi, IV. 4. 7. Id anus fecit indicium mibi. Or thus: Hæc res nunc facit indicium, quo ing what would scarce ever enter into any tatto woluris id factum. This last is what I have followed; and the rather so, because Words. Phidippus is not here charging his Wife with publishing to the World her Son

are: "Donatus accipit quafi fensus sit; "dare operam nos id scire quamobrem "Pamphilus nos oderit. Sensu nullo. Id " vult Phidippus, eum, qui oderit nos, id " per nos nihil diffimulantes fcire; q. d. " quam dare operam, ut proferatur, atque " inimici nostri id sciant, & lætentur." Wife with publishing to the World her Son of our Poet, we meet with a Comma after in Law's Faults, but advices her not to pry id, which confines the Words to this particular Turn.

In Law's Faults, but advices her not to pry with too much Anxiety into his Conduct, or hearken to every idle Story she may hear. 37 Nonne ea diffimulare nos magis buma- I have therefore render'd it; Is it not better num est, &c. These Words are somewhat to dissemble, than pry into Secrets that will obscure, and have greatly perplex'd Com-naturally beget Misunderstandings and IliPH. Multo prius fcivi, quam tu, illum habere amicam, PH. Scivi multo pri-Myrrhina.

Verùm id vitium nunquam decrevi effe ego adolescentiæ:

Nam id omnibus innatum est. at pol jam aderit, se amicam. Verum ego nunquam decrevi id quoque etiam cùm oderit. [que adhuc, este vitium adolescentiae: nam id est innatum entre offendisti eandem esse, nihil cessavisti us-nam id est innatum omnibus. At

Ut filiam ab eo abduceres, neu, quod ego egissem, pol tempus jam adeesset ratum.

Id, nunc res indicium hæc facît, quo pacto factum Sed ut olim ostindisti

My. Adeon' me esse pervicacem censes, cui mater siem, buc, ut abduceres si-Ut eo essem animo, si ex usu esset nostro hoc matri-

monium?

[fit, potes! ratum, quod ego egifPH. Tun' prospicere, aut judicare, nostram in rem quod
facit indicium, quo
Audisti ex aliquo fortasse, qui vidisse eum diceret 35
pacto volueris id esse Exeuntem, aut introeuntem ad amicam. quid tum factism. My. Cenpostea,

Si modeste ac raro hoc fecit ? nonne ea dissimulare nos animo erga eam, en Magis humanum est, quam dare operam id scire, qui sim mater, si boe nos oderit?

Nam si is posset ab ea sese derepente avellere,

Quicum tot consuesset annos; non eum hominem ducerem,

Vec virum sati' firmum gnatæ. My. mitte adolescenfortasse, qui diceret
fortasse, qui diceret tem, obsecro,

Et quæ me peccasse ais. abi, solum solus conveni: Roga, velitne uxorem, an non. si est, ut dicat velle se, tum postea, si fecir. Redde: sin est autem, ut nolit, rectè ego consului meze. boc modeste ac raro ? PH. Siquidem ille ipse non volt, & tu sensisti in eo esse, Nonne magis buma-Myrrhina,

Myrrina,
Peccatum; aderam, cujus confilio ea par fuerat prospici. re operam seire id,
Quamobrem incendor irâ, esse ausam sacere hæc te injustu meo.

Interdico, ne extulisse extra ædes puerum usquam velis. quicum consuesse tot Sed ego stultior, meis dictis parere hanc qui postulem. annes, non ducerem lbo intro, atque edicam servis, ne quoquam efferri virum satis firmum.

ero, mitte adolescentem, et quæ ais me peccusse: abi, tu solus conveni illum solum. Raga, velitne ducere uxorem, an non. Si est, ut dicat se velle, redde : sin autem est, ut nolit, ego reette consului meæ. Pu. Siquidem ille ipse von vult, et tu, Myrrbina, sensisti peccatum esse in eo: ego aderam, cujus consilio suerat par ea prospici. Quamobrem incendor ira, te esse ausam facere bæc injussu meo. Interdico, ne vesit extulusse puerum usquam extra ædes. Sed ego stultior, qui postulem banc parere meis dictis. Ibo intro, atque edicam fervis, ne finant puerum efferri quoquam.

### ANNOTATIONS.

will? For it is a certain and never-failing in general, so it is more especially of such Rule, that when Men want to disguise and as pursue unlawful and secret Pleasures, conceal their real Characters, they are fure which they are asham'd should be known to hate those who have Penetration enough the World. to find them out, And as this is true of Men 41 Nec virum fati firmum gnata. Tes

us, quam tu, Myrte effe candem, ceffasefne me esse adeo permatrimonium effet en usu nostro ? Pu. Tune potes prospicere, le vidiffe eum exeuntem, aut introcuntem ad amicam. num eft, nos diffi-50 gnate. My. Obje-

romce"

Myr. (alone.) I verily believe there is not a Woman living more wretched than I. For how he would take it, were he to know the real thing, I need not be at a loss to apprehend, when he's so impatient and violent at little or nothing : nor do I know how I shall be able to make him change his Mind. This only Misfortune remained after so many others, if I should be forced to bring up a Child whose Father we know nothing of. For when my Daughter was ravished, it was fo dark she could not distinguish the Person, nor did she take any thing from him, whereby to know him afterwards: he indeed, when he left her, forc'd a Ring from her Finger. I am afraid too, that Pamphilus will no longer keep our Secret, when he hears that another's Child is brought up for his.

ANNOTATIONS.

rence, no doubt, thought that nothing ought to be fironger, or bind the Mind of Man faster, than a long Society, and Commerce. Hence he makes Phidippus say, that it would be a suspicious Sign in Pamphilus to disengage himself all at once from Bacchis, and that a Passion of so long standing requir'd Time and Resection to get the better of it. This perhaps may be true in the Case of Friendship; according to what Cieero says in his Offices; disjungende, non distributed for the Mind of the Mind, that in a Commerce of this kind, the contrary ought to hold. When a Man's own Resections tell him, that he is in the wrong, let him break off immediately; by dallying he is undone, Bias and Inclination will get the better, blunt the Edge of Resection, and shake his Resolution. So far we allow to Terence, that the Conquest may cost him Pain, but a sudden Turn in this Case is necessary; for to aim at Victory by flow Degrees, endangers a total Deseat.

So Non quita est. Anciently the Verb necessity.

P

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Son hay Who I a cr, bop

## ACT IV. SCENE II.

ARGUMENT.

Sostrata justifies berself to ber Son, that she was no Cause of ber Daughter-in-Law's leaving the House; and, that she may be no Impediment to ber Return, offers to retire into the Country. Pamphilus endeavours to dissuade ber.

SOSTRATA, PAMPHILUS.

Soft. I'M not ignorant, my Son, that you look upon me to be the Cause of your Wife's leaving the House, however careful you may be to hide your Suspicions. But so may Heaven bless me, so may you in every thing answer my Hopes, as I never knowingly did any thing to deserve her Hatred. And, as I always believed you loved me, so you have confirmed me still more in that Thought; for your Father has been telling me just now within, in what manner you preferr'd me to your Love. Now I am resolv'd to return the Favour,

ANNOTATIONS.

In this Scene, Pampbilus is introduc'd Offer, which she thought would be well rein Conversation with his Mother. She had been told by Lacbes, of the Declarations he bad made in her favour, and, resolved not to yield to him in point of Generosity, proposes to retire into the Country, and leave him at liberty to take home his Wife. This

Offer, which she thought would be well received, was altogether inconsistent with his Views, as it depriv'd him of a Pretence for separating from Philumena, and therefore he earnestly urges her not to think of it.

3 Itaque obtingant ex te, que exopto mibio There is a great deal of Tendernels and affectionate

My. Nullam pol credo mulierem me miseriorem vivere. My. Pol tredo nullam mulierem vivere nusciverit, fi ipsam rem, ut siet, resciverit, sciverit, sciverit, sciverit, sciverit, sciverit, sciverit, sciverit, sciverit, sciverit sci [pater. iracundo animo boc,

malum,
Si, puerum ut tollam, cogit, cujus nos qui sit nescimus
Nam cum compressa est gnata, forma in tenebris nosci non quita est:

[sit nosci, qui siet:

Neque detractum ei tum quidquam est, qui post possci post mutari:

Neque detractum ei tum quidquam est, qui post possci post mutari:

Neque detractum ei tum quidquam est, qui post possci post mutari:

sincul vereor Pamphilum, ne orata nostra nequeat
Celare, cum sciet alienum puerum tolli pro suo.

simul vereor Pamphilum, ne orata nostra nequeat
Celare, cum sciet alienum puerum tolli pro suo.

simul vereor Pamphilum, ne orata nostra nequeat
sci post ut tellam
successi ut te

diutius celare noftra orata, cum sciet alienum puerum tolli pro sue.

## ANNOTATIONS.

nequeo had a Passive nequeor. We have a passively. Several other Examples of the remarkable Example of it in Sallust, Jug. like kind might be cited. Possum too had like kind might be cited. Possum too had it passive, for we sometimes meet with poteretur, and potestur, which last Word is nequitur is passive, but ulcifei too is used

#### ACTUS IV. SCENA II.

### ARGUMENTUM.

Mater expurgat se coram filio, ut nurus abitionem noluerit : neque quominus Philumena ad Pamphilum redeat impedimento fit. rus abire mavult: filius autem dissuadet.

SOSTRATA, PAMPHILUS, ORDO. NON clam me est, gnate mi, tibi me este suspec-180. G NATE tam, uxorem tuam Propter meos mores hinc abisse: etsi ea dissimulas sedulo. clam me, me esse suspectam tibi, tuam
Verum ita me Dii ament, itaque obtingant ex te, quæ uxorem abisse bine exopta mihi, ut [illam mei : propter mess mores: Nunquam sciens commerui, meritò ut caperet odium ea. Verum ita Dii Teque antequam me amare rebar, ei rei sirmasti sidem. ament me, itaque obtingant mibi abs te quæ exopto, ut nunquam sciens commerui, ut edium mei merito caperet illam. Quodque antequam rebar, te amare me, nunc firmafti fidem ei rei.

ANNOTATIONS.

some Commentators, however, seem not to have thoroughly understood the Force of it, the thoroughly understood the Force of it, when they tell us, that it means: So may have thoroughly understood the force of it, when they tell us, that it means: So may from a Soil a Mother bopes for and desires from you every thing I wish for:

I obtain from you every thing, I wish for from you, to so may every thing, I wish for from you, These Words are extremely perplexed, nor to see the manner of the in their natural order.

all makes it It fromast bidom de vet . de a hungram mercipe ; antigonen rebot putata amara

that you may fee your Dutifulness shall not with me miss of its Reward. My Pamphilus, it will be both for your Repose and my Reputation, that I retire hence into the Country with your Father: 'tis my fixed Resolution; that my Presence may be no Obstacle to your Hap. pinels, nor any Pretence remain for Philumena's not returning.

Pam. Pray, Mother, what fort of a Resolution is this? Shall her Folly drive you from Town into the Country? It must not be: nor will I give our Enemies a Handle to fay, that it was done more thro' my Obstinacy, than any real Inclination of yours. Besides, I can't think of your leaving your Friends, Relations, and happy

Days, on my account.

Soft. Truly, Son, I have but little Relish for these things now; I enjoyed them enough in my Youth, and am grown quite fick of them. 'Tis more my Concern now, that my Age be not a Burden to any, or cause them to expect my Death with impatience. I find, however little I deserve it, that I am no welcome Guest here; 'tis time therefore to retire: for thus I am apt to think I shall best remove all Cause of Discontent, free myself from Suspicion, and effectually please them too. Let me, pray, avoid this Reproach so generally cast upon our Sex.

Pam. How happy am I in every thing elfe, were it not for this one Affair, having so indulgent a Mother, and so good a Wife!

Soft. Pray, Pamphilus, can't you bring yourself to submit to one Inconvenience, that may be unavoidable, if every thing else is according to your Wish, and such as I take them to be? Do, my Son, yield to me in this, take her back.

Pam. How wretched is my Situation?

Soft.

### ANNOTATIONS.

Order. I have endeavoured in the Ordo, by Length and Duration of Life, is a Word Supplying quod, to make the Sense easy. equally applied by the best Authors, to Place Quodque antequam rebar te amare me, nune and Time, and therefore comes in very profirmasti fidem ei rei. Some, however, with- perly here, Liv. VII. 29. Majora jam bin out acknowledging any thing wanting to bella, et viribus bostium, et longinquitate ed compleat the Sentence, dispose the Words regionem, vel temporum, quibus bellatum est, thus; Quamque rebar ante, te amare me nunc firmaste fidem ei rei. Making quam here of the fame import with quantopere, or quantum. You have now made your Love appear as great

as I always flattered myself it was.

19 Ut ne cui mea longinquitas ætatis obfer, &c. Softrata does all in her power to persuade her Son, that Resentment has no Part in the Resolution she had taken to retire from Town; and the explains herfelf upon this Head, with all the engaging Sweetness imaginable. In a Word, she suffers nothing to escape her, that could offend either her Husband, Son, or Daughter-in-Law. Yet amidst all this Moderation she takes eare to make them fensible, that she thought herself injur'd. The Poet has managed this but for this unlucky Accident. This is tenpart of her Character with uncommon Ad- der, polite, and wholly in Character. drefs. Longinquitas, here used to denote the

and Time, and therefore comes in very prodicentur.

25 Quam fortunatus - absque una bat foret, &c. One cannot avoid wondering at the Explication which Guyetus offers of thele Words. He rejects the following Verle, banc matrem babens talem, and makes abique hac una foret : were I but without my Mother. But this evidently contradicts Pampbilus's Intention, and those Sentiments which may naturally be supposed to rise in his Mind on this Oceasion. He is affected with the Complaifance his Mother shews him, and at the same time warmly attach'd to Pbilamena. He therefore fays, that with so good a Mother, and so amiable a Wife, he must have been the happiest Man in the World,

27 Non tute incommodum rem. Madam

Daciery

## P. TERENTII HECYRA.

Nam mihi intus tuus pater narravit modo, quo pacto Nam pater tuus mome habueris

Præpositam amori tuo. nunc tibi me certum est con- ris me præpositam trà gratiam

Referre, ut apud me præmium esse positum pietati scias. Mi Pamphile, hoc et vobis, & meze commodum fa- ut seias pramium effe mæ arbitror:

Ego rus abituram hinc cum tuo me esse certò decrevi apud me. Mi Pam-

Ne mea præsentia obstet, neu causa ulla restet relliqua, et mea fama. Ego Quin tua Philumena ad te redeat. PA. quæso, quid abituram bine rus iftuc confilî eft?

Illius stultitia victa, ex urbe tu rus habitatum migres ? prafentia obsta, neu Haud facies: neque finam, ut qui nobis, mater, maledictum velit,

Meâ pertinacià esse dicat factum, haud tuâ modestià. 15 PA: Quaso, quid Tum, tuas amicas te & cognatas deserere, & festos dies, tu victa flutiria il-Mea causa, nolo. So. nihil pol jam istæc mihi res vo- lius, migres ex urbe luptatis ferunt.

Dum ætatis tempus tulit. perfuncta fatis fum: fatias faces, neque finam, jam tenet

Studiorum istorum : hæc mihi nunc cura est maxuma, cat esse factum mea ut ne cui mea

Longinquitas ætatis obstet, mortemve exspectet meam. te deferere tuas ami-Hic video me esse invisam immeritò : tempus est con- cas, et cognatas, et cedere.

Sic optume, ut ego opinor, omnes causas præcidam runt jam nibil volup-Et me hac suspicione exsolvam, & illis morem gessero. tatis mibi : sum satis Sine me, obsecro, hoc effugere, volgus quod male au- perfuncta, dum temdit mulierum.

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PA. Quam fortunatus cæteris sum rebus, absque una jam tenet me : bæc hac foret,
Hanc matrem habens talem, illam autem uxorem! ginquitas actatis ne

So. obsecro, mi Pamphile,

Non tute incommodam rem, ut quæque est, in ani- ut expedet meam

Si cætera ita funt, ut tu vis, itaque ut esse ego illam bic: est tempus con-Mi gnate, da veniam hanc mihî, reduc illam. PH. væ cedere. Sic, ut ego misero mihi!

cidam omnes caufas omnibus : et exsolvam me boc suspicione, et gessero morem illis. Obsecro, sine me essugere boc, quod vulgus mulierum male audit. P.A. Quam fortunatus sam cæteris rebus, foret bæc ves absque hac una, babens banc tælem matrem, autem illam uxorem! So. Obsecro, mi Pampbile, non tute induces in animum pati incommodam rem, ut quæque est, si cætera sum ita, ut tu vis, itaque ut ego existi-mo illam esse? Mi gnate, da banc veniam mibi, reduc illam. PA. Væ misero mibi!

## ANNOTATIONS.

Dacier finds great Difficulty in this Paffage, was happy, but for one Thing. His Mothers which none before her had sufficiently ex- who was a Stranger to his real Thoughts. plain'd. Pemphilus had just faid, that he imbgines that he complains of his Wife's

tus, que pacto babuetuo amori : nunc certum eft, me contra referre gratiam tibi, positum tuæ pictati phile, arbitror boc 10 commodum et vobis, certo decrevi me effe cum tuo patre,ne meæ ulla caufa relique reftet, quin tua Pbilumena redeat ad te. babitatum rus? Hand mater, ut qui velit maledictum nobis, di-19 pertinacia, band tua modestia. Tum nolo [omnibus : feftos dies, mea caufa. tias iftorum fludiorum obflet cui, faciatve [existumo? mortem. Video me

opinor, optime pra-

Soft. And mine too? for this Affair afflicts me no less than it does you, my Son.

### ANNOTATIONS.

Temper, because it could not agree with than to contract a Diflike to her Mother-

her's. She therefore tells him, that he ought in-Law. Ut quaque uxor eft, non tute indunot to suffer a Thing of that Nature to de-froy his Happiness in other Respects, as dam. Consider the ordinary Character of Women, nothing was more common in a young Wife, and you will find it is no great Inconve-

#### ACT IV. SCENE III.

ARGUMENT.

The Wife and Husband are reconciled, and lay aside all Animosities. Pamphilus is urged to take bome bis Wife.

LACHES, SOSTRATA, PAMPHILUS.

La. CO, Wife, I have been flanding just by here, and overheard all your Discourse with your Son. This is being wife, to bring yourfelf to comply with the Occasion, and do that now, which perhaps you may be obliged to do hereafter.

Soft. It may be fo, perhaps.

Lac. March, then, into the Country; there we'll learn to bear with one another.

Soft. I hope we shall.

Lac. Go in, then, and get every Thing ready you are to take with you. I'm resolved.

Soft. I'll do as you defire.

Pam. Father.

Lac. What, Pamphilus!

Pam. My Mother leave the Town? By no means.

Lach. Why fo?

Pam. Because I am not yet resolved what to do in regard to my Wife.

Lac. How! What should you do, but take her home again?

Pam. I could like it, and can hardly indeed forbear doing it; but I will not alter my Defign. I am determined to pursue what promifes fairest, and believe the only Way to prevent Quarrels is not to take her back.

Lac.

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## ANNOTATIONS.

Lacbes, who had overheard all that past | in Conversation between his Wife and Son, ing near; for here procul has the Force of here joins them, and urges Sofrata to exe- prope, as often in Plautus and Virgil. Afracute her Defign without delay. Pampbilus in- nius too fays, Auscultavi bine procul. terpoles, and would prevent it, but in vain; the old Man is inflexible. While they are Wife is not very complaifant, especially if thus engaged, Laches observes Phidippus coming out to them, which breaks off the Con- in all her Behaviour. One is apt to expect verfation.

Procul bine ftans. Procul ftans, ftand-

4 Fors fuat pol. Laches's Speech to his we consider how much Good-nature appears in that Cafe, Praifes and Commendations;

whereas

So. Et mihi quidem : nam hæc res non minus me male bi : nam bac res non habet, quam te, gnate mi. 301 babet me minus male,

quam te, gnate mi.

ANNOTATIONS.

nience you have to bear, if every thing else tion to give it a more general Turn, and answers your Expectation. Thus Madam to consider it as an Interrogation. Dacier; but I have chosen in the Trapsla-

## ACTUS IV. SCENA III.

ARGUMENTUM.

Reconciliantur, & omne bellum inter se component vir & uxor: monetur Pamphilus ut uxorem reducat.

LACHES, SOSTRATA PAMPHILUS. ORDO. OUEM cum iftoc fermonem habueris, procul hinc LAC. STANS fis flectere ; binc, uxor, accepi stans accepi, uxor. Istuc est sapere, qui, ubicunque opus sit, animum pos- sermonem quem ba- ul Quod sit faciundum post fortasse, idem hoc nunc si fe-bueris cum istoc. Istue ceris. [tu me feres. est sapere, qui possis. So. Fors fuat pol. La. abi rus ergo hinc: ibi ego te, & cunque sit ofus, si So. Spero ecastor. La i ergo intrò, & compone, quæ nunc f. ceris boc idem, quod fortasse site facitecum fimul endum post. Ferantur. dixi. So. ita, ut jubes, faciam. PA. pater. Fors fuat pol. LA. LA. Quid vis, Pamphile? PA. hinc abire matrem? Abi ergo binc rus: bi ego feram te, et minime. LA. quid ita iftuc vis? tu feres me. So. E-PA. Quia de uxore incertus sum etiam, quid sim fac- castor spero. LA. I

turus. LA. quid est?

Quid vis facere, nisi reducere? PA. equidem cupio, & pone, que ferantur vix contineor:

Sed non minuam meum confilium. ex ufu quod est, ic jubes. PA. Pater.
persequar.

Credo ca gratia concordes for non reducam fore

Credo ea gratia concordes, si non reducam, fore. abire binc ? minime. LA. Quid ita vis istuc? PA. Quia sum etiam incertus, quid sim facturus de uxore. LA. Quid es?? Quid vis sacere, nisi reducere? PA. Equidem cupio, et vix contineor: sed non minuam meum consilium; persequar id quod est ex usu. Credo eas fore concordes ea gratia, si non reducam.

## ANNOTATIONS.

her Answer a Turn, that preserves this betwixt Love and Shame. Hence his An-Idea: for the English Phrase, by which it swer to his Father, so fond, passionate, and is rendred, is very often used in the like affecting. Circumstances.

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whereas her husband bluntly tells her, that 9 Equidem cupio, & vin contineor. We it was wife to do voluntarily, what otherare here to call to mind the Character wife the must have done by constraint. of Pamphilus, who was passionately fond Sostrata therefore must be supposed to answer in a Huff, as resenting her Husband's late Discovery he had made, still found Harshness and Want of Delicacy; and achimself strongly inclined to take her back. Ordingly in the Translation I have given the seed in his Breast a violent Struggle her Associated to the seed of the 14 7am

intro ergo, et com-

So. Faciam ita, ne

Lac. You don't know that. But it matters little whether they agree, or not, if your Mother goes into the Country. This Age of ours but ill fuits the Tempers of Youth, and therefore we had even best leave you to yourselves. In short, Pamphilus, we are now become a Saying, The old Man, and the old Woman. But I fee Phidibpus coming out very fortunately, let us go to meet him.

ANNOTATIONS. 24 Nos jam fabulæ sumus, senex, atque very often began in these Words: Senex aranus. Donatus imagines this alludes to the que anus. Thus in Plautus we meet with
ancient Manner of Writing in Fables, which one who begins a Story in these Words:

## ACT IV. SCENE IV.

ARGUMENT.

Laches learns that a Son is born to Pamphilus. Both the old Men urge him earnestly to take home his Wife. He refuses: bis Father charges bim with his Passion for Bacchis.

PHIDIPPUS, LACHES, PAMPHILUS.

Phi. NDEED, Philumena, I am angry with you too, very much fo; for you have behaved very indifcreetly. 'Tis true, you have fome Excuse, your Mother forc'd you to it; but she has none at all.

Lac. Phidippus, 'tis very lucky, my meeting with you now.

Phi. What's the Matter?

Pam. What Answer shall I make them, or how be able to keep this Secret?

Lac. Tell your Daughter, that my Wife is resolved to go into the Country, that she need not now be afraid of returning home.

Phi. Ah, your Wife is no way to blame in the Affair, 'tis mine that has been the Occasion of all the Mischief. The Case is altered; the, I find, confounds Matters, Laches.

Pam. So I am not obliged to take back my Wife, let them make what Disturbance they please.

ANNOTATIONS.

While Pampbilus and his Father are en-fubmit to the Meanness of bringing up and gaged in Conversation, they see Phidippus ther Man's Child. His Obstinacy provokes coming out, and, making up to him, find him in a Disposition very different from that so in which he was last time they were to-his old Passion for Bacchis, falls upon him arther. He had now gether. He had now, as appears from a with fevere and bitter Reproaches, till at former Scene, difcovered his Daughter's being brought to bed; and, inflead of think-fend himfelf, withdraws. Upon this the old ing brought to bed; and, instead of thinking Pampbilas in fault, laid all the Blame upon his Wife. Laches again is overjoyed to hear he has got a Grandson, and urges his Son more than ever to take back his Wife. But this, instead of being of any weight, is a new Argument against it. For, however he might have been prevailed on to over-look what had happened to Philumena, so long as it might be kept secret, yet he could by no means resolve to depose was provoked against his Wife. Here

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## P. TERENTII HECYRA.

LA. Nescias. verum tuâ refert nihil, utrum illæ fecerint. LA. Nescias. verum nibil refert tua, u-Quando hæc abierit. odiofa hæc est ætas adolescentulis: trum illæ fecerint, E medio æquom excedere est. postremo nos jam fabulæ quando bæc abierie.

Sumus, Pamphile, senex, atque anus.

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odiosa adolescentulis: Sed video Phidippum egredi per tempus. accedamus. left aquum nos excedere e medio. Postremo nos jam sumus fabulæ, Pampbile, fenere, atque anus. Sed video Phidippum egredi per tempus. Accedamus.

ANNOTATIONS.

Fuit olim quasi ego sum senex. " Pronuntia " ut posita sunt, caput indicant & inceptio" (says Donatus) senex atque anus quasi ini" num hujusmodi sabularum.
" num fabula: hac enim duo nomina,

#### SCENA ACTUS IV. IV.

ARGUMENTUM.

Natum puerum Laches resciscit. Pamphilum ad recipiendam uxorem ambo fenes bortantur. Ille negat: meretricis amorem incusat pater.

PHIDIPPUS, LACHES, PAMPHILUS.

TIBI quoque edepol fum iratus, Philumena, Graviter quidem. nam hercle abs te factum eft turpiter: Etfi tibi caufa est de hac re: mater te impulit: Huic vero nulla est. LA. opportune te mihi, Phidippe, in ipso tempore oftendis. PH. quid eft? PA. Quid respondebo his? aut quo pacto hoc aperiam? La. Die filiæ, rus concessuram hine Sostratam: Ne revereatur, minus jam quo redeat domum. PH. ah, mihi epportune, in ip-Nullam de his rebus culpam commeruit tua: A Myrrhinâ hæc funt meâ uxore exorta omnia. Mutatio fit: ea nos pertubat, Lache.

PA. Dum ne reducam, turbent porro, quam velint. La. Die filia, Softratam concessivam bine rus: ne revereatur, quo minus jam redeat domum. Pn. Ab, tua uxor commeruit nullam culpam de bis rebus: bæc omnia sunt exorta a mea uxore Myrrbina: mutatio sit; ea perturbat nos, Lache. PA. Dum ne reducam, turbent porro, quam velint.

## ANNOTATIONS.

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phi-Here Vor. 11.

he is feen coming out, and talking with This Conjecture has the Authority of Da-

Philumena, who was within. He professes cier, Rivius, and Dr. Bentley to support it. himself displeased with her too, though he owns her Fault was less, and admitted of some Excuse from her Mother's Instigations.

6 Hoc aperiam? This is the Reading most Tone was changed from what it had been Senerally received, though 'tis hard from it to find any confishent Meaning to the Words, fit. If we ascribe them to Phidippus, as unless we paraphrase them with Westerboirs? Quo passo illud potero indicare sine magnoto Pellumena detrimento? But there seems to be little Propriety in this. I am therefore apt to think, that instead of aperiam, we ought to read operium, i. e. accuitabo.

Yor. 11.

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ORDO. PH. F. DE POL, Philumena, Sum quidem graviter iratus tibi quoque; nam bercle factum ist surpiter abs te : esfi est causa tibi de bac re: Mater impulit te. Vero est nulla causa buic. La. Phidippe, oftendis te IC A? PA. Quid re-'pondebo bis ? ant quo

Phi. I, Pamphilus, could gladly wish this Alliance of our Families to be, if possible, perpetual; but if you are otherwise inclin'd, take the Child however.

Pam. He knows of her being brought to-bed; I'm ruined.

Lac. The Child! What Child?

Phi. We have got a Grandfon born to us; for my Daughter, when the left your House, was, it seems, big with Child, nor did I know

any thing of it till to-day.

Lac. By Jupiter, you bring me very good News. I'm heartily glad the Child is born, and your Daughter well. But what a strange, odd-tempered Woman, this Wife of yours must be; to conceal a thing of this nature from us fo long? I can't well express what an ill Look it has.

Phi. Truly, Laches, I am no less displeased with it than you.

Pam. Altho' before I was fomewhat in suspense about taking back my Wife, yet now I am determined against it, fince another Man's Child must follow her.

Lac. There is no room left for Choice here, Pamphilus.

Pam. I'm ruined.

Lac. We have often wished to see this Day, when there should be one to call you Father. 'Tis come at last: Heaven be praised.

Pam. I'm undone.

Lac. Take home your Wife, and don't any longer oppose my Will.

Pam. Had it been her Defire, Father, to continue my Wife, or have Children by me, I very well know, she would not have conceal'd from me, what I understand she has. Now, therefore, that find her Inclinations estranged from me, and that there can be no real Harmony between us, why should I take her back?

Lac. The young Woman did as her Mother advised her: is that to be wondered at? Do you expect to find a Wife without a Fault?

Have not Men their Failings too?

Pam. Do you Pamphilus and Laches, confider between yourselves, which is most expedient, to leave her, or take her back. I can't answer for my Wife's Conduct. In neither Case shall you meet

## ANNOTATIONS.

" idque perturbat nos. Videtur certe sumta fo much Uneafinefs and Perturbation.

of this Discovery that Phidippus had made. non minus mibi placet, quam tibi, and pla-

de locutio a scena, qua toties mutari dicitur,
locutio a scena, qua toties mutari dicitur,
locutio a scena, qua toties mutatur.

locutio scena, qua toties mutatur.

locutio a scena, qua toties mutatur.

locutio a scena, qua toties mutatur.

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locutio scena, He must either disclose the Secret he had fo faithfully promised to conceal, or sub-mit to the redoubled Importunity of his Father, to take back his Wife, and bear a Load of Reproaches for persisting in a Reposited. No wonder then if he here discovers quam bic mibi set facile atque utile, alicum exemple.

LA. Pue-

PH. Ego, Pampbile, PH. Ego, Pamphile, esse inter nos, si fieri potest, Affinitatem hanc fane perpetuam volo: tatem effe perpetuam 15 inter nos, fi potest fieri : sin est, ut tua Sin est, ut aliter tua siet sententia, Accipias puerum. PA. fensit peperisse: occidi. LA. Puerum! quem puerum? PH. natus est nobis nepos: fententia fit aliter, accipias puerum. PA. Nam abducta à vobis prægnans fuerat filia; Sensit cam peperiffe; occidi. Neque fuisse prægnantem unguam ante hunc scivi diem rum! Quem puerum? LA. Bene, ita me Dii ament, nuncias: & gaudeo 20 PH. Nopos est natus nobis: nam filia fu-Natum illum, & tibi illam falvam. fed quid mulieris Uxorem habes? aut quibus moratam moribus? erat abducta a vobis prægnans; neque unquam scivi ante Nofne hoc celatos tamdiu? nequeo fatis, Quam hoc mihi videtur factum prave, proloqui. bunc diem cam fuiffe PH. Non tibi illud factum minus placet, quam mihi. prægnantem. LA. Bene nuncias, Ita Dis Laches. ament me : et gaudeo PA. Etiamfi dudum fuerat ambiguum hoc mihi, Nunc non est, cum eam consequitur alienus puer. LA. Nulla tibi, Pamphile, hîc jam consultatio est. PA. Perii. LA. hunc videre sæpe optabamus diem, Cum ex te esset aliquis, qui te appellaret patrem. 30 moratam? Nofne ce-Evenit: habeo gratiam Dis. PA. nullu' fum. LA. Reduc uxorem, ac noli advorfari mihi. PA. Pater, fi ex me illa liberos vellet fibi, Aut se esse mecum nuptam, satis certo scio, Non clam me haberet, quæ celasse intellego.

Nec conventurum inter nos posthac arbitror,

Adolescens mulier fecit. mirandumne id est?

Remissan' opu' sit vobis, reductan' domum:

Censen' te posse reperire ullam mulicrem,

Uxor quid faciat, in manu non est meâ.

Neutrà in re vobis difficultas à me erit. tiam Dis. PA. Sum nullus. LA. Reduc uxorem, ac noli odversari mibi. PA. Pater, si illa vellet liberos sibi ex me, aut se esse nuptam metum, seio satis certo, non baberet ea clam me, qua intelligo eam celavisse. Nunc cum sentio animum ejus esse alienum a me, neque arbitror esse conventurum inter nos postbac, quamobrem reducam? La. Mulier adolescens secit, quod mater sua sua-sit; idne mirandum est? Censen't te posse reperire ullam mulierem, qua careat culpa? An quia viri non delinquunt? Ph. Vosmet, Lache, et tu, Pamphile, jam videte, sitne opus vobis ea remissa, reductane domum: quid uxor saciat, non est in manu mea. Erit dissicultas vobis in neutra re à me.

## ANNOTATIONS.

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exempla commonent. However uncommon the posed, and no more heard of, he seems to Expression may be, and however difficult to have been in a kind of Uncertainty how to explain Grammatically, the Sense is evident. behave in regard to his Wife; but finding 26 Dudum fuerat ambiguum boc mibi. Sub. now, that by taking her back, he should reduceremne uxorem, an non reducerem. So be obliged to bring up a Child whom he belong as he believed her Lying-in might be lieved to be another's, this fixes his Refoluconcealed, and that the Child would be exrion against it. 43 Quem

puerum effe natum, et illam effe falvam tibi. Sed quid mulieris babes uxorem ? aut quibus moribus latos boc tamdiu? Nequeo Satis proloqui, quam prave boc actum videtur .mibi. PH. Non illed factum minus placet tibi, quam mibi, Laches. PA. Etiamfi boc fu-Nunc, cum ejus alienum esse a me animum sentiam, erat dudum ambiguum mibi, nunc non Quamobrem reducam? LA. mater quod suasit sua, eft, cum alienus puer consequitur eam. LA. Pampbile, est jam nulla consultatio tibi Quæ careat culpa? an, quia non delinquunt viri? bic. PA. Perii. LA. PH. Vosmet videte jam, Lache, & tu, Pamphile, Sæpe optabamus videre bune diem, cum effet aliquis ex te, qui 45 Evenit : babeo gra-

with any Hindrance from me. But what shall we do with the Child?

Lac. A wife Question truly! Whatever happens, fend him his Child, that we may bring it up as ours.

Pam. Shall I bring up a Child, whom the Father himself has

abandoned?

Lac. What was that you faid? How! Not bring it up, Pamphilus! Shall we rather expose it, pray? What Madness is this? Indeed I can hold my tongue no longer, for you force me to fay what I otherwise would not, before your Father-in-Law. Do you think that I am ignorant of the Cause of your Tears? Or whence all this Trouble and Perplexity you are in comes? When you pretended first, that you could not take home your Wife on account of your Mother; she offered to leave the House: and now that you see this Excuse taken away, you have got another, because a Child is born without your Knowledge. You mistake, Pamphilus, if you fancy I don't know the meaning of all this. How long did I wink at your having a Mistrefs, in hopes that my Indulgence would at last reclaim you, and bring you to think feriously of Marriage? With what patience did I bear the Expence you was at upon her? I pressed and entreated you to marry, told you it was high time, and by much Perfuafion you did. This Obedience was what became you, and you was then in your Duty; but new I find your Mind again runs after your Miftress, and to gratify her, forfooth, you flick at offering no Injuries to your Wife. I fee plainly you are relapfed into the old Course of Life.

Pam. Me!

Lac. You: And 'tis dishonourable and unjust in you, thus to seign false Grounds of Quarrel; that you may live uncontroul'd with your Strumpet, after having removed this Witness of your Actions out of the way. And no doubt your Wife has observed as much, for what other Reason was there for her leaving the House?

Phi. Certainly he guesses right, for that must be the Reason. Pam. I'll give you my Oath that there is nothing in all this.

Lac. Ah, take home your Wife then, or tell me why you should

Pam. It is not a proper time now.

Lac. Take the Child at least: furely he's not in fault. I'll confider of the Mother afterwards. Pam.

### ANNOTATIONS.

A N N O I A I I O N S.

48 Quem ipfe neglexit pater, ego alam?

Donatus on this Passage takes notice of a Variation in the Reading, which entirely changes the Sense of it. Quem ipsa negtexit, pater: where we have ipsa instead of itse, and pater is a Vocative. Shall, I Father, take the care of a Coild, rebom the Mother berself has abandoned? Several Criticks, among whom is Donatus himself, give the presence to this Reading; but many Reasons may be offered for rejecting the state of the Reading is certainly the

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Sed quid faciemus puero? LA. ridicule rogas. Quidquid futurum est, huic reddas, suum scilicet, Ut alamus nostrum. PA. quem ipse neglexit pater, Ego alam? LA. quid dixti? eho, an non alemus, reddas buie fuum n-

Pamphile? Prodemus, quæso, potius? quæ hæc amentia est? 50 alam filium, quem Enimyero prorfus jam tacere non queo. Nam cogis ea, quæ nolo, ut præfente hoc loquar. Ignarum censes tuarum lacrumarum elle me? Aut, quid fit id, quod solicitere ad hunc modum? Primum, Banc ubi dixti caulam, te propter tuam 55 Matrem non posse habere hanc uxorem domi; vides; Pollicita est ea, se concessuram ex ædibus. Nunc, postquam ademtam hanc quoque tibi causam Censes me esse igno-Puer quia clam te est natus, nactus alteram es. Erras, tui animi si me esse ignarum putas. Aliquando tandem huc animum ut abducas tuum, Quâm longum spatium amandi amicam tibi dedi? Sumtus, quos fecisti in eam, quam animo æquo tuli? Egi atque oravi tecum, uxorem ut duceres: Tempus dixi esle: impulsu duxisti meo. . Quæ tum, obsecutus mihi, secisti ut decuerat : Nunc animum rurfum ad meretricem induxti tuum : Cui tu obsecutus, facis huic'adeo injuriam. Nam in eandem vitam te revolutum denuo Video esse. PA. mene? LA. teipsum: & facis injuriam, Confingis falfas causas ad discordiam, Ut cum illà vivas, testem hanc cum abs te amoveris. Senlitque adeo uxor: nam ei caula alia quæ fuit, Quamobrem abs te abiret? PH. plane hic divinat: nam id eft. PA. Dabo jusjurandum nihil esse istorum tibi. LA. an, Reduc uxorem: aut quamobrem non opus fit, cedo. PA. Non est nunc tempus. LA. puerum accipias:

In culpa non est. post de matre videro. ceres uxorem: dixi esse tempus: impulsu meo duxisti. Quæ tum secisti ut decuerat, obsecutus mibi. Nunc induxti tuum animum rursum ad meretricem : cui tu obsecutus, facis adeo injuriam butc. Nam video te esse de-nuo revolutum in candem vitam. PA. Mene? LA. Teipsum : et facis injuriam, consingis salias causas ad discordiam, ut vivas cum illa, cum amoveris bane testem abs to. Uxorque adeo sensi: nam qua alia causa fuit ei, quamobrem abiret abs te ? Pu. Hic plane divinat ; nam id est. PA. Dabo jusjurandum tibi, esse nibil istorum. LA. Ab, reduc uxorem, aut cedo quamobrem non sit opus. PA. Non est tempus nunc. LA. Accipias puerum; nam is quidem non est in culpa. Videra de matre post.

## ANNOTATIONS.

best; it is full of Passion, and strongly represents the wretched Situation to which Pampbilus was reduced. There is indeed an Objection that may be offered, from a Surface that may be offered, from a Surface this in a low Voice, turning towards

Sed quid faciemus pacro? LA. Rogas ridicuie. Quidquid eft futurum, feilicet roftram. PA. Ego ipse pater neglexit? Ebo, on non alemus, Pamphile? Quafo potius prodemus? Qua amentia of bæc ? Enimwero prorsus jam non quo tacere ; nam cogis ut lequar que nolo, boc præsente. rum tuarum lacrumarum? Aut quid id fit, propter quod folicitere ad bunc modum? Primum, ubi dixti Lanc caufam, te non posse babere bane uxorem doni 65 propter tuammatrim; ca oft pollicita, fe concessuram ex adibus. Nunc, post-quam vides banc quoque causam ad mptam tibi, nadus es alteram, quia puer 7 I eft natustlam te. Erras, fi putas me effe ignarum tui animi. Quam longum spatium amandi amicam dedi tibi, ut aliquando tandem abducas tuum animum buc? quam æque animo tu-li fumtus, quos fecifii in eam? Egi atque.

oravi, tecum ut du-

Pam. I'm miserable every Way, nor know I what to do, my Father presses so hard upon me on all Sides. I'll even march off, since my Presence is like to do but little good. I believe they'll hardly bring up the Child without my Confent, especially as my Motherin-Law will fecond me in the Thing.

Lac. Are you gone, ha, without giving me any distinct Answer? Do you think he's in his Senses? Let him go. Send the Child to

me, Phidippus, I'll take care to bring it up.

Phi. I will. I do'nt wonder that my Wife took this fo ill. men resent strongly, and can't easily away with such Affronts. This is really what provok'd her, for she told it me herself; tho' I was unwilling to say any thing of it to you before him. At first, indeed, I did not believe it; but now the Thing is plain, for I fee he is wholly averse to Marriage.

Lac. What shall I do in this Case, Phidippus? What Advice

would you give?

Phi. What should you do? I think we had best go first to this Mistress of his. Let us use Intreaties with her, accuse her warmly, or even threaten her, if hereafter she gives him any Entertainment.

Lac. I'll take your Advice. Here, Boy! run to Bacchis, this Neighbour of ours, and defire her in my Name to come hither. Do

you, Phidippus, lend me your Assistance in this Assair.

Phi. Ah, I told you before, and repeat it now, Laches, 'tis my Defire that this Alliance between us continue, if by any Means it be possible, as I hope it is. But would you have me present when you speak to her?

Lac. Yes, but go first and get a Nurse for the Child.

ACT

### ANNOTATIONS.

the Spectators; as is evident from Lackes's Thing, and charged his Son with it, he no overhearing only the last Words, ego alam? longer questions the Truth of it, and is perwhich he spoke probably with a louder suaded, that it must be the Cause of his Voice. Quid dixti? Ebo! an non alemus, Wife's Disgust.

Pampbile ? 89 Nam ipsa narravit mibi. In fact Myr-Dacier observes here, that the Poet says, rbina had said to her Husband, that she But do you desire that I should be present could not bear her Daughter should be mar-instead of, But I suppose you don't desire that

103 Sed vifne adeffe una ? Madam ried to a Man who kept Mistresses, and lay I should be present. And in this Terence out o'Nights, Act III. S. 6. 23. And Phidippus makes no doubt, but his Wise talked thus, because Philumena had complained to the Rules of Decency and Decorum. For it was not proper that Philippus should conher upon that Head. Wherefore, finding verse with one whom he suspected to be the that the Father too, openly owned the Seducer of his Son-in-Law, as Donatus has apil

præsente: nam pri-

mo credebam illi ; nunc vero eft palam.

Nam video animum

rere a nuptiis. LA. Quid ergo agam, Phidippe? Quidcon-

PH. Omnibus modis miser sum: nec, quid agam scio: PA. Sum miser om-80 nibus modis : nec feie Tot me nunc rebus miserum concludit pater. quid agam : pater Abibo hinc, præfens quando promoveo parum. nunc concludit me mi-Nam puerum injussu, credo, non tollet meo, ferum tot rebus. Abibo bine, quando pra-Præsertim in ea re cum sit mihi adjutrix socrus. LA. Fugis? hem, nec quidquam certi respondes mihi? fens promovec parum. Num tibi videtur esse apud sese? sine: 85 puerum injuffu meo, Puerum, Phidippe, mihi cedo: ego alam. PH. maxume prafertim cum fecrus st adjutrix mibi in Non mirum fecit uxor mea, si hoc ægrè tulit : ea re. LA Fugis? Amaræ mulieres funt, non facile hæferunt. Hem, nec, respondes ouidquam certi mibi? Num videtur tibi ef-Propterea hæc ira est: nam ipsa narravit mihi: Id ego hoc præsente tibi nolueram dicere: 90 se apud ses ? Sine ? Neque illi credebam primò. nunc verò palam est. Phidippe, cedo puc-rum mibi, ego alam. Nam omnino abhorrere animum huic video nuptiis. PH. Maxime. Mea LA. Quid ergo agam, Phidippé? quid das confili? uxor non fecit mirum, PH. Quid agas? meretricem hanc primum adeundam fitulit boc agre: mulieres funt amare, non censeo:

95 facile ferunt bac. Hæcira ft propterea, nam ipfa narravit Oremus: accusemus gravius: denique Minitemur, fi cum illo habuerit rem postea. LA. Faciam, ut mones. Eho puer, curre ad Bacchidem mibi : ego nolucram dicere id tibi, bec

Vicinam nostram: huc evoca verbis meis. Et te oro porro, in hac re adjutor sis mihi. PH. ah, 100 buic omnino abbor-Jamdudum dixi, idemque nunc dico, Lache, Manere affinitatem hanc inter nos volo, Si ullo modo est ut possit; quod spero fore Sed visne adesse una, dum istam convenis? LA. Imo: vero abi: aliquam puero nutricem para.

filii das ? PH. Quid agas ? Canfeo bane meretricem primum adeundam: oremus: accusemus gravius: denique minitemur, si postea babuerit rem cum illo. LA. Faciam, ut mones: cho puer, curre ad tanc Bacchidem, nestram vicinam: evoca eam bue meis verbis. Et porro oro te, ut sis adjutor mini in bac re. Pu. Ab, jamdudum dixi, Lache, nuncque dico idem, velo banc affinitatem manere inter nos, si est us possit ullo modu; qued spero sore. Sed visne me una adesse, dum convenis istam? LA. Imo: vero abi: para aliquam nutricem puero.

ANNOTATIONS.

well observed. Bene servata sunt personis con- it would be proper to go and look out a gruentia, nam focerum monere banc rem tantum Nurse for the Child. Melius pronuntiaveris, decuit, non etiam facere, ut cum pellice filiæ suæ si renitence & improbante bæc wiltu dicere acmitius sermocinaretur. Hence this Verse, ceperis Phidippum, quasi non oporteat interesse as the same Author observes, is pronounced socerum. Ideo mutat sententiam Laches, & by Phidippus, with a cold declining Air; relegat cum in procurationem alterius rei. which Lackes perceiving, hints to him that Dacier. ACTUS

## ACT IV. SCENE V.

ARGUMENT.

Laches, Father to Pamphilus, accosts Bacchis, his Son's Mistress, and accuses her of encouraging his Visits. She perseveres in denying it. This Scene opens a way for the Catastrophe.

BACCHIS, LACHES.

Bac. | Dare fay it is not for nothing, that Laches now defires to speak with me; and I'm very much mistaken, if I don't

guess near the Bufiness.

Lac. I must take care, lest by this Anger, I frustrate my Design, or do what I may have afterwards cause to repent of. I'll accost her. Bacchis, your Servant.

Bac. Your Servant, Laches.

Lac. I make no doubt, Bacchis, but you wonder what could be my Reason for sending the Boy to defire you to come hither.

Bac. Nay, I am even in some pain too, when I reflect on my Manner of Life, left the Profession 1 follow, should be any Prejudice to me with you; for I can eafily justify my Behaviour.

Lac. If you speak truth, you have nothing to fear from me, Woman: for I am now of that Age, that to make a false Step were unpardonable, and therefore am so much the more watchful over myself, that I do nothing rashly. For if now, or hereaster, your Behaviour is honourable and becoming; 'twere unjust in me, imprudently to injure one who did not deferve it.

Bac. This is extremely good and obliging, and deferves my highest Thanks; for Excuses and Apologies after offering an Injury, give

but little Satisfaction. But what's this, pray? Lac. You encourage my Son Pamphilus's Visits.

Lac.

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## ANNOTATIONS.

The two old Men in the last Scene, had agreed to send for Bacchis, whom they suspected to be the Cause of Pamphilus's ment and Address. He was sensible that it resusing so obstinately to take back his Wife. Phidippus meantime goes to look for a Nurse, and Laches is lest to discourse with Bacchis, who here comes upon the Stage, wondering what the old Man could want with her. She, indeed, suspected the matter; and conscious that she had given no Remark of Donatus: Quia non erat varishmile ter; and conscious that she had given no Remark of Donatus; Quia non erat verisimile Encouragement to Pamponus, was the vindicate him, and if possible to remove every dit rationem senex, cur agai minus, with suspicion he might lie under on her account. persona modus non esse servatus.

9 Nam mores facile tutor. It may appear Encouragement to Famphilus, was resolved to bonum esse patrem meretrici inter turbanti, red-vindicate him, and if possible to remove every dit rationem senex, cur agat mitius, ne videatur great Warmth and Friendship, and succeeds somewhat absurd for a Courtezan to talk in

fo far as to gain Credit with Lackes; who this Strain, when they are generally confurther requests her to go in to the Women sidered as an Assemblage of all kinds of themselves, and use her Endeavours to revice. But this Sentence may regard only anove also their Jealousies.

Pampbilus

and in or wifer, for for nomine fundation to bettern

# P. TERENTII HECYRA. ACTUS IV. SCENA V.

ARGUMENTUM.

Laches, Pamphili pater, Bacchidem meretricem alloquitur, illamque accusat, quod ad se recipiat filium: illa constanter negat. In boc autem scena via munitur ad catastrophen. BACCHIS, LACHES.

NON hoc de nihilo est, quod Laches me nunc BA. LI oc non conventam esle expetit : fquod velit. Nec pol me multum fallit, quin, quod suspicor, sit LA. Videndum est, ne minus propter iram hanc imfatius fit. petrem, quam possiem, Aut ne quid faciam plus, quod post me minus fecisse

Aggrediar. Bacchis, falve.

BA, Salve, Laches. LA. Credo edepol te nonnihil mirari, Bacchis,

Quid fit, quapropter te huc foras puerum evocare justi. BA. Ego pol quoque etiam timida sum, cum venit in fecisse. Aggrediar. mentem, quæ fim,

Ne nomen mihi quæstus obstet. nam mores facile tutor. LA. Si vera dicis, nihil tibi est à me pericli, mulier: 10 Nam jam ætate ea fum, ut non het peccato mihi ig-

nosci æquom:

Quo magis omnes res cautiús, ne temere faciam accuro. Ego pol quoque sum Nam si facis, facturave es. bonas quod par est facere; Inscitum offerre injuriam tibi, immerenti iniquom est. venit in mentem, quæ BA. Est magna eccastor gratia de istac re quam tibi fim, ne nomen qua-

Nam qui post factam injuriam se expurget, parum mi- LA. Si dicis vera, [Pamphilum. BA. ah. eft nibil pericli tibi a me, mulier: nam jam

Sed qui iffuc est? LA. meum receptas filium ad tel fum es ætate, ut non set aquum mibi ignosci peccato: quo magis cautius accuro omnes res, ne saciam temere: nam si sacii, sacturave es, quod par est bonas facere: iniquum est me inscitum offerre injuriam tibi immetenti. BA. Ecastor est magna gratia quam babeam tibi de istac re. Nam qui expurget se post injuriam sactam, parum prosit mibi. Sed quid istuc est? LA. Receptas Pampbilum silium meum edte. BA. Ab. ANNOTATIONS.

which the apprehended Lacbis was now to cilis, & magna ratio, tum vero mili praquestion her about. And as in this, she ter cæteros; cui errato nulla venia; recle, was conscious of her Innocence, she might with justice say, facile tutor mores.

Ar Ut non set peccato mibi ignosci æquom. Book: Qui vero judicem rapere & in quem upon the Word peccato, which they have disto stendam & irascendum esset que disto stendam & irascendum esset, rarius suit. But these two Passaces have been very ill. joined with mibi, supposing it a Dative, and But these two Passages have been very ill to correspond to the inoi auaprinoarts of explained, and it is wonderful to think, Aristotle. This Notion is sounded upon two Passages, the one of Cicero, the other of Quintilian. That of Cicero is in his Oration recte seci; erratus sum for erravi: yet this against Rullus. Quæ cum omnibus est diffi- we must do, if we admit the Opinion of these

bilo, quod Laches expetit me nunc effe conventam : nec pol fallie me multum, quin quod velit se quod suspicor. La Videndum est, ne impotrem minus propter banc iram, quam pofficm; aut ne faciam quid plus, quod post fit fatius me minus Bacchis, fatve. BA. Salve, Laches. LA. Credoedepol, Bacchis, te nonnibil mirari, quid sit quapropter jussi puerum evocare etiam timida, cum

ORDO.

Lac. Hear me out. Before his Marriage, I bore with your Amour. Have patience; I have not yet done. He is now married. Seek out therefore, while it is yet time, some Lover more to be de. pended on: for he will not be always of this mind; nor will you! Age always retain its Bloom.

Bac. Who tells you that? Lac. His Mother-in-Law.

Bac. That I encourage his Visits?

Lac. You: and she has taken away her Daughter, and for the fame Reason would have privately destroyed the Child that is born to him.

Bac. Did I know any thing more facred than an Oath, to gain Credit with you, I'd offer it now, Laches, to affure you, that I never had any Commerce with your Son fince his Marriage.

Lac. There's a good Girl! But do you know what further I want

of you?

Bac. What, pray?

Lac. Go in to the Women here, and proffer the same Oath to them. Satisfy them, if possible, and clear yourself of this Reproach.

Bac. I'll do it: tho' I very well know, that no one else of my Occupation would appear before a married Woman in fuch a Case. But I am in pain to see your Son suffer from an unjust Report, or undefervedly lie under a Suspicion of Inconstancy, where he ought to be better thought of: for he merits of me every good Office in my

power.

Lac. What you now fay, has made me entirely your Friend, and gain'd my Confidence. For not only they imagined fo, but I too believed it. Now, that I find you so different from what we supposed, take care that you continue still the same, and command my Friendship at pleasure. If otherwise—But I forbear, that you may hear nothind unkind from me. This one Advice, however, I give you: try rather what I can do for you, or how serve you, as a Friend, than as an Enemy.

## ANNOTATIONS.

these Criticks. The Reason of the Mistake of a Thing, beyond which no Attempt was is, that they have not attended to the right made to gain Credit. Cicero, Off. 111. 11. Construction of the Words, which ought to " Nullum enim vinculum ad aftringendam be in this Manner. Non of aquum mibi ig- " fidem jurejurando majores arctius effe vonosci peccato. Peccato is an Ablative absolute, "luzrunt. Id indicant leges in duodecim instead of si peccatum a me fuerit. It is the same too in Cicero and Quintilian: Cui nulla "quibus etiam cum hoste devincitur sides; venia errato, i. e. si erratum suerit. Quo dieto "indicant notiones, animadversiones que Cenfor qua re diela. This Remark, though of "forum; qui nulla de re diligentius, quam little Confideration, as to the Sense and " de jurejurando judicabant."

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Meaning, is yet very material in respect of the Latin Islam. Dacier.

23 Aliud so scient quam justice and survey and so seemed and survey of this court example. An Oath among the Ancients, der a Necessity of offering an Apology for the Novelty of her Character, less the Royal as now, was the most solemn Confirmation that could be given to the Truth

## P. TERENTII HECYRA.

LA. Sine dicam. uxorem hanc priusquam duxit, vo-LA. Sine dicam : [uxorem habet. priusquam duxis bane strum amorem pertuli. Mane: nondum etiam dixi, id, quod volui. hic nunc uxorem, pertuli vo-Quære alium firmiorem tibi, dum tempus consulendi nondum etiam dixi 20 id, quod volui. Hic Nam neque ille hoc animo erit ætatem, neque pol tu Quare alium firmiofiliam abduxit fuam : rem tibi, dum eft eadem istac ætate. BA. Quis id ait? LA. focrus. BA. mene? L. teipfam. & tempus consulendi. BA. Quis id ait? LA. locrus. BA. lilelle! D. colpialis ex- Nam neque ille erit [fem fidem, tem, neque pol tu iftac tinguere.

randum, qui poffem

segregatum a me, ut

mulieres, atque polli-

que te boc crimine.

ceret ; ut oftenderet fe nuptæ mulieri de tali

firmare meam

BA. aliud si scirem, qui firmare meam apud vos pos- cadem atate. BA. Sanctius quam jusjurandum, id pollicerer tibi, Laches, Socrus. BA. Mene? Me segregatum habuisse, uxorem ut duxit, à me Pam- LA. Teipsam, et ab-26 duxit fuam filiam : philum. LA. Lepida es. sed scin', quid volo potius sodes facias? voluitque clam ex-

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BA. quid, cedo? [idem] est natus, che am rem.

LA. Eas ad mulieres huc intrò, atque istuc jusjurandum BA. Si sciem aliud

Polliceare illis: exple animum iis, teque hoc crimine fanctius quam justiuexpedi.

BA. Faciam: quod pol, fi esset alia ex hoc quæstu, apud vos, policerer haud faceret, scio;

30 babuisse Pampbilum

Ut de tali causa nuptæ mulieri se ostenderet.

Sed nolo esse falså famå gnarum suspectum tuum,
Nec leviorem vobis, quibus est minime æquom, viderier

[ut commodem. Lepida es. Sed scin fodes quid volo ut facia potins? Ba.

Immerito: nam meritus de me est, quod queam, illi Cedo, quid? La.

LA. Facilem benevolumque lingua tua jam tibi me Ut eas intro bue ad

reddidit. 35 ceare iffuc idem jus-Nam non funt folæ arbitratæ hæ: ego quoque etiam jurandum illis: exple [peri ; animum iis, expedi-

Nunc cum ego te effe præter noftram opinionem com- BA. Faciam: qued Fac eadem ut sis porro: nostra utere amicitia, ut voles. pol si effet alia ex boc Aliter si facis-reprimam me, ne ægre quidquam ex quaftu, scio baud fa-

Verum hoc te moneo unum; qualis sim amicus, aut causa. Sed noto tuum 40 gnatum effe fufpeetum quid possim,

falsa fama, nec im-merito videri levie-Potius quam inimicus, periclum facias. rem vobis, quibus est minime æquum: nam est meritus de me, ut commodem illi, quod queam. LA. Lingua tua jam reddidit me facilem benevolumque tibi : nam non folum bæ arbitratæ funt hæc : ego quoque etiam credidi. Nunc cum ego comperi te esse præter nostram opinionem, fac ut sis porro cadeia: utere nostra amicitia, ut voles. Si facis aliter—led reprimam me, ne audias quidquam ægre ex me. Verum moneo te boc unum, ut potius facias periculum qualis sim, aut quid possim amicus, quant inimicus.

### ANNOTATIONS.

gainst Probability, because it is very un- Method in every thing singular and extracommon for a Courtezan to behave in the ordinary. manner she does here. The Poet takes this ACTUS

#### ACT IV. SCENE VI.

### ARGUMENT.

Bacchis promises the same to Phidippus, that she had lately done to Laches: that she would go in to Myrrhina, and clear berfelf of the Crime she was charged with.

PHIDIPPUS, LACHES, BACCHIS.

Phi. to the Nurse.) VOU shall want for nothing at my House: every thing needful shall be given in Abundance: but when you have eat and drunk sufficiently yourself, take care that the Child too has enough.

Lac. I fee my Son's Father-in-Law coming, he brings a Nurse

for the Child. Phidippus, Bacchis fwears folemnly-

Phi. Is this the?

Lac. It is.

Phi. Truly they have but little Fear of the Gods, nor do the Gods

in my opinion, regard them.

Take my Maids here: force the Truth out of them by what Methods you please; I give you full Power. The Business at prefent is this: I am, if possible, to make up this Difference between Pamphilus and his Wife. If I can accomplish this, I shall not regret the Fame of doing, what others of my Profession would not, in the like Cafe, have done.

Lac. We find, Phidippus, upon Enquiry, that we have unjustly fuspected our Wives in this Affair. Let us now try what we can do by her means here: for if your Myrrhina shall find, that she too readily gave Credit to a false Charge, she'll soon drop her Resentment. And if my Son is angry with his Wife, only because the concealed her Labour from him, that's a Trifle, he'll soon be pacified. In fhort, I can fee nothing in all this fo bad, as to cause a Separation.

Phi. I earnestly wish indeed it may be so.

Lac. Examine her; here she is, she'll satisfy you.

ANNOTATIONS.

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Phi.

In this Scene, while Laches and Bacchis had happened here; and accordingly, the old are jointly contriving how to make up Mat- Man answers her, that she shall want for

are jointly contriving how to make up Matters between the difagreeing Parties, and remove all Jealousies and Suspicions, Phidippus appears with the Nurse. Laebes informs him of what had passed, and Bacchis's Innocence: which he, not too forward to believe at sirst, is at last, however, convinced of, and approves of the Project of her going in to satisfy the Women.

1 Nibil apud me tibi desteri patiar. Phidippus, as we have said, here returns with the Nurse, to whom he is talking as he comes along. As they are generally a Set of People not easy to be contented, and who are almost ever making new demands, we are to suppose that something of this kind

#### ACTUS IV. SCENA VI.

ARGUMENTUM.

Que dudum Lacheti, eadem bec Phidippo Bacchis promittit, se intro abituram ad Myrrhinam, & se a crimine objecto purgaturam.

PHIDIPPUS, LACHES, BACCHIS.

NIHIL apud me tibi Defieri patiar, quin, quod opus fit, benigne præbeatur. [facito.] quod fit cous pra-Sed cum tu fatura atque ebria eris, puer ut fatur fit,

LA. Noster socer, video, venit: puero nutricem adducit. cum tu eris fatura Phidippe, Bacchis dejerat persanctè. PH. hæccine ea puer sit satur. La. Pridippe, Bacchis dejerat persanctè. PH. hæccine ea puer sit satur. La. Video, nosser societ.

PH. Nec pol istæ metuunt Deos; neque has respicere

Deos opinor. BA. Ancillas dedo: quo lubet cruciatu per me exquire. Hæc res hîc agitur: mefacere, Pamphilo ut redeat uxor, Hac of. Ph. Id Oportet: quod si perficio, non pœnitet me famæ, Solam fecisse id, quod aliæ meretrices facere fugitant. LA. Phidippe, nostras mulieres suspectas suisse talsò 11 Nobis re in ipsâ invenimus. porro hanc nunc experia-

Nam si compererit crimini tua se uxor credidisse, Missam iram faciet: fin autem est ob cam rem iratus uxor redeat Pam-

Quòd peperit uxor clam, id leve est. citò ab eo hæc

ira abscedet Profecto in hac re nihil mali est, quod sit discidio dignum.

[satis sit, faciet ipsa. dippe, invenimus in

PH. Velim quidem hercle. LA. exquire: adest: quod iffa re, nostras mulieres suisse salso suspectas nobis. Porro experiamur nunc banc. Nam si tua uxor compererit se sulso credisse rimini, saciet iram missam: sin autem gnatus est iratus ob eam rem, quod uxor peperit clam, id est seve, bæc ira cito abscedet ab eo. Profecto est nibil mali in hac re, quod sit signum discidio. Pr. Vesim quidem bercle. La. Exquire: adest: ipsa faciet quod sit satis.

and the Human Passions. her View was to acquire a Reputation of not refembling those of her Profession.

By this he at once saves the Probability, and gives a high Opinion of his Art and The West suffection is equivocal, because

ANNOTATIONS.

Father of the Wife should appear more passhould appear more passhould have a should appear more passhould be should be sho this shews his perfect Knowledge of Nature, " est, arte fretus; nam & socrus bonas, " & meretrices honesti cupidas, præter quam 10 Solam fecisse id, &c. The Poet forefaw that the Spectators would be apt to
wonder at this Behaviour in Bacchis, fo
remote from her real Character, and therefore takes are selected. fore takes care to make us fensible, that " quod afibi ait, commune effe jam omni-

PR. DATIAR zibil deficri tili aprd me, quin tricem puero. Phidippe, Bacchis dejtrat pofantie. Ph. Hacene ft a? LA. necifta metuunt Deor, neque opinor Decs respicere bas. BA. Dedo ancillas, cares egitur bie: .portet me facere, : ? philo : quad fi perfi-15 cife id qued alia

ORDO.

Phi. Why all this to me, Laches? Have you not already heard how I am disposed? Let her only satisfy them.

Lac. Pray now, Bacchis, do as you promised me.

Bac. Would you then have me to go in to them about this Business?

Lac. Go, remove their Suspicions, and convince them.

Bac. I will, tho' I know my Presence will not be very agreeable to them to-day; for a Wife is a fure Enemy to a Miftress, especially when parted from her Husband.

Lac. But they'll be your Friends, when once they know the Reason

of your coming.

Phi. I'll pais my Word they will, when they come to learn the Business; for you'll at once free them of their Error, and yourself of all Suspicion.

Bac. Alas! I am quite asham'd to appear before Philumena. (To

her Maids.) Follow me in, you two.

Lac. What could I wish for more, than what has happened to this Woman, that she should gain Favour without Loss to herself, and be of service to me at the same time: For if it is so really, that the hath withdrawn herself from Pamphilus, the knows it will tend to her Reputation, Interest, and Honour. By this too, she will greatly oblige my Son, and make us at the fame time her firm

ANNOTATIONS.

it may be confidered as either active or paf- for granted, that the supposed Commerce be-five, and therefore renders the Passage ca- tween Pampbilus and Bacebis was known puble of a twofold Interpretation. For it may either mean; Our Wives bave given into wrong and unjust Suspicions with regard to Pampbilus: Or, We find that we have unjustly suspected our Wives in this Affair. Good Realons may be offered to support both the Conduct of the whole Piece, and some patiently support both the Conduct of the whole Piece, and some patiently support both the Conduct of the whole Piece, and some patiently support both the Conduct of the whole Piece, and some patiently support both the Conduct of the whole Piece, and some patiently support both the Conduct of the whole Piece, and some patiently support both the Conduct of the whole Piece, and some patiently support both the Conduct of the whole Piece, and some patiently support both the Conduct of the whole Piece, and some patiently support both the Conduct of the whole Piece, and support support both the Conduct of the whole Piece, and support supp

thefe. For it is plain, that Phidippus takes it and flows naturally from what goes before.

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## ACT V. SCENE I.

ARGUMENT.

By means of a Ring that Pamphilus had given to Bacchis, it comes to be known, that Philumena had been ravished by him.

PARMENO, BACCHIS.

Par. PY Jupiter, my Master seems to make but little account of my Labour, or he would not have thus fent me to the Tower for nothing, where I have loitered away a whole Day to

ANNOTATIONS.

Parmeno, we have seen, had been dispatch- Here he is seen returning, and complained to the Tower u on a pretended Errand. ing of his Master, to fend him so lar in

## P. TERENTII HECYRA.

PH. Quid mihi iftæc narras? an quia non tute ipse du- PH. Quid narras idum audisti, explete animum. De hac re animus meus ut fit, Laches? 'illis modò

LA. Queso edepol, Bacchis, quod mihi es pollicita ut meus animus sie de tute, ut ferves.

BA. Ob eam rem vis ergo introeam ? LA. i, atque LA. Quefo edepol, exple animum iis, ut credant. [fum hodie:

BA. Eo: etfi scio pol iis fore meum conspectum invi-Nam nupta meritrici hostis est, à viro ubi segregata est. LA. At hæ amicæ erunt, ubi, quamobrem adveneris, rem? LA. I, atque

resciscent. PH. At easdem amicas fore tibi promitto, rem ubi cog- etfi pol fcio meum

Nam illas errore, & te fimul fuspicione exfolves.

BA. Perii, pudet Philumenæ me. sequimini me intro tellego evenire, ambæ.

LA. Quid eft, quod mihi malim, quam quod huic in-Ut gratiam ineat fi ne fuo dispendio, & mihi profit?

Nam si est, ut hæc nunc Pamphilum vere ab se segre-30

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Scit fibi nobilitatem ex eo. & rem natam, & gloriam effe : get.

Referet gratiam ei, unaque nos fibi opera amicos jun- picione. Ba. Perii, Sequimini me intro ambee. La. Quid off quod malim mibi, quam quod intelligo eveniri buic, ut ineat gratiam fine suo dispendio, et profit mibi ? Nam fi eft, ut bac nune vere segregarit Pamphilam ab fe, seit nobilitatem effe sibi ex co, es rem natam, et gloriam : referet gratiam ei, jungetque nos amicos sibi una opera.

## ANNOTATIONS.

For both the old Men had each accused Word nobis too pleads strongly for this Turn their Wives as the Cause of the Difference to the Passage, which cannot easily be rebetween Philumena and Pamphilus. The concil'd to the other Way of explaining it.

#### ACTUS ENA

ARGUMENTUM.

Per annuli cognitionem, quem Pamphilus dederat Bacchidi, Philumena ab eo compressa ostenditur.

PARMENO, BACCHIS.

ORDO. F Depol na EDEPOL næ meam herus esse operam deputat PA. diem, parvi precî, putat meam operam Qui ob rem nullam misit; frustra ubi totum desedi lesse parvi precii, qui ob nullum rem misit ubi desedi totum diem.

ANNOTATIONS.

quest of a Man that was not to be found, ident that will appear from the next Scene, Bacchis in the mean time had been with had found that Pamphilus was the Father Myrrbina and Philumena, and by an Acci- af the Child in question. Overjoyed at fo important

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fac mibi ? An quia tute ipse non audi-visti dudum, Laches, bac re? Explcte mode animum illis. Bacchis, at ferves quod tute es pollicita mibi. BA. Vis ergo ut introcam ob cam exple animum iis, ut credant. BA. Eo; conspectum fore invi-Jum is bodie: nam nupta, ubi eft fe-gregata a viro, eft boftis meretrici. La. At be erunt amice, ubi resciscent, quamobrem adveneris. PH. At promitto enfdem fore amicas tibi.

ubi cognorint rem s nam exfolves illas errore, et fimul te fuf-

no Purpose, waiting, forfooth, for Callidemides, his Mycomian Landford. There I fat all Day like a Fool, asking every one that came by; Pray, young Man, are you a Myconian? No. Is your Name Callidemides? No. Have you not a Guest here, one Pamphilus? All answered, No. In short, I don't think there is any such Person. At last, I grew perfectly asham'd, and came away. But how's this, that I fee Bacchis coming out from our Father-in-Law? What Bufiness can she have here?

Bac. Parmeno, you come very fortunately; run with all speed to

Pamphilus.

Par. For what?

Bac. Tell him, I beg he'll come directly.

Par. To you?

Bac. No, to Philumena. Par. What's the Matter?

Bac. Nothing that regards you, therefore ask no Questions.

Par. Am I to fay nothing more to him?

Bac. Yes, that Myrrhina knew the Ring which he formerly gave me, to have been her Daughter's.

Par. I understand you. Is that all!

Bac. All: He'll be here immediately, when you tell him of it.

But do you linger?

Par. No truly, it has not been in my power to linger much to-day, I have been so constantly employed in running and trotting up and down.

ANNOTATIONS.

important a Discovery, she hastens out, and, pear at a House, where it might be justly feeing Parmeno, dispatches him to Pampbilus, presumed, she was hated. Here we have to bring him to her immediately, that she an Opportunity of observing the wrong Di-

fee Bacchis coming out from Phidiopus, as it is undoubtedly the first; it being ne-He was a Stranger to what had lately past, cessary to suppose such an Interval between

may inform him of the good News.

9 Sed quid Baccbidem? We are not to Play of our Poet; for they generally make wonder, that Parmeno appears surprized to this the third Scene of the fifth A&, wherewhile he was at the Tower, and there-fore could not conceive, why the thould ap-lowed between two Acts. For Bacchis gots

## ACT V. SCENE

## ARGUMENT.

Bacchis here acquaints the Audience, how it came to be known, that Philumena had been ravished by Pamphilus.

BACCHIS.

HAT Joy has my coming this Day procured to Pamphilus? How many Bleffings have I brought him? How many Cares have I freed him from? I fave his Son upon the Brink of perifhing

ANNOTATIONS.

In this Scene the whole Plot is unra- happy conclusion of the Play. By the Manage-velled, and every Thing prepared for the ment of the Poet, Bacchis is left alone upon the

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Myconium hospitem dum exspecto in arce Callidemi-Idum expecto in arce Callidemidem Myconium bospitem. Ita-Itaque ineptus hodie dum illic sedeo, ut quisque venerat, que, dum ineptus se-Accedebam: Adolescens, dic dum, quæso, es tu My-5 quisque venerat, accedebam : Adole-Non fum. At Callidemides? Non. Hospitem ecquem scens, queso, dic elle arbitror. dum, es tu Myco-Pamphilum Hic habes? omnes negabant: neque eum quenquam At Callidemides?

Denique hercle jam pudebat: abii. fed, quid Bacchidem Non. Habes ecquem Ab nostro affine exeuntem video? quid huic hîc est rei? bospitem BA. Parmeno, opportune te offers : propere curre ad lum bic? Omnes negabant : neque ar-Pamphilum. 10 bieror eum effe quen-PA. Quid eò? BA. dic me orare, ut veniat. PA. ad quam. Denique berte? BA. imo ad Philumenam.

PA.Quid rei est? BA. tuà quod nil refert, perconttari deo Barchidem exdefinas. [illum Myrrhinam enntem ab noftro PA. Nihil aliud dicam? BA. etiam, cognosse annulum affine? Quid rei Gnatæ suæ suisse, quem ipsus olim mihi dederat. PA. Parmeno, offers te opportune : curre Tantumne est? BA. tantum. aderit continuò, hoc ubi propere ad Pamotiex te audiverit. 15 co ? BA. Die me Sed cessas? PA. minime equidem: nam hodie mihi po- orare, [diem: PA. Ad te ? BA. testas haud data est: Imo ad Philume-Ita curfando, atque ambulando totum hunc contrivi nam. PA. Quid rei oft ? BA. Definas percontari quod nil refert tua ? PA. Dicam nibil alind. BA. Etiam, Myrrbinam cognovisse illum annulum, quem ipse dederat mibi olim. fuisse suæ gratæ. Pa. Scio. Tantumne est? BA. Tantum. Aderit continuo, ubi audiverit boc ex te. Sed cessas? PA. Minime equidem, nam bodie potestas baud est data mibi ita contrivi bunc totum diem oursando atque ambulando.

A N N O T A T I O N S.

in to Myrrbina and Pbilumena, enters into a long Conversation with them, and, by means of the Ring, makes the important thing, and at the same time indolent and Discovery above-mentioned. To suppose all lazy. Terence, to set off this in the stronger this done, during the time of Parmeno's pro-Light, contrives frequently to send him nouncing eight Lines were rideallone and takent and to said the Contribution. nouncing eight Lines, were ridiculous and about, and to raise his Curiosity without fatisfying it. abfurd.

### ACTUS SCENA II.

ARGUMENTUM.

Bacchis narrat bic quomodo cognitum effet, Philumenam a Pamphilo fuisse compressam. BACCHIS.

ORDO. UANTUM obtuli adventu meo lætitiam Pam- OUanium lætiphilo hodie? Pamphilo bodie meo Quot commodas res attuli ? quot autem ademi curas ? adventu ? Quot res commodas attuli? Quot autem curas ademi?

ANNOTATIONS.

Stage; where the informs the Spectators, covery, which removes every Obstacle, and how the came to make this important Dif-reconciles the several disagreeing Parties. Pampbilus Vol. II.

perishing by his and their means; I restore a Wife dear to him, whom he thought he must cast off for ever; and I have clear'd him of the Suspicion he lay under with his Father and Phidippus. same Ring was the means of accomplishing all this. For I remember, that, about ten Months ago, he came running one Evening to my House; quite out of breath, all alone, and very much in Liquor, with this Ring on his Hand. I was immediately alarmed. Pray my dear Pamphilus, fays I, why in fuch Confusion? Where had you that Ring? Tell me. He pretended to be thinking of fomething else. When I saw that, I began to suspect it must be fomething more than ordinary, and urged him earnestly to tell me. At last, my Gentleman owns, that he had forced a young Woman, he knew not whom, in the Street, and taken the Ring from her in the Struggle. Myrrhina knew it just now on my Finger, and ask'd, whence I had it ? I tell her all: thence a Discovery was made, that he was the Person who ravished Philumena, and that the Child, now born, is his. I'm overjoyed, that fo much Happiness accrues to him by my means; tho' others of my Trade would act very differently in the like Case, for it is not our Interest to have our Sparks fond of Matrimony: but I'm determined, Gain shall never be an Inducement to me to do a base thing. While it was allowable in him, I found him always easy, good-natured, and kind. The Marriage I own happened a little unlucky for me; but I have the pleasure to think, I have done nothing to deserve such a Missortune. 'Tis but reasonable I should bear some little Inquietudes from one who has been fo much my Friend.

ACT

### ANNOTATIONS.

Pamphilus, we have seen, had taken a Ring ject. On the one hand, to prevent the Spec-from Philumena when he ravish'd her, and tators entertaining any disadvantageous Idea given it to Bacchis. She chanced to have it upon her Finger when she went to Myrrbina, who immediately knew it again, and by this means the whole Mystery was brought to light. Nothing could have happened more fortunate for Pampbilus. As he was defirous above all things to take back Philumena, and was only withheld by the Notion of her having been postessed by another; as foon as that Objection is removed, and he comes to know, that he was the Person who had ravished her, and brought, her into her present Circumstances, nothing remained but to receive again into his Bosom, with double Joy, one that was so justly dear to him, and whom he had so very much wrong'd in like one frighted, and conscious that he had his own Mind.

8 Confugere anbelantem domum. It is worth while to observe with what Art, and Address Terence manages this part of his Sub-

of Philumena's Chastity, he was to repre-fent her as having sustained a real Rape. On the other hand, Pampbilus has all along appeared an amiable good-natured Character, and therefore to place him now in an odious Light, would have shocked the Audience extremely, nor at all corresponded with the Poet's Defign. To unite all these several Purposes, Pampbilus is describ'd, as in a Situation, that left him not Mafter of himfelf, or his own Actions, and the whole Story is painted with fuch Circumstances, committed a Crime, which it was of the highest importance for him to conceal. He was without any Astendant. Actions of that nature require not Witnesses. He was breatb.

Gnatum ei restituo, qui penè harum ipsiusque operal Restituo gnatum ei [rum, reddo : qui pene periit baperiit: Uxorem, quam nunquam est ratus posthac le habitu- Reddo uxorem, quam Quâ re suspectus suo patri, & Phidippo suit, exsolvi. 5 ratus est se nunquem posibac babiturum: Hic adeo his rebus annulus fuit initium inveniundis. Nam memini, abhinc menses decem fere ad me nocte suo patri et Phiprimâ
Confugere anhelantem domum, sine comite, vini plenum,

[quam, amabo, bis rebus. Nam me-Cum hoc annulo. extimui illico. mi Pamphile, in-mini eum, fere de-Quid es exanimatus, obsecro? aut unde annulum confugere domum ad iftum nactus? IO me nocte prima anbe-Dic mihi. ille, alias res agere se simulare. postquam lantem, fine comite, plenum vini, cum boc annulo. Extimui il-Nescio quid suspicarier, magis cœpi instare, ut dicat. Ico. Mi Pampbile, inquam, amabo, quid Homo se fatetur vi in vià nescio quam compressisse: es exanimatus, obse-Dicitque sese illi annulum, dum luctat, detraxisse : cro? Aut unde nac-Eum hæc cognovit Myrrhina in digitò modò me ha- rus es ifium annu-15 lum? Dic mibi. Ille Rogat, unde sit. narro omnia hæc: inde est cognitio gene alias res. Postfacta, [hunc natum. quam video id; capi
Philumenam esse compressam ab eo, & filium inde supicari nescio quid, instare magis ut di-Hæc tot propter me gaudia illi contigisset lætor: Etsi hoc meretrices aliæ nolunt: neque enim est in se compressisse vi niscio quam virginem rem nostram, Ut quisquam amator nuptiis lætetur. verum ecastor 20 detraxisse annulum Nunquam animum quæsti gratia ad malas adducam illi, dum lustat: bæc Ego, dum illo licitum est, usa sum benigno & lepido, levit me labentem eum in digito: rogat unde sit. Narro bac la menta pol me secusife arbitror, ne id meritò mihi eveniret. At pol me secusife arbitror, ne id meritò mihi eveniret. Multa ex quo suerint commoda, ejus incommoda æ-nam esse compressione de la compressio & comi. Myrrbina mode cogquom est ferre.

quom est ferre.

25 ab eo, et bunc filium esse natum inde. Lætor bæc tot gaudia contigisse illi propter me e etsi aliæ meretrices nolunt boc e neque enim est in nostram rem, ut quisquam amator lætetur nuptiis. Verum ecastor, nunquam adducam animum ad malas partes gratia quæsti. Ego, dum licitum est, usa sum illo benigno, et lepido, et comi. Evenit incommode mibi nuptiis, sateor sactum. At pol arbitror me secisse, na id eveniret mibi merito. Æquum est serre incommoda ejus, ex quo suerint multa commoda.

ANNOTATIONS.

hes, as having employed Force against one Circumstances. In fine, be brought a Ring who resisted all in her power. He was with bim. This he presents to Bacchis, as sourcome with Wine: this gave him Bold-ness and Courage. Nor are we to suppose a his Victory. Bacchis recollecting these Man of Pambilus's Character would have attempted any thing so ungenerous in other bilds being the Ravisher.

### ACT V. SCENE

ARGUMENT.

Pamphilus is overjoyed at the Discoveries made by the Ring he bad formerly given to Bacchis. This Scene too contains a high Encomium of his Wife.

PAMPHILUS, PARMENO, BACCHIS.

Pam. NCE more, Parmeno, take care that you have brought me a clear and diffinct Account of these things, and that you don't throw me into a false and momentary Joy.

Par. I have.

Pam. For certain?

Par. For certain. Pam. If so, I'm as happy as a God.

Par. You'll find it as I say

Pam. Stay a little however; I doubt you tell me one thing, and I think another.

Par. Say then.

Pam. I think you told me that Myrrhina knew her own Ring upon Bacchis's Finger.

Par. She did.

Pam. The same that I formerly gave her; and she defired you to tell me this. Is it not fo?

Par. It is, I tell you.

Pam. Who's happier than I? Who more the Favourite of Venus? What Reward shall I give you for this good News? What? What? I don't know.

Par. But I know.

Pam. What?

Par. Why, nothing; for I can fee no Advantage either in the

Message, or me.

Pam. Shall I suffer you to go unrewarded, who have just restored me from Death to Life? Ah! doubtless you think me too ungrateful. But I see Bacchis standing before the Door. I believe the waits for me. I'll go to her.

Bac. Your Servant, Pamphilus.

Pam. O Bacchis, O my Bacchis, my Guardian Goddess!

### ANNOTATIONS.

In this Scene Pampbilus is seen coming along with Parmeno, and all the time in close Conversation. Bacchis by mentioning the Circumstance of the Ring, and desiring him to acquaint his Master with it, sent a sufficient Hint to Pamphilus, to enable him to comprehend all that had passed. We find that he accordingly does so; but the Discovery is so unexpected, and at the same time so fortunate and agreeable, that he can

ORDO.

## ACTUS V. SCENA III.

ARGUMENTUM.

Pamphilus multo gaudio perfunditur ex cognitione annuli, quem olim dederat Bacchidi. Ejusdemque mirifice laudatur uxor.

PAMPHILUS, PARMENO, BACCHIS.

ITIDE, mi Parmeno, etiam fodes, ut mî hæc certa PAM;

& clara attuleris: falso frui. Ne me in breve hoc conjicias tempus, gaudio hoc attuleris bac certa et PAR. Visum est. PAM. certene? PAR. certe. PAM. clara mibi, ne condeus sum si hoc ita est. PAM.

deus fum, si hoc ita est. PAR. verum reperies.

PAM. Manedum, sodes. timeo ne aliud credam, atque so gaudio. PAR.

Pam. Vijum of. PAM.

PAR. Maneo. PAW. fic te dixisse opinor, invenisse Certere PAR. Cer-Myrrhinam,

Bacchidem annulum fuum habere. PAR. factum. PAR. Verum repe-

PAM. eum, quem olim ei dedi:

Eaque hoc te mihi nunciare jussit: itane est factum?

ne ego credam aliud,

PAR. ita, inquam.

PAM. Quis me est fortunatior, venustatisque adeo plenior?

[nescio.]

Egon' te pro hoc nuncio quid donem? quid? quid?

PAR. At ego scio. PAM. quid? PAR. nihil enim.

Nam neque in nuncio, neque in meipso, tibi quid stiff, sattum. PAR. Est sattum.

flucem feceris. quem olim dedi ei : boni, scio. PAM. Egon', qui ab orco mortuum me reducem in caque justit te nunci-sinam fine munere à me abire? ah, nimiùm me in-gratum putas.

Ita, inquam. PAM.

Quis eft fortunatior Sed Bacchidem eccam video stare ante offium: Me exspectat, credo. adibo. Ba. salve, Pamphile. 15 me, adeque plenior venustatis? Egone, PAM. O Bacchis, ô mea Bacchis, fervatrix mea! quid donem te pro

boc nuncio? Quid? Quid? Nescio. PAR. At ego scio. PAM. Quid? PAR. Enim equidem nibil. Nam neque scio quid boni sit tibi nuncio, neque in meipso. PAM. Egone sinam te abire a me sine munere, qui seceris me mortuum reducem ab orco in lucem? Ab, putas me nimium ingratum. Sed ecam video Baccbidem stare ante ossium: credo, expessat me. BA. Salve, Pampbile. PAM. O Bacchis, & mea Bacchis, mea fervatrix!

ANNOTATIONS.

a Mind raised from a State of Despondency, natural to break out into Rhapsodies, and to that very Point of Felicity, it above all speak without Coherence or Connexion.

things coveted.

10 Nibil enim. nam neque in nuncio. We things coveted.

9 Quid? quid? mescio. Terence is very have here ftrongly painted the Character of happy here, in painting the Transports of Joy, into which Pampbilus is thrown, by the good News Parmeno had brought him. He expresses his Gratitude to the Messenger, and promises to reward him; but at the same time, his Mind is too full to fix a poon any thing. On these Occasions it is cipere, says Donatus.

19 Obitut,

## 326 TERENCE'S STEP-MOTHER:

Bac: All's well, and I am overjoyed at it.

Pam. Your Actions speak it. I see you are still the same charming agreeable Creature; your Presence, Company, Conversation always bring Delight with them, where-ever you go.

Bac. And you, I perceive too, possess your wonted Sweetness and

Complaifance, there is no one alive more polite and obliging.

Pam. Ha! ha, ha, this Speech from you, Bacchis?

Bac. There was Reason for your being so fond of your Wife, Pamphilus; I never, that I remember, saw her before. She's quite a fine Woman.

Pam. Tell me fincerely.

Bac. As I hope for Happiness I think so, Pamphilus.

Pam. But fay: have you told my Father any thing of all this?

Bac. Not a Word.

Pam. Nor need you; therefore let all be hush: I would not have it here as in a Comedy, where every thing is known to every body. They whom it most concern'd to know, know already; but they who ought not to know, neither know nor shall know.

Bac. Nay, I'll give you a farther Proof how easily it may be concealed. Myrrhina told Phidippus, that she gave intire Credit to my

Oath, and therefore believed you innocent.

Pam. Excellent: I hope every thing will fucceed according to our Wishes.

Par. Pray, Master, mayn't I know what Good it is I have done to day? Or what all this is you are so engaged about?

Pam. No.

Par. I suspect however. I restore him from Death to Life! How? Pam. You little know, Parmeno, what Service you have done me to-day, or from what Troubles you have released me.

Par.

### ANNOTATIONS.

remarkable in this Paffage is, the beautiful Assemblage Pampbilus here makes, in-cluding a most refined and delicate Com-plement, and the different Significations of adventus and obitus. Obitus, is where we jam patri? Neither Laches nor Phidippus meet one by Chance, as in the Street, or were present when Myrrbina challenged the in any publick Company. Adventus, is Ring upon Bacchis's Finger, fo they knew where Persons meet by Design or Appoint- nothing of the matter. Nor was it at all ment. Pampbilus therefore fays, You carry Pleasure with you where-ever you go, whe-ther Chance or Design brings you into Com-

pany.

24 Dic verum. Pampbilus takes a pleafure in hearing Bacebis commend Pbilumena, because People of her Character are
to make the most of a Circumstance peculiar to his Play. In Comedy all the treme good Judges. The Art of pleafing World, Spectators and Actors, are generally rendering themselves agreeable is their raily towards the latter End equally inchief Study, and Jealousy gives them a won-firsted in the whole Train of the Plot, and

19 Oblitus, fermo, adventus. What is most | drous Quickness in discovering every Blemish. Nothing can be conceived more acceptable

> proper they should. Pampbilus had a mind to take back his Wife, without letting the World know what had occasioned the Misunderstanding between them.

BA. Bene factum, & volup' eft. PAM. factis, ut cre- BA. Bene factum, dam, facis:

Antiquamque adeo tuam venustatem obtines,

Antiquamque adeo tuam venuttatem obtines, quocunque factie: adrique ob-Ut voluptati obitus, sermo, adventus tuus, quocunque tines tuam anti-

adveneris,
Semper siet. Ba. at tu, ecastor, morem antiquum at-

que ingenium obtines,

Que ingenium obtines,

Que ingenium homo te vivat nunquam quisquam per set voluptati.

BA. At tu, ecaster,

PAM. Ha, ha, hæ! tun' mihi iftuc! BA. recte amafti, morem aique inge-Pamphile, uxorem tuam:

Nam nunquam ante hunc diem meis oculis eam, quod quisquam unui bonoffem, videram. fament, Pamphile. Blandlor te. PAMI

Perliberalis visa est. PAM. dic verum. BA. ita me Dii Ha, ba, ba, tune PAM. Die mihi, harum rerum numquid dixti jam dices iffue mihi? patri? BA. nil. PAM. neque opus est

Adeo mutito: placet non fieri hoc itidem, ut in co- phile: nam nunmœdiis.

Omnia omnes ubi resciscunt. hic, quos par fuerat rebunc diem, quod nosciunt; quos non autem scite æquom est, neque revissem. Est visa

feiscent, neque scient.

BA. Imo etiam, qui hoc occultari faciliùs credas, dabo Ira Dii ament me, Myrrhina ita Phidippo dixit, jurijurando meo Se fidem habriffe, & propterea te sibi purgatum. PAM. Die mibi, num jam dixti quid barum

optume eft :-

Speroque hanc rem esse eventuram nobis ex sententia. Nil. PAM. Negue PAR. Here, licetne foire ex te, hodie quid fit quod feci of opus; adeo mu-

Aut quid iftuc est, quod vos agitis? PAM. non maciiis, ubi omnes licet. PAR. tamen suspicor.

Egon' hunc ab orco mortuum? quo pacto? PAM. ne par reciscere; illi fcis, Parmeno,

Quantum hodie profueris mihi, & ex quanta ærum-que resciscent, neque na extraxeris.

das boc facilius occultari : Myrrbina ita dixit Phidippo, se babuisse sidem meo jurijurando, et propterea te else purgatum sibi. PAM. Optume est: speroque banc rem esse eventuram nobis ex sententia. PAR. Here, licetne scire ex te, quid boni sit quod seci bodie ? Aut quid issue est, quod vos agitis ? PAM. Non licet. PAR. Tamen suspicor. Egone reduxi bunc mortuum ab orco? Quo patto? PAM. Nescis, Parmeno, quantum prosueris mibi bodie, et ex quanta

### ANNOTATIONS.

felf above the common Rules, and contrives chief Ornaments of the Play. to add new Beauties to his Piece by for- 35 Egene bune ab orco mortuum? Quo

the unravelling of it. It would be even a have followed the beaten Track without of-Defect in the Piece, were any Obscurity fending against Manners and Decency. This left in this part. But Terence raises him-bold and uncommon Turn is one of the

Taking them. The Reasons which he here pasto? Parmeno says this, pondering within gives for concealing from Part of the Actors himself, if possible to find out what he was the principal Incident of the Plot, are fo fo impatient to know. He therefore repeats plausible, and natural, that he could not what Pampbilus had faid, V. 12. as there-

et volupe eft. PAM. Facis, obtines antiquum nitime, til nunguin 25 uxorem tuam, Pam-[sciscere quam videram eam 30 Pampbile. tito : non placet boc fieri itidem, ut in coreciscunt quo fuerat

35 quum non scire, neetiam dabo, qui cre-

### 328 TERENCE'S STEP-MOTHER!

Par. Nay, but I do; nor was it without Defign.

Pam. I know that well enough.

Par. Does Parmeno ever let slip an Opportunity of doing what he ought to do?

Pam. Follow me in, Parmeno.

Par. I do. I have done more Good to-day without Delign, than I ever did knowingly in my Life. Your Applause.

### ANNOTATIONS.

erch man alim of AS Times well

or of the same from

it was plainly intimated, that the News from his Master, affects here to know it he had brought him was of the greatest already, and vainly boasts as if nothing could escape his Penetration; infinuating, that the agreeable News he had just brought, reat? Parmeno, in order to get the Secret was not thro' Chance, but by Design. But

PAR. Imo verò scio, neque hoc imprudens seci. PAM. PAR. Imo vero scio, neque seci boc imprudens. PAM. Ego Temere quidquam Parmenonem prætereat, quod facto scio issue satis. PAR.

usu' sit?

PAM. Sequere me intrò, Parmeno. PAR. sequere pratereat Parmenonem, quod sit usus
facto ? PAM. Se-

Feci imprudens, quam sciens ante hunc diem un-quere me intro, Parquam. Plaudite.

40 quor. Equidem seci plus boni bodie im-

CALLIOPIUS RECENSUI. quam fciens ante bunc diem. Plaudite.

prudens, quam un-

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when he finds all his Arts baffled, he turns norance. Equidem plus bodie boni feci impru-to the Spectators, and frankly owns his Ig- dens, quam friens ante bunc diem unquam.

INDEX.

The first Figure denotes the Act; the second the Scene; and the third the Line.

Facundia multum posse, pro multum facundia poste; to prevail by the Force of Eloquence. Heaut, Prol. 13.

A fratre exire, i. e. e domo fratris ; from my Brother's House. Phorm. 4. 6. 5.

A parvulo ; from a Child. Andr. 1. 1. 8.

Adelph. 1. 1. 23.

A villa mercenarius, i. c. mercenarius villaticus vel villæ; for the Preposition a with the Ablative is often equivalent to the Genitive of Possession; as a navi gubernator, for gubernator navis. Adelph. 4. 2. 2.

Abs te, pro ex te. Hec. 1. 1. 11.

Absque una foret, pro si absque hac una foret; if it were not for this one Circumstance. Hec. 4. 2. 25.

Abducere aliquem fibi convivam; to carry bome one as a Gueft. Eun. 3. 1. 17.

Abhinc triennium, i. e. ante; about three Tears ago. Andr. 1. 1. 42. Phorm. 5. 7. 28. Hec. 5. 1. 23.

Abhorrere ab re uxoria, i. e. a ducenda uxore; to be averfe to Marriage. Andr. 5.

Abigere aliquem rus, pro fugare, pellere; to force one into the Country. Andr. 3. 4.

Abi hinc in malam rem; go and be bang'd.

Andr. 2. 1. 19. Eun. 3. 3. 30.

Abire militatum; to ferve in the Army, to go to the Wars. Heaut. 1. 1. 64.

Abitio, i. e. discessio; a going abroad, a leaving one's Home. Heaut. 1. 2. 16. So itiones crebsæ. Phorm. 5. 7. 23.

Abliguire patria bona; i.e. suavibus cibis consumere; to waste an Estate in Luxury, and the Gratification of our Appetites. Eun. 2. 2. 4.

Abradi, per vim auferri. Phorm. 2. 1. 19. Absente nobis, pro nobis absentibus. Eun. 4. 3. 7. Sic Plaut. Amph. 2. 2. 192. Nobis præsente.

Absolvere hominem, dimittere; to discharge, latisfy, pay off. Adelph 2. 4. 13. & 18. Abstergere vulnera, ab abstergeo, non ab-stergo, metri causa. Eun. 4. 7. 9.

Absumi cura et sumptu, confici, perdi; to pine away, to be the Prey of, &c. Phor. 1. 5. 26. Abundare amore, i. e. superfluere, eo quod ames; to be beyond measure fortunate in the Enjoyment of what we love, Phor. 1. 3. 11,

Abuti operam; to misemploy, or lase one's Time and Labour. Andr. Prol. 5.

Accessit haud invito ad aures mihi serme tuus, b. c. hand invitus fermonem tuum audivi ; I bave beard with pleasure the Speech you made. Hec. 3. 5. 32.

Accedere ad genua; to beg in a suppliant mannet. Hec. 3. 3. 18.

Accidit in te vere istue verbum; then might you with justice bave applied this Expression to yourself. Andr. 5. 3. 14.

Accipere conditionem; to accept of, or Submit to a Proposal. Andr. 1. 1. 52. Aliquem bene et prolixe; to entertain frankly, and at a great Expence. Eun. 5.10. 34. Quid aliorfum atque ego feci; to take a thing otherwife than I intended. ibid. 1. 2. 2. Amorem suum aliter atque est, i. e. aliter de amore fuo atque eft sentire ; to be mistaken in wbat regards the Person we love. Heaut. 2. 2. 23. Omnia magis ad contumeliam; to be more apt to be affronted. Adelph. 4. 3. 15. Auribus, audire; to bear. Hec. 3: 3: 3:

Accipi indignis modis, i. e. tractari ; to be used ill. Adelph. 2. 1. 12.

Accurare res cautius, pro curare. Hec. 4.

Actum est; a proverbial Expression denoting Despair. Andr. 3. 1. 7. Eun. 1. 1. 9. & 5. 6. 15. Heaut. 3. 1. 47. & 3. 3. 23.

Adelph. 3. 2. 27. Actum agam; I shall labour in wain. Adelph. 2. 2. 24.

Actutum, i. e. confestim, celeriter. Adelph. 4. 4. 24.

Ad, comparationem fignificat. Eun. 2. 3. 69. & 4. 4. 14.

Ad, pro apud. Heaut. 3. 3. 43. Phorm. 4. 2. 8.

Ad ingenium rursus redire; to come to one's self, to affume bis proper Character. Adelph. 1. 1. 46. Hec. 1. 2. 38.

Ad pauca ut redeam; formula compendio rem narrare volentis. Phorm. 4. 3. 43.

Ad rem redire, i. e. ad negotium, quo de agitur. Adelph. 2. 1. 31. Heaut. 2. 1. 78. Ad rem (Subaudi, faciendam) aliquantum avidior ; inclined to be covetous. Eun. 1. 2.

Ad restim mihi res rediit; threatens me with Ruin. Phorm. 4. 4. 5.

Ad

Ad scopplum e tranquillo inferre; from a flate of Security to plunge into Misery. Phorms. 4. 4. 8.

Ad venandum canes, pro venatici; Hunting-Dogs. Andr. 1. 1. 30. So Virg. An. 9. 648. Ad limina custos, for janitor. Adbibere plus paulo; to be in bis Cups. Heaut. I. 3. 8.

Addere animum alicui; to encourage, rouze, &c. Heaut. 3. 2. 31.

Adductum curare aliquem, i. e. adducere.

Andr. 4. 2. 1.

Adduci, impelli, persuaderi. Phorm. 5. 2. 16. Adeo res redit, vel rediit, pro ad id, eo. Heaut. 1. 1.61. Phorm. 1. 2. 5. & 1. 3. 1. Adhuc, pro ad hoc tempus. Adelph. 4. 4. 11. & 21.

Adigere quem ad infaniam, i. e. concitare, compellere, Eun. 2. 1. 13. Adelph. 1. 2.

31. To drive one to madneys.

Adimete spem; to deprive one of bope. Andr. 2. 1. 5. Metum ; to remove one's Fears. Andr. 2. 2. 2. Curam argentariam; to free from a concern born to procure money.

Phorm. 5. 5. 46. Adjutamenti nihil aderat ad pulchritudinem; there were no ornaments of Drefs, &cc. to fet off ber Beauty. Phorm. 1. 2. 55.

Adjungere fibi aliquem beneficio; to lay one under an Obligation, to gain one's Goodwill, &c. Adelph. 1. 1. 47.

Adjutare fancte; to protest or fewear folemnly. Hec. 2. 2. 26. Alicui per omnes Deos; to take all the Gods to witness. Andr. 4. 2. 11.

Adjutare funus. Phorm. 1. 2. 49. The fame that in Andr. 1. 1. 81. is expressed by una curare funus. Adjutare aliis onera, pro alios onera portantes. Hec. 3. 2. 24.

Admittere indigna genere suo, i. e. committere to behave unworthy of his Birth and Station. Adelph. 3. 4. 45. Delistum in fe; to be guilty of a Fault. Ibid. 4. 5. 48. Scelus. Heaut. 5. 2. 3. Culpam in fe. Phorm. 1. 5. 40. Turpe quid in fe. Ibid. 2. 2. 68. Noxam. Eun. 5. 2. 14.

Adolescens mulier; a young Girl. Phorm. 5. 3. 11. Optuma. Andr. 3. 2. 8. Adolescentulus homo. Andr. 5. 4. 7. Adolef-

centior. Hec. Prol. 11.

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d

Adolescentes liberi, quibus olim fludiis infli-

tuerentur. Eun. 3. 2. 23. Adolescentum studia apud veteres diversa. Andr. 1. 1. 28.

Adoptandum dare cui filium suum ; to submit to the Adoption of a Son into another Family. Adelph. 1. 2. 34. & 3. 5. 17. Adoriri, aliquem jurgio; to quarrel, ebide,

or foold with one. Adelph. 3. 4. 41. Adfimulare se lætum; to put on an Appearance of Joy or Content. Heaut. 5. 1. 15. Advena anus; an old Woman a Foreigner.

Heaut. 1. 1. 44.

Adveniens, pro quum advenifem. Eun. 2. 2. 3. & 2. 3. 31. Adelph. 1. 2. 12. Phorm.

Adventi, pro adventus. Phorm. 1. 3. 2. Vide Voff. de Anal. 1, 2. 17.

Adversari, pro adversum este alicui. Andr. 1. 1. 37. Eun. 2. 3. 33. Hec. 2. 1. 5. Advocatum venire alicui; to be one's Council.

Adelph. 4. 5. 43.

Advorta ærumna; Adversity. Phorm. 1. 5.

Abgritudo fi nulla intercedit gaudio; if no cross Accident bappens to interrupt or difturb my Joy. Andr. 5. 5. 5. Quam oritur mihi abs te immerito; with bow little reason or juffice you occasion me this Vexation. Hec. 2. 1. 26.

Ægritudinem dies adimit hominibus; Time obliterates and wears away our Grief. Heaut.

Ægritudine præpediti ; blinded by our Grief. Heaut. 3. 1. 100,

Ægrotus animus, i. e. amore meretricio 2ger. Andr. 1. 2, 16. & 3. 3. 27. Heant, 1, 1, 48,

Æqualis, i. e. qui ejufdem eft ætatis. Andr. 2. 6, 22. Bun. 2. 3. 35. Heaut. 3. 2. 8. Adelph. 3. 5. 20.

Æquanimitae; for favour, good-will, indulgence. Adelph. Prol. 24. Phorm. Prol.

Æque quidquam nunc quidem; nothing at all, Andr. 2. 6. 3.

Æqui bonique facio; I do all for the boft. Heaut. 4. 4. 40. Aliquam partem dixeris; propose any thing reasonable. Phorm. 4. 3.

Ætatis longinquitas, i. e. fenectus. Hec. 4.

Atatem agere inter le una; to live together in Peace and Harmony. Hec. 2. 1. 10. Ætate exacta; now that my Course of Life is almost run. Adelph. 5. 2. 16.

Affectus audacia, i. e. præditus; poffes d of fo much Confidence. Phorm. 5. 6. 84.
Afficere cura & folicitudine aliquem; to give

one concern and trouble. Phorm. 2. 3. 1. Affinitatem alicujus effugere; to decline any

one's Alliance. Andr. 1. 5. 13. Affinis rerum, i. e. particeps. Heaut. 1. 3. 3. To partake of, to discover a fondness

Agere facillime, dicuntur, quibus faeile nulloque negotio omnia ad vitam degendam suppe-

ditant. Adelph. 3. 5. 56. Agere, pro loqui. Adelph. 1. 1. 53. Ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas ; I have a Piece of Ground mortgaged for thirty Pounds. Phorm. 4. 3. 56.

Aggravescit morbus; the Illness increases. Hec. 3. 2. 2.

Agitare

Agitare quid fecum fedulo ; to fet bis Wits at work. Phorm. 4. 3. 10.

Alicunde, i.e. ex aliquo loco. Andr. 2. 4. 3. Alienare aliquem ; to cast one off. Heaut. 5. 2. 26.

Alieno effe animo ab aliquo; to bave an Aversion to any one. Adelph. 5. 2. 40.

Aliorium accipere quid, i.e. in aliam pertem. Eun. 1. 2. 2.

Alius, aliter affectus. Andr. 3. 3. 13. Adif-

ferent Person.
Allegatum, subornatum. Andr. 5. 3. 28.
Alligare se furti, i.e. adstringere, reum efficere fe furti. Eun. 4. 7. 39. Alteræ, pro alteri. Heaut. 2. 2. 30. Sic

folz, pro foli. Eun. 5. 7. 3.

Altercare cum aliquo ; to bave words, to Andr. 4. 1. 29. fall out with one.

Amantes graviter fibi dari uxorem ferunt ; Lovers defire to choose for themselves. Anar. 1. 2. 17.

Amantium iræ amoris integratio eft; the falling out of Lowers is the renewal of Love.

Andr. 3. 3. 23. Amabo; pray. Eun. 1. 2. 50. & 70. & 5. 1. 22. Heaut. 2. 2. 24. Hec. 5. 2. 9. Vide Voff. de Anal. 1. 1. c. 1.

Ambages mihi narrare occipit, i. e. verborum circuitus. Heaut. 2. 2. 77.

Ambigere de finibus, i. c. litigare. Heaut. 3. 1. 93 Amolimini vos hine; with-draw all of you.

Andr. 4. 2. 24.

Amoris satietatem absumere ; to exhaust bis Stock of Love. Phorm. 5. 4. 6. Amovere nietum, depellere. Andr. 1. 2. 4.

Opinionem a se ; to remove a Prejudice conceived against one. Ibid. 3. 2. 30.

Ampliores iræ, i.e. vehementiores, graviores. Hec. 3. 1. 9.

Amplior factus est morbus, i. e. gravior, in-

tenfior. Hec. 3. 1. 50.

Animadvertendum facinus, i. e. supplicio dignum. Andr. 4. 5. 29.

Animam comprimere, i. e. oris halitum ; to bold in bis Breath. Phorm. 5. 5. 28.

Anime mi; vox blandientis. Andr. 4. 2. 2. Eun. 1. 2. 15.

Animi compos vix fum; I'm scarce in my right Senses. Adelph. 3. 2. 12.

Animo meo, i.e. secundum animi mei sententiam. Adelph. 5. 4. 4.

Animo omisso esse; to be negligent, thoughtless. Heaut. 5. 2. 9.

Animo suo morem gerere; to gratify bis Refestment. Andr. 4. 1. 17.

Animom addere ; to rouze. Heaut. 3. 2. 31. Reddere; to reftore or revive. Andr. 2. 1. 35. Advortere; to attend. Andr. Prol. 8. Eun. 3. 1. 7. Heaut 3. 4. 43. Phorm. 5. 6. 16. Attendere, idem. Phorm. Prol. 25. Inducere ; to refolve. Andr. 5. 1. 15. Adelph. 1. 1. 43: Heaut. Prol. 41. Ex. angere; to torture, put on the rack. Heaut, 2. 1. 3. Suum explere ; to take bis fill. Andr. 1. 2. 14. Alicujus gaudio explere ; to fill with joy. Andr. 2. 2. 2. Patris omnem de filio ejicere; to diveft bimfelf of paternal affection. Heaut. 5. 2. 2. Nequir ad cogitandum instituere; not to be able to recollect one's felf, or think. Phorm. 1. 5. 10. Occupare in funambulo ; to be fond of, to run after. Hec. Prol. 4. Mutare, i.e. sententiam. Phorm. 5. 1. 9. Ad scribendum appellere; to apply, &c. Andr. Prol. 1. Ad studium aliquod adjungere; to fet the mind upon. Ibid. 1. 1. 29. Ad deteriorem partem applicare; to give a verong Byass to. Ibid 1. 2. 19. Ad uxorem appellere; to bave bis Thoughts upon Matrimony. Ibid. 2. 6. 15. Ad virginem adjicere; to take a liking to. Eun. 1. 2. 63. Ad meretricem induxti tuam ; your Mind again runs after your Mistress. Hec. 4. 4. 67. In virginem conferre; to fettle one's Affection upon, &c. Hec. 3. 1. 18.

Animus ægrotus; a wavering, a love-fick Mind. Andr. 1. 2. 19. Jamdudum eft in patinis; longs after, &c. Eun. 4. 7. 46. Animus pudens & non instrenuus ; a modest Disposition, and manly Spirit, Heaut. 1.

Annis obfitus ; old. Eun. 2. 2. 5.

Antiquum obtines ; you are fill the fame. Andr. 4. 5. 22.

Anteire aliquem sapientia; to be of a superiour Understanding to. Phorm. 1. 5. 17. Ante pedesesse ; id est, præsto, vel in proxi-

mo esse. Adelph. 3. 4. 22. Antevortere alicui, i.e. in via præcedere ali-

quem ; to get before one. Eun. 4. 5. 12. Aperire se ; to discover themselves, to take of the Mask. Andr. 4. 1. 8.

Aperte fallere dolis aliquem ; to play upon one in an open manner. Andr. 3. 2. 13.
Apprehendere aliquem pone pallio; to pull

one back by bis Cloak, Phorm. 5. 5. 23. Apprime, imprimis, præcipue. Andr. 1. 1. 34.

Eun. 5. 5. 10. Hec. 2. 2. 5. Aquilæ senectus; a Proverb denoting a vigorous bealthy old Age. Heaut. 3. 2. 10.

Aram fibi parare, i. e. extremum refugium; to provide a Sanctuary or Place of Refuge for one's felf. Heaut. 5. 2. 22.

Arbitrum capere quendam; to refer to one's Decifion. Heaut. 3. 1.94.

Arbitrum quemvis cedo; choose some one to judge between us. Adelph. 1. 2. 43. Ardere iracundia; angi, vexari; to be trans-Argentum fieret; Money might be procured.

Phorm. 4. 2. 3.

Argentum fugitivum retraham ; I shall recower this fame fugitive Money. Heaut. 4.1.11. Aridus Aridus, pro prieparco; fiingy, niggardly, Augere industriam poete ad scribendum; to Heaut. 3. 2. 15.

Arrhaboni relinqui alicui, pro argento, i. e.

pignori. Heaut. 3. 3. 42. Airige, aures ; liften, attend. Andr. 5. 4. 31. Arti suæ pretium avare statuere; to be go-wern'd by Avarice in fixing a Price on one's Art. Hec. Prol. 2. 41.

Artem musicam tractare; to apply to the poetick Art. Phorm. Prol. 17.

Ascendere navem ; to embark, to fail. Adelph. 4. 5. 69.

Afperum vinum ; rough, barft to the Tafte.

Heaut. 3. 1. 49.

Affentari, cum accufativo. Eun. 2. 2. 22. Affero illam manu liberali caufa; I claim ber by an Action of Freedom. Adelph. 2. 1.

Affervare aliquem; to keep a watchful eye over one. Heaut. 3. 3. 32.

tere ; to plight bis Faith. Eun. 1. 2. 22.

Aftu providere; artfully to provide against.

And. 1. 3. 3. Phorm. 1. 4. 5.

Alymbolum venire; to sit at free cost. Phorm.

2. 1. 25.

Atheniensium Lex de orbis. Phorm. 1. 2. 75. Athenis, convivia sæpe in subdiali aliquo, Soli exposito loco instruebantur. Adelph. 4.

Athenis, non folum viri, verum & feminæ funus prosequebantur, unaque innuptæ virgi-nes. Adelph. 1. 1. 90. Athenis, de eadem causa bis judicium adipis-

cier non licebat. Phorm. 2. 2. 59. At, singulari sensu inservoit interrogationi de re insperata. Hec. 4. 1.11.

At, interjectio timentis. Phorm. 5. 7. 13.
At at, admirantis & suspicientis. Andr. 1. 1.
98. paulatim percepti & intellecti mali. Eun.
4. 5. 1. malum metuentis. Ibid. 4. 6. 18.

Phorm. 5. 6. 70.

Atticarum, virginum educatio descripta. Eun.

Attingere aliquem uno digito; to touch bim with a fingle finger. Eun. 4. 6. 2.

Auctum effe damno; to bave an Expence brought upon one. Heaut. 3. 4. 15. Aucupium novum, i. e. nova ratio parandi

victus, & inescandi homines ; a new Fetch, a new Decoy. Eun. 2. 2. 16.

Aucta in bene parte effe; to be in a rich flourishing way. Heaut. 4. 4. 50. Audacia affectus, i. e. audax. Phorm. 5. 6.

Auferre quid inultum, i. e. impune. Andr.

Auferent haud fic; they fban't come off fo eafily. Adelph. 3. 5. 8.

Aufer te hinc ; get you bence. Phorm. 3. 3. 26. pollicitationes; bave done with your mighty Promises. Phorm. 5. 5. 17.

ancourage the Poet to Industry in writing. Adelph. Prol. 25.

Avidior aliquantum ad rem (intellige facien-

dam.) Eun. 1. 2. 51.

Auribus accipere; to bear. Hec. 3. 3. 3.

Auribus lupum teneo; I bave a Wolf by the Ears. A Proverb denoting that we are in danger. Phorm. 3. 2. 21.

Auscultare alicui, obtemperare. Andr. 1. 3. 4.

Heaut. 3. 3. 24.

Auctorem habere quendam facti; to bave bim to copy after as an Example or Precedent. Andr. Prol. 19.

Auctores id eftis mihi. i. e. persuasores. Adelph. 5. 6. 16.

Auctor his rebus quis fuit? Who was the Manager of this Affair ? Adelph. 4. 5. 37. Auxilium vitæ ferræ; to fave one's Life. Andr. 1. 1. 115.

Aftringere alicui fidem fuam, i. e. promit- Au, interjectio mentis perturbata. Andr. 4. 5. 12. Eun. 4. 3. 14. & 4. 4. 13. Heaut. 5. 3. 12. Adelph. 3. 2. 38. Phorm. 4. 6. 27. & 5. 2. 20.

BAbylo, incertæ fignificationis. Adelph. 5.

Beare aliquem; to make bim bappy. Andr. 1. 1. 79. Eun. 2. 2. 28.

Beatus palam; evidently bappy. Phorm. 1. 3. 17.

Bellissimum ; the choicest, most delicious. Adelph. 4. 2. 51.

Bellua, de bomine. Phorm. 4. 2. 11. Eun. 4.

4. 37. Bene facis, approbantis. Adelph. 4. 3. 10. &

Beneficii immemor; one forgetful of Favours, Andr. 1. 1. 17.

Bene fit tibi, valedicentis, ceu bene precantis in digreffu. Phorm. 1. 2. 101.

Benigne præbere ; to give liberally. Hec. 4. 6. 2.

Benignis dicis; you are very good. Phorm. 5. 7. 62.

Blande dicere ; blanda verba loqui, affabilem effe; to be complaisant, or smooth spoken. Adelph. 5. 2. 24.

Bona verba, quæso ; fofily, pray. Andr. 1.

Adaverofa facie; with his ghaftly Phize Hec. 3. 4. 27.

Cædere fermones, pro frequenter & pluri-mum loqui; to chat. Heaut. 2. 2. 1.

Cæterarum rerum sofordem, i. e. quantum ad cæteras res attinet; equally thoughtlefs in your other Concerns. Adelph. 4. 5. 61. Calamitas, pre quovis damno & pernicie. Eun. 1. 1. 34.

Calces adversus fimulum; to kick against the Pricks. Phorm. 1. 2. 28.

Calcibus infultare fores; to kick at the door with one's Heels. Eun. 2. 2. 54.

Capere ex prædis; to make of one's Farms.

Phorm. 5. 2. 6. Inimicitias ob aliquem; to get ill will on any one's account. Ibid. 2.
2. 23. Laborem; to endure, suffer, so much disquiet. Andr. 5. 2. 29. Aliquem generum; to choose him for a Son-in-Law. Hec. 3. 2. 9. Inimicos mihi omnes homines; to make all the World my Enemies. Andr. 4. 2. 12. Rationem, i. e. invenire. Heaut. 5. 2. 6.

Capitalia flagitis, i. e. pœna morte digna; capital Crimes. Adelph. 4. 7. 5.

Capitis periculum adire ; to expose even one's Life to bazard. Andr. 4. 1. 54.

Capitis res non agitur, fed pecunise; it is not a matter of Life and Death, but only of a little Money. Phorm. 4. 3. 26.

Capite quenquam statuere in terram; to dash one's Head against the Ground. Adelph. 3. 2. 18.

Capitulum lepidiffimum, blandientis. Eun. 3. 3. 25.

Captare confilium cum aliquo; to project in concert with one. Andr. 1. 1. 143. & 2.
4. 1.

Capta e Caria, i.e. capta & huc delata e Caria. Heaut. 3. 9. 47.

Captus eft, proverbis inflar. Andr. 1. 1. 55. Caput huic rei eft, i. e. negotii præcipuus auctor; the Contriver. Andr. 2. 6. 27.

Carere culpa; to be without fault. Hec. 4.
4. 41. Patria; to be an Exile from one's native Country. Heaut. 1. 1. 85.

Calescere, i. e. amore exardescere, inflammari. Eun. 1. 2. 5.

Callide intelligere quid, i. e. penitius, perfecte. Andr. 1. 2. 23.

Calleo pulchre fenfum itius, i. e. persecte scio; I understand persectly well. Heaut. 3, 2, 37. Adelph. 4. 1. 17.

Canes ad venandum, pro venatici. Andr.
1. 1. 30.

Canis, convitium. Eun. 4. 7. 33.

Cantare alicui mores meretricum, i. e. inculeare, frequenter eloqui, ut cantores repetere cantica solent. Heaut. 2. 2. 19.

Cantilenam eandem canis; the same flory over again. Phorm. 3. 2. 10.

Caftigare aliquem, i. e. increpare, reprehendere. Heaut. 3. 3. 31.

Catus, pro prudenti, vel acuto & fagaci.
Andr. 3. 2. 14.

Cavit ipius fibi loco; be takes care to secure a retreat to bimfelf. Eun. 4. 7. 12.

Causam accipere; to admit of a Plea. Hec. Prol. 47. Adimere; to remove what gives occasion to any thing. Andr. 5. 1. 18 Hec. 4. 4. 58. Capere; to find a pretence. Andr. 1. 3. 8. Defendere; to defend, or excuse one. Phorm. 1. 5. 36. Dicere, i. e. Excusationem afferre: Phorm. 1. 5. 42. Orare; to plead in any Cause. Ibid. 62. Reperire; to find an excuse. Ibid. 4. Suspicari; to guess the reason. Hec. 4. 1. 25. Tradere adversariis, i. e. litem, controversiam; to give up the Cause to his Adversary. Phorm. 1. 5. 7.

Causas fingere, i. c. excusationes. Eun. 1.

2. 58.

Causa liberali affero illam manu; I claim ber by an Action of Freedom. Adelph. 2. 1. 40. Cautio est, pro eautione opus est, cavendum est. Andr. 2. 3. 26.

Celare orata alicujus; to conceal a thing at one's Request. Hec. 4. 1. 60.

Celatus amor, pre tectus & absconditus.

Celere confilium reperire; to find some expedient quickly. Phorm. 1. 4. 1.

Censes faceret, pro num censes facturum illum esse? Would be do it, think you? Andr. 3. 3. 46.

Cepisti duram provinciam; you bave taken a bard Task in band. Phorm. 1. 2. 23. Cerebrum dispergere; to dash one's Brain;

out. Adelph. 3. 2. 9.

Ceta ac clara afferre cuiquam; to bring a just and exact account of a thing. Hec. 5. 3. 1. Certe, pro saltem. Andr. 4. 1. 17.

Certum eft, pro decrevi, conflitui. Andr. 2.
1. 13. Eun. 1. 2. 108. Adelph. 4. 6. 6.
Certe hercle; wby fure. Andr. 3. 2. 15.

Certum scire, pro certo; to know for certain. Eun. 5. 3. 12.

Chremi, pro Chremis in genitivo. Andr. 2. 2. 31. Vide Voss. 1. 2. de Anal. cap. 9. Cicatrices suas ostendere; to boast of bis Scars. Eun. 3. 2. 29.

Cilicia; a Region of Afia Minor, bordering upon Syria. Phorm. 1. 2. 16.

Circumcurfa hac illac; fet about it bow you will. Heaut. 3. 2. 1.

Circumiri, pro decipi, Phorm. 1. 3. 9. Circuitione uti; to use long round-about Speeches, Andr. 1. 2. 28.

Clam te non est, pro non nescis; you are not ignorant. Andr. 1. 5. 53. Clam omnes, clam patrem; without the privity of any, without my Father's knowledge. Hec. 3. 3. 36.

Clamare alicui de via; to batul out to one from the Street. Andr. 3. 2. 11.

Clanculum mordere; to undermine, to revite clandestinely. Eun. 3. 1. 21.

Clanculum patres, i. e. clam patribus, vel patribus ignaris. Adelph. 1. 1. 27. Ita palam etiam cum casu constructur. Ovid. Trist. 3. Eleg. 11. Meque palam, &c. Claudier

## INDEX.

Claudier tibi ullum commodum in me nolo; I would not willingly be a bindrance in any thing that may tend to your benefit. Andr. 3. 3. 41.

Clementi animo esse; to be of a Temper mild and indulging. Hec. 3. 5. 22.

Clementem vitam urbanam sequi, i. e. quæ clementes facit. Adelph. 1. 1. 17.

Coacta ingratiis; compelled by Necessity, and in contrariety to ber natural Disposition. Heaut. 3. 1. 37.

Coactus malo; obliged to it through an awe and dread of Punishment. Adelph. 1. 1.

Cona dubia; an Entertainment, where the Variety is fuch, that one is at a loss what to choose. Phorm. 2. 1. 28.

Conam dare alicui ; to entertain one at supper. Heaut. 3. 1. 47.

Cufia virgo; a grey-ey'd Girl. Heat. 5. 5. 18. Ita homo cufius; Hec. 3. 4. 26.

Captat, as quid hic captat? What is be contriving now? Phorm. 4. 3. 21.

Cogere copias in angustum; to cram one, to bem in bis Forces on every side. Heaut. 4.

Cogitare modum benignitatis; to fix the proper bounds of Complaifance. Andr. 5. 1. 7. Cogitare cum animo; to ponder a thing in

one's mind. Adelph. 3. 5. 55.
Cogitata preloqui; to fay subat one bas prepar'd, to deliver a premeditated Harangue.
Phorm. 1. 5. 52.

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Phorm. 1. 5 53.
Cognitio inde facta est; thence a discovery was made. Hec. 5. 2. 16.

Cognords unum, omnes noris; know one, and

you know all. Phorm. 1. 5. 35.
Coitio prima est acerrima, i. c. congressus primus & initium certaminis. Phorm. 2.

Colaphis tuber est totum caput; my Head is all over fewell'd with the Blows. Adelph. 2.

Colere vitam inopem, i. e. pati. Heaut. 1.

Colligere flipulam ; to gather flubble. Adelph. 5. 1. 62.

Collaudare aliquem; to beap Praises on one.

Adeph. 3. 4. 4.

Columen familiæ; the prop, flay, or support of the Family. Phorm. 1. 5. 57.

Comiter quenquam adjuvare; to ferve one kindly and as a Friend. Phorm. 3. 3. 4. Commeare in urbem, pro remeare, redire. Hec. 1. 2. 100.

Commercee, as quid commerui? What's my Offence? Andr. 1. 1. 112.

Commercii quidquam erga aliquem; to deferve at one's bands. Hec. 3. 5. 36. Commeruisse culpam arbitrabitur; be'll con-

Commeruisse culpam arbitrabitur; be'll conclude you were in fault. Phorm. 1. 4. 29. Commeruit nullam culpam de his rebus; is no ways to blame in this Affair. Hec. 4. 4.

Commemini fi fatis; if I rightly remember. Phorm. 3. 2. 28.

Commendo & committo me tux fidei; I commit myself to you, and confide in your Honour, Eun. 5. 2. 47.

Commiffator; its proper Meaning emplain'd Adelph. 4. 9. 8. See the Note.

Commiffatum intromittamus; let bim make

one among us, Eun. 3. 1. 52.

Commisti, pro commissiti. Eun. 5. 1. 16.

Commode evenire; to fall out fortunately, or bappily. Heaut. 4. 2. 7. Haud commode finem orationi statuit; it was not well in bim to loy a Restraint on your tongue. Hec. 1. 2. 20. Tam commode nunquam dices, ut; all these fair words shall never persuade. Ibid. 33.

Commodus commissator; a welcome Guest, whose coming in will be acceptable. Adelph. 4. 9. 8. Commodus igitur, qui libenter aliis obsequitur & prodest, quique moderatur animo suo, ita, ne cuiquam molestus

& odiofus fit.

Commoda mulier; an agreeable kind of Woman. Heaut. 3. 2. 10.

Commodum famæ, i. e. utile. Hec. 4. 2. 9. Commoditas; Eafinefs, Goodnefs, Indulgence. Adelph. 4. 5. 76.

Commoditatious onerare diem; to make a Day overflow with Blessings. Phorm. 5.5.2. Commorum reddem te; I shall make you tremble. Andr. 5.2.23.

Andr. 5. 4. 35. Phorm. 1. 4. 6.

Confinoveri in re quadam; to be infested with any Vice. Andr. 1. 1. 67. Commoveri in virgine; to be charm'd with a Girl. Eun. 3. 5. 19.

Communia hæc funt. i. e. accidere omnibus possuat. Phorm. 1. 5, 15.

Communia amicorum inter se omnia sunt; among Friends all things are in common. Adelph. 5. 1. 18.

Communis corruptela liberum; the common Corruptor of our Children. Eun. 5. 1. 7.

Commutare locum; to go from one place to another. Eun. 5. 6. 3.

Commutare verba cum aliquo; to bave words, to quarrel with one. Andr. 2, 4, 7. Phorm. 4. 3. 33.

Comparare fua commoda ex alterius incommodis; to aim at Success from the Ruin of others. Andr. 4. 1. 3.

others. Andr. 4. 1. 3.
Comparatum quam inique est; bown unjust is the Custom. Phorm. 1. 1. 7.

Comparcere unciatim; to fave by little and little. Phorm. 1. 1. 9.

Complecti quenquam medium; to catch a Person in one's Arms. Andr. 1. 1. 106.
Compluria. Phorm. 4. 3. 6. De hac et al.

ters

tera non minus Latius voce pluria, item compluries. Vid. A. Gell. 1. 5. 21.

Complutulos dies. Diminutivum a complures. Hec. 1. 2. 102.

Composito factum eft; it was done by concert. Phorm. 4. 6. 29.

Compositum, pro eo, quod est ernatum. Eun. 5. 4. 13.

Componi neque potest inter eas gratia; nor can they be brought to live in good Under-flanding. Hec. 3. 5. 29.
Compotrix; a Pot-Companion. Andr. 1. 4. 5.

Compotrix; a Pot-Companion. Andr. 1. 4. 5. Comprimere animam; to bold in bis Breath. Phorm. 5. 5. 23. Comprimere manus, i. c. continere. Heaut. 3. 3. 29.

Conari manibus pedibusque; to use one's utmost Endeavours, to strive Tooth and Nail.

Andr. 4. 1. 53. Conari quid fallaciæ; to be contriving some Mischief. Andr. 1. 2. 23.

Concedere, absolute, pro ire, transire. Eun. 4.
4. 39. Hec. 4. 2. 21. Concedere aliquò
ex ore corum; to withdraw and leave them
by themselves. Heaut. 3. 3. 11.

Conciverit iram hanc; bas rais'd all this Difturbance and Quarrel. Hec. 3. 1. 33.

Conciliare pacem; to make up the Breach. Heaut. 5. 5. 2.

Conclamatum est. Desperationis proverbium. Eun. 2. 3. 56.

Conclussem, pro conclusssem. Eun. 4. 3.

Concordabis si cum illa ; if you can but agree with ber. Phorm. 2. 2. 86.

Concrepuit offium abs te; your Door opens.

Phorm. 5. 4. 12. Condecorare ludos fenicos; to encourage and adorn dramatick Shows. Hec. Prol. 2. 37.

Conditionem accipere; to accept of an Offer. Andr. 1. 1. 52. Conditionem hanc extrario ferre; to offer one's Daughter in Marriage to a Stranger. Phorm 4. 1. 13.

Conditio quæ placita eft; fucb condition that happens to pleafe. Hec. 2. 1. 44.

Conducere navem; to bire a Ship. Adelph.

Conferunt suum animum alio; they look one for another. Heaut. 2. 3. 10 Conferunt confilia adolescentes; the young Sparks lay their Heads together. Ibid. 3. 1. 65. Adelph. 3. 2. 1. Conferre exemplum; to take Example. Adelph 1. 2. 14. Conferre culpam in alium; to lay the Blame on another. Eun. 2. 3. 96. Conferre verba ad rem; to proceed from Words to Assions. Eun. 4.

Conficere pacem patris in leges suas, i. e. patris; to make peace with his Father on his own Terms. Heaut. 5. 2. 45. Conficere argentum; to spend or squander away Mozey. Phorm. 5. 4. 11. Conficere ouptias; to work out a Wedding. Andr. 4. 1. 51.

Conficere pauxillulum nummorum; to make up a small Account of Money. Phorm.

Confectus cura; overwhelm'd with Anxiety.
Andr. 2. 1. 5.

Confidens; a Man of Resolution and Firmness, Andr. 5. 2. 14. Phorm. 1. 2. 73.

Confidenter restare alicui; confidently to op. pose any one. Heaut. 5. 3. 6.
Confingere falsas causas ad discordiam; to

Confingere falsas causas ad discordiam; to feign groundless Pretences for a Separation. Hec. 4. 4. 71.

Confit hoc quod volo; this succeeds to my wish. Adelph. 5. 6. 23.

Conflictari cum ingeniis malis ; to encounter, to be conversant with Men of vicious Characters. Andr. 1. 1. 66.

racters. Andr. 1. 1. 66.
Confore spero; I bope to see all succeed.
Andr. 1. 1. 140.

Confutare quem verbis; to out-bestor am one. Phorm. 3. 1. 13. Confutare dictis; to give one a Lesture. Heaut. 5. 1. 76.

Conglutinare meretricos amores nuptiis; to cement spameful Intrigues by a lawful Marriage. Andr. 5. 4. 10.

Conjicere se continuo intro, i.e. celeriter intro recipere se. Heaut. 2. 2. 36. conjicere in pedes, i.e. sugere; to take to bis Hedi. Phorm. 1. 4. 13. Conjicere se in malum; to plunge one's self into Missortunes. Hec. 1. 2. 57. Conjicere aliquem in lætitiam, i.e. repentina lætitia afficere. Heaut. 2. 2. 51. Conjicere aliquem in nuptias; to precipitate one into Wedlock. Andr. 3. 4. 23. & 3. 5. 14.

Conj.cere aliquid, i. e. conjectura affequi divinare. Phorm. 1. 3. 14.

Conjugalis amoris commoda. Heaut. 2. 3.

Conjugio liberali & confuetudine devincti multi juvenes e malis, i. e. libidinem cono sese emergunt. Andr. 3. 3. 28, 29, 30, &c.

Collocare filiam cum aliquo; to match one's Daughter with any Person. Phorm. 4. 6.

Conlocupletare se ; to enrich one's felf. Heaut. 2. 2. 17.

Corradere munus; to scrape together for a Present. Phorm. 1. 1. 6. Corradere vas, vestimentum, omnia; to beap all sogether, Dishes, Garments, &c. Heaut. 1. 1. 89.

Consciam esse fibi, in bonam partem. Eun.

Conscindere capillo aliquem; to drag one by the Hair of one's Head. Eun. 4. 3. 4.

Consecuta est matrem mores ex ægritudine; the Mother died of Grief. Phorm. 4. 6. 23. Considerare secum in animo vitam alicujus; to consider with himself one's Way of Life. Heaut. 2. 3. 5.

Confilium non eft ; that's not my Defign. Hec.

3. 5. 44. Confilium minuere ; to alter one's Purpofe. Ibid. 4. 3. 10. Confilium cognofcere ; to see into one's Defign, or Project. Andr. 1. 1. 23. Confilium repudiare; to drop a Project. Ibid. 4. 4. 12. Confilium rendere; to form a Project. Ibid. Confilium filium consumere; to put a Design in execution. Ibid. 1. 1. 133. Confilium captare cum aliquo; to take Counsel with any one. Ibid. 143. Confilium expetere; to sue for Advice. Ibid. 2, 1. 21. Confilium sequi;

to follow one's Advice. Phorm. 2. 3.21. Confilii nihil quit confistere pestore; I can come to no Resolution. Adelph. 4.4.4. Confilii locum non habeo; I'm in no Condition to give Advice. Andr. 2. 1. 22.

Confilio huic palmam do; this I look upon as a Master-piece of Art. Heaut. 4. 2. 31. Consilio alicujus quid prospicere; to fentle or manage Matters by any one's Advice. Hec. 4. 1. 46. Confilio amorem missum facere; to get the better of Love by Thought and Reflection. Ib d. 3. 3. 48. De confilio alicujus facere; to be determined by any one's

Advice. Phorm. 3. 1. 17. Confilia mihi jam funt corde instructa; all

my Measures are settled. Phorm. 2. 1. 7. Confilum cum re simul amisti? Have you loft your Understanding, as well as your Eftate ? Eun. 2. 2. 10.

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Confiliis alienis impedire; to be in Perplexity from following another's Advice. Andr. 3. 5. 11.

Confittere, i. e. audacter & conftanter ftare. Adelph. 2. 1. 2.

Conspectum alicujus vereri ; to be afraid to be feen by one. Phorm. 2. 1. 1. Neque in conspectum mihi prodit; nor does be offer to come near me. Ibid. 2. 2. 3.

Conspicor cur te in his regionibus? How come I to fee you in this Quarter ? Eun. 5. 10.

Conftabilire rem suam ; to improve one's Eftate. Adelph. 4. 8. 9.

Constituero, i. e. horam adventus dixero. Heaut. 4. 3. 4.

Conftringere aliquem quadrupedem; to bind one Hand and Foot. Andr. 5. 2. 24. Consuefacere, pro affuefacere. Adelph. 1. 1.

Consuescere aliqui; to bave an Attachment to one. Adelph. 4. 5. 32. Consuescere cum aliqua; to bave an Affair with one. Phorm. 5. 5. 33. Quicum consuesset tot annos; whom he had loved so many years.

Hec. 4. 1. 40. Consuetudo, pro notitia, commercio, vel familiaritate cum muliere. Andr. 1. 1. 83. & 2. 6. 8.

Consuetudo quotidianæ vitæ, cujusque ingenium ut fit, declarat maxime; daily Course of Life gives the truest In-Vol. II.

fight into their real Inclinations and Charaster. Heaut. 2. 2. 421

Consulere in long tudinem; to provide againft future Contingencies. Heaut. 5. 2. 10.

Consumere consilium; to put a Project in Execution. Andr. 1. 1. 133.

Contaminare hoc gaudium ægritudine aliquas to biast one's present Happiness by some

Disafter. Eun. 3. 5. 4. Contegere injuriam factam alicui; to bide a Wrong offer'd to one. Hec. 3. 3. 41.

Contemnere confilium suum ; to rejett a Re-Solution taken. Hec. 1. 2. 15.

Conterere operam frustra; to waste one's Time, or Labour to no Purpose. Phorm. 1. 4. 32. Conterare vitam atque ætatem in quærundo; to wear out one's Life and best Days in amassing Riches. Adelph. 5. 2. 16.

Continere optime (secreta;) to be good at keeping a Secret. Eun. 1. 2. 23. Continere le ferè ruri ; to keep almost always in the Country. Phorm. 2. 2. 17.

Contortor legum ; a Perwerter of the Laws. Phorm. 2. 2. 27.

Contra, pro vicifim. Andr. 1: 1. 25. Contra infidiari alicui; to countenance one. Hec. 1. 1. 13, Contra gratiam referre; to return the favour. Hec. 4. 2. 6.

Contumeliam facere alicui; to offer an Affront to one. Eun. 5. 2. 27. Contumeliam infignem in fe accipere; to fubmit to

or put up a gross Affront. Eun. 4. 7. 1. Contumeliosius facta injuria, i.e. majore contumelia; an outrageous Infult. Phorm. 2. 2. I.

Conturbate omnes rationes ; to disconcert ail one's Measures. Eun. 5. 2. 29.

Convasare aliquid ; to serape wbat one can

Convenier numerus; 'twill be found the exael Sum. Phorm. 1. 2. 3. Conventurum nec inter nos posthac arbitror; nor bave any Hopes that we shall bereafter live in Harmony. Hec. 4. 4. 37. Non conveniunt hac fratri mecum; in this my Brother and I differ widely. Adelph. 1. 1. 34. Conveniebat bene inter eas; they agreed mighty well. Hec. 1. 2. 103. Convenit in me quidvis harum rerum, pro apte in me quadrat; any of the Names, &c. may be juftly applied to me. Heaut. 5. 1. 3.

Convenire aliquem; to meet with, or find one.

Andr. 2.2.31. Eun. 2. 2. 3. Conventum esse liquem expetere, pro expetere convenire. Hec. 4. 5. 1.

Convicium facere ante ædes ; to raife a Difturbance before the Door. Adelph. 2. 1. 26. Convivam fibi aliquem abducere; to invite one to, or defire bis Company at Supper. Eun. 3. 1. 17.

Convivium

Convivium de die apparare ; to prepare a repaft in the Morning. Adelph. 5. 7. 8. Convivium libere agitare antiqua consuetudine; to enjoy the same free merry Meet-ings as of old. Hec. 1. 2. 18.

Convolat papulas ; the People flock together.

Hec. Proi. 2. 32.

Convortam me domum ; I'll go bome. Adelph. 2. 4. 22.

Capia, pro facultate: Andr. 2. 1. 20. Eun. Proi. 21. Heaut. Proi. 28. & 2. 2. 87. Copias alias quærere, i. e, aliud confilium, auxilium. Heaut. 5. 1. 54.

Corporis habitudo; plight of Body. Eun. 2.

2. II.

Corrigere peccatum ; to give fatisfaction for

a Fault. Adelph. 4. 3. 2. Corripere fese intro; to rush hastily into a Houfe. Hec. 3. 3. 4. Corripuit fese ad filiam ; ran haftily into ber Daughter's Cham-

ber. 1bid. 4. 1. 3.

Corrumpitur pradium; Dinner is spoiled.
Adelph, 4. 2. 29. Ne corrumpantur pifces mihi cautio eft; I must take care that the Fish ben't Spoiled. Adelph. 3. 4. 58. Corruptela communis liberorum ; the common Corruptor of our Children. Adelph. 5. 1. 7.

Crassus, i. e. ventricosus. Hec. 3. 4. 26. Credo. Ironice. Eun. 5. 2. 23. Crede hoc meæ fidei ; trust me, believe me for once.

Eun. 5. 2. 59.

Creduas, pro credas. Phorm. 5. 7. 4. Credere, i. e. committere, Andr. 1. 5. 38. Eun. 1. 2. 48. & 3. 1. 12. & 5. 2. 59.

Credidit fibi id negotii dari folum ; imagined it was his only Tafk. Andr. Prol. 2.

Crefcendi copiam dare ; to encourage. Heaut. Prol. 28.

Crimine se expedire; to clear one's felf from Suspicion. Hec. 4. 5. 29. Hera in crimen veniet ; my Miftiefs will be blam'd. Hec. 3. 1.55.

Criminari quem alicui; to accuse one Person

to another. Eun. 5. 2. 16. Crucem in malo quærere; to bazard one's,

Neck. Phorm. 3. 3. 11. Cruces, pro meretricibus quæ animos amato-

rum execruciant. Eun. 2. 3. 9. 

Cudetur istæc in me faba; my bones will pay for all. Eun. 2. 3. 89.

Cudere argentum; to coin, to contrive to get

Money: Heaut. 4. 3. 18.

Culpam in te transferet; be'll lay all the Blame upon you. Andr. 2. 3. 5. Verum ne post culpam conferas in me; but don't afterwards lay the Blame upon me. Eun. 2. 3. 96. Culpam a me hanc effe procul; that there is no Refreach on my fide.

Adelph. 3. 2. 50. Non mea opera feque culpa evenit; it bappens not through me, nor by any Fault of mine. Hec. 2. 1. 31. Quidquid hujus factum eft, culpa non factum est mea; whatever bas kappened bere in this Affair, is through no Fault of mine. Eun. 5. 6. 10. In culpa is non est; be's not to blame. Hec. 4. 4. 78. Culpa est penes te; the Fault is wholly yours. Hec. 4. 1. 20. In te fola omnis culpa. hæret ; no Creature is to be blam'd but yourfelf. Ibid. 2. 1. 32.

Culpam meritum effe illum; that he is bighly to blame. Phorm. 5. 7. 25. Nullam de his rebus culpam commeruit tua; your Wife is no way to blame in the Affair. Hec. 4. 4. 9. Culpam in fe admittere. Phorm. 1. 5. 40. Culpa est ignoscenda; the Crime is not wholly unpardonable,

Phorm. 5. 7. 25.

Cum maxime volo; I defire of all Things. Heaut. 4. 4. 40.

Cupere alicui, i. c. bene velle; to wift well

to one. Andr. 5. 4. 2.

CURA, Curam argentariam adimere; to deliver one from the Anxiety of procuring Money. Phorm. 5. 5. 47. Cura ex corde excessit; my Heart is eased of all Care. Hec. 3. 2. 12. At cura quotidiana hæc non augerent animum ; I fould not bane Suffered under this bourly and perpetual Anxiety. Phorm. r. 3. 8. Cura fele expedivit; quas released from all Care. Ibid. 5. 3. 4. Cura confectus; over-whelmed with Anxiety. Andr. 2. 1. 5. Cura & folicitudine aliquem afficere; to bring Care and Anxiety upon one. Phorm. 2. 3. 1.

Curare una funus ; to join with, &c. in providing for the Funeral. Andr. 1. 1. 81. Curafti te molliter; thou bast car'd for thyfelf delicately. Adelph. 4.8. 1.

Curatura. pro cura. Eun. 2. 3. 24. Curemus æquam uterque partem; let each take care of what he ought. Adelph. 1.2.50. Curriculo percurie; run in all baffe. Heaut.

4. 4. 11. Curfitare furfum deorfum; to be running frequently up and down. Eun. 2. 2. 47.

Curium inftituere ; to be in bafte. Phorm. 5. 5. 8.

Cuftos, pro pædagogo. Phorm. 1. 5. 57. Cyathos forbilare; to drink off a Glass leis Jurely. Adelph. 4. 2. 52.

A locom melioribus; give place to your tetters. Phorm. 3. 2. 47. Dabit hie aliquem turbam denuo ; be'll raife Some new Diffurbance again. Eun. 5. 2.

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Dare jusjurandum; to offer the fanction of an Oath. Hec. 4. 4. 75.

Dabo, pro dicam. Heaut. Prol. 10. Phorm.

5. 5. 38. Dabo effectum, pro efficiam. Eun. 2, 1. 7. Andr. 4. 2. 20.

Damno auctum effe; to bave an Expence brought on one. Heaut. 3. 3. 115.

Damnum' aut malum dare ; to do a Mifchief or Injury to another. Andr. 1. 1. 116.

Dare virginem nuptum ; to give a Girl in Marriage. Andr. 2. 1. 1. Dare alicui in manum; to give into one's Hand. Andr. 1. 5. 63. Di date facultatem pariundi; grant Heaven a fafe Delivery. Andr. 1. 4.

Dare aliquem præcipitem in pistrinum jure, injuria; to fend one right or wrong to the Work-house. Andr. 1. 3. 8.

Dare bibere alicui, quod justum est; to offer

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one a Draught prescrib d for bim. Andr. 3. 2. 4. Dare operam obitinate; to be Dare aliquid inventum; to contrive, or bit upon a Projett. Ibid. 4. 1. 60. Dare effectum; to do one's Business effectually. Eun. 1. 1. 7. Incensum dare; to rouze, or instance one. Phorm. 5. 6, 18. Soler-translationer. tem aliquem dare in aliqua re; to promife for one's Skill in any thing. Eun. 3. 2. 25. Dare se in clientelam ac fidem; to put one's self under the Protession and Patronage of another. Eun. 5. 9. 9. Dare aliquem exornatum atque depexum; to drub and curry one's Hide for bim. Heaut. 5. I. 77.

Dare gladiatores; to exhibit a Combat of Gladiators. Hec. Prol. 2. 32. Dare mutuum quid ; to lend a Thing. Heaut. 3. 3. 40. Dare operam amori; to give up one's Mind to Love. Ibid. 1. 1. 58. Dare operam opere maxumo; to be extremely anxious and defirous to do a Thing. Phorm. 4. 6. 33. Dare ad languorem; to fatigue, or make one faint. Heaut. 4. 5. 3. Dare palmam confilio cuidam; to regard as a Master-piece of Art. Ibid. 4. 2. 31. Dare quid paternum; to learn of one's Father. Adelph. 3. 5. 4. Dare partes alterius alicui; to give to one a part that proper-by belongs to another. Heaut. Prol. 1. Dare argentum alicui ad præstitutum; to pay at the time fixed. Phorm. 3. 2. 39. Dare Poetæ copiam crescendi; to encourage a Poet to write on. Heaut. Prole

Dare primam mammam; to be the first that fuekles one. Adelph. 5. 7. 18. Leg :bus daturum pænas dices ; the Larv, you'!! fay, will punish bim. Phorm. 4. 3. 22. Dare cautim ac paulatim; to give cau-

tiously and sparingly. Heaut. 4. 7. 25; Dari tibi in manum quid vis? subat would you demand now? Phorm. 4. 3. 29. Dare in sumptum; to give as Pocket Money, to Spend, to be laid out, &c. Adeinh. 3. 4. 7. Dare fignum militibus; to give the fignal, &c. Eun. 4. 7. 11. Dare filentium ; to be filent, to attend with Silence: Hec. Proli 2. 47. Dabo fupplicium illi de fee; I'll revenge bis Wrongs upon mold. Heaut. 1. 1. 86. Da hanc veniora military field to as in this, grant me this legion. Sec. 4. 229. this, grant me this is the direct of the direct of

me. Adelph. 5. 1.

Datum est istue mihi : il remarkebly my case. Bun. 3: i. In Ervitutem pauperem ad ditem da: i. in being poor, and married imo a rich see it, she would be rather a Slave than " " Phorm. 4. 34

Davus fum; non Occipus; I'm a Man of plain Senfe, no Expounder of Riddless Andr. 16

De via clamare alicui; to call to one from the Street: Andr. 3. 2. 11.

De industria facere ; to de a Thing by Premeditation and Concert. Andr. 4. 5. 56. Decidere de magna ine; le fell from bigb

Hopes. Heaut. 2. 2. 9.

Deducere cibum alieui; to fint one in bis Meals. Eun. 2. 3. 23.

Deducere uxorem domum; to marry. Hec. 1. 1. 5. Illam deductum iri domum in cubiculum fine tua opera; that without any care on your side, she would be mira-culously convey'd into your Bed Chamber. Adelph. 4. 5. 60.

Defendere fumma vi quempiam ; to defend, or Support to the utmost of one's Power.

Adelph. 3. 5: 47.

Defensorem quemquam parare; to pitch upon one as a Champion or Defender. Ean. 4. 6.

Detervisse jam adolescentiam sperabam; I was in bopes that the bigh Tide of his Youth was now over. Adelph. 1. 2. 72.

Defetiscar neque usque adeo experiri; nor will I cease trying every Method I can think of. Phorm. 4. 1. 23.

Defraudans fuum genium; denying bimself every Indulgence. Phorm. 1. 1. 10.

Defunctus jam fum ; I now go off with Applaufe. Eun. Prol. 191

Defunctum utinam hoc fit ! I heartily wift

it may end bere. Adelph: 3. 5. 63.
Defing in hac re cupio; I wish indeed that bere his Following end: Phorm. 5. 7.

Degere perpetuum diem in lætitia; to frend the robole Day pleafantly. Adelph. 4. 1. 6. Dejerare persancte ; to sever folemaly. Hec.

4. 6. 5. Z. 3

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De illo hercle grege eft; be too is one of the

Gang. Adelph. 3. 3. 8.

De improviso objicitur mihi malum; the Mischief comes unexpetted, unforeseen. Adelph. 4. 4. 1. De improviso interventum est mulieri; we came unexpectedly upon the Woman. Heaut. 2. 2. 40.

De integro, pro denuo. Andr. Prol. 26.

De integro cui est potestas consulendi quid

velis; who have it still in your Power to resolve on what pleases you best. Phorm. 1.

3. 22. Deleo ex animo omnes mulieres; Ibanish all other Women from my Heart. Eun. 2. 3. 5.
Delibutum gaudie aliquem reddere; to plunge
one into a Sea of Joy. Phorm. 5. 5. 16.
Deludere aliquem dolis; artfully to over-

reach one. And. 3. 4. 4.

Demensum ; a Servant's montbly Allowance in Bread-Corn. Phorm. 1. 1. 9.

Demulcere alicui caput ; to ftroke one's Head. Heaut. 4. 4. 14.

Demum, pro denique. Andr. 4. 1. 61. Dentes labe facere cui ; to dash out one's Teeth.

Adelph. 2. 2. 35.

Deorum vitam adipisci; to arrive at a more than human Happiness. Heaut. 4. 2. 15.

Deo irato meo me relinqui memini ; I'm fatisfied my good Genius abandoned me in Anger. Phorm. 1. 2. 24.

Deos nescio; I know not what the Gods will

do. Heaut. 5. 4. 15. Deos quæso ut istæc prohibeant; formula est mali ominis aversandi. Adelph. 2. 4. 11.

Depecisci jam morte cupio; I would be con-tent to die the next Moment. Phorm. 1. 3.

Denexum & exornatum dare aliquem; to drub and curry one's Hide for bim. Heaut.

Depingere facta alicujus probe; to give a true Pisture of one's Bebaviour. Phorm. 1. 5. 38.

Deputare quid esse in lucro; to account as fo much clear Gain. Phorm. 1. 5. 16.

Deputat meain operam elle parvi pretii; makes little Account of my Labour. Hec. 5.

Derivem omnem iram fenis in me ; that I turn the old Man's Anger wobolly upon myfof. Phorm. 2. 1. 9. Desidere, pro omisso animo esse, & otiose a-

gere. Hec. 5. 1. 2.

Desiderio magno esse alicui; to be impatient after a Thing. Heaut. 4. 4. 5. Defiderio tuo id fieri; that it was all for Love of you. Ibid. 2. 2. 66.

Designare aliquid; to be upon a Project. Adelph. 1. 2. 7.

Definit telam continuo ; fbe immediately threw afide ber Work. Heaut. 2. 2. 64. Despicatam habere adolescentiam alienjus;

to bold one's Youth in Contempt. Eun. 2. 3.

Despondere filium; to contrast one's Son.
Andr. 1. 1. 75. Virginem, uxorem; to
promise in Marriage. Adelph. 4. 7. 16. Phorm. 5. 6. 32.

De fymbolis effe; to dine at a Club. Eun. 3.4.2. De te largitor ; promise for yourself. Adelph.

5. 6. 17.

Deteriores sumus omnes licentia; we are all apt to grow worfe by Indulgence. Heaut. 3. 1. 74.

Divinciri consuctudine & conjugio liberali; to be secured from Vice by Intimacy and Marriage with one of equal Rank. Andr.

Devinxit ubi semel se animus cupiditate mala; where the Mind is once entangled by corrupt Defires. Heaut. 1. 2. 34.

Dicam scribere; to commence a Suit against one. Phorm. 1. 2. 77. Dicam grandem impingere; to bring a beavy Action against one. Phorm. 2. 2. 92.

Dicere, pro credere, Andr. 3. 2. 22. Phorm.

1. 2. 54.

Dicere aliquam partem æqui bonique; to make Proposals any thing reasonable. Phorm. 4. 3. 32. Dicere causam advorsum aliquem; to oppose, plead against. Adelph. 4. 5. 42. Dicere diem nuptiis; to fix the Day for the Wedding. Andr. 1.1.75. Dicere quid dotis filio, i. e. promittere. Heaut. 5. 1. 64. Dicere inclementius in aliquem; to speak in sewere Terms against one. Eun. Prol. 4. Dicere pro aliquo, i.e. desendere aliquem; to speak in one's Favour. Phorm. 5. 4. 3.

Dices mutum ; pollicitatio filentii. Heaut. 4. 3. 26.

Dic mihi ; verba curiofius interrogantis. Andr.

4. 1. 44. Hec. 3. 2. 21. Dico tibi hanc operam; I promise you I will (be attentive) Phorm. 1. 2. 12.

Dictio tettimonii non est servo homini; a Stave's Evidence is not taken in any Caufe. Phorm. 1. 5. 63.

Dictis confutari; to give one a Lecture

Heaut. 5. 1. 76. Dictum ac factum invenerit; be'll eafily find, i. e. no fooner faid than done. Andr. 2. 3. 7.

Dictum, hoc inter nos fuit; it was agreed upon between us. Adelph. 5. 1. 10. Dictum puta; imagine you bave told me already. Andr. 1. 1. 2. Dictum fapienti fat est; a Word to the Wife. Phorm. 3. 3. 8.

Diem hunc fumamus hilarem; let us make a chearful Day of it. Adelph. 2. 4. 23. Dies hos aliquot fumam ; I'm refolived to Spend these few Days merrily. Phorm. 5. 4. A Diem onerare commoditatibus, to make a Day overflow with Bleffings

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Ibid. 5. 5. 2. Diem paulatim producere; to prolong, or lengthen out the Day. Adelph. 4. 2. 52.

Differor doloribus; I'm diffracted, and torn to pieces with Pain. Adelph. 3. 5. 40.

Differre rumores ; to fpread Rumours. Heaut.

Differre aliquem ; to disconcert one. Andr.

Difficilis, pro morosus. Heaut. 3. 2. 24. Diffluit luxuria & lascivia animus; bis Mind is borne away with Luxury and Debauchery. Heaut. 5. 1. 72.

Dii bene vortant quod agas; Heaven prosper the Defign. Phorm. 3. 3. 19.

Dii melius duint ; Heaven forbid. Phorm. 5. 7. 16.

Dis te eradicent; a Curse for ever upon you.

Andr. 4. 5. 22. Dis vostram fidem; good Heavens. Andr. 4. 3. I.

Diligere aliquem in germani fratris loco; to love one as a brother. Andr. 1. 5. 58. Diminuetur tibi cerebrum; I'll break your

Head for you. Adelph. 4. 2. 32. Dionyfia agitare; to celebrate the Feaft of

Baccius. Heaut. 4. 3. 11.

Disciplinæ philos phorum habent ex ipsis vocabula; the Sects of Philosophers are denominated from their Founders. Eun. 2. 2.

Disciplinæ exemplum illud fis vide; fee for Heaven's fake this rare Model of their Difcipline. Adelph. 4. 8. 5.

Discrucior animi, i. e. mente; I'm racked to the Soul. Adelph. 4. 4. 1.

Dispergere cerebrum alicui; to beat out one's Brains. Adelph. 4. 9. 7. Dispergere viam cerebro; to strew the Way with one's Brains. Ibid. 3. 2. 19.
Dispiciam jam aliquid; I'll soon bit upon a

Remedy. Andr. 3. 5. 16.

Disputare in aliqua re; to argue upon a Point, to maintain with Warmth. Andr. Prol. 15.

Diffimulatus bene ac celatus amor; a Love well diffembled and concealed. Andr. 1. 1.

Distrahi amorem horunc poteris pati; can you be so cruel as to tear these Lovers from one another ? Phorm. 3. 2. 33.

Disturbare nuptias; to plot against a Marriage. Andr. 1. 2. 8.

Diverse animum trahere; to diftras one. Andr. 1. 5. 26.

Divorticulum; an Alley, or Turning that leads to a House. Eun. 4. 2. 7.

Dividuum face; compound and take one balf. Adelph. 2. 2. 33.

Doctæ in eodem ludo ad malitiam; train'd up in the same School of Perverseness. Hec. 2. 1. 6.

Dolia relinere ; to unfeal one's Cafks. Heaut. 3. 1. 51.

Dolis aperte fallere; to play upon one openly. Andr. 3. 2. 13. Dolis deludere ; to deceive artfully. Ibid. 3. 4. 4.

Dolore ac miseria tabescere; to languish in Misery and Diffress. Adelph. 4. 3. 11. e dolore laborare ; to be in Labour. Andr. 1. 5. 34.

Dubia cona; an Entertainment where the Variety makes one at a loss what to choose. Phorm. 2. 1. 28.

Ducere laudem maxumam; to regard as one's greatest Praise. Adelph. Prol. 18.

Ducito hominem in jus; carry him before a Magistrate. Eun. 4. 6. 30. Duci salso gaudio; to be let into a Fool's Para-

dife. Andr. 1. 2. 6. Ductans restim faltabis; you'll trip it along,

and lead the Dance. Adelph. 4. 7. 34. Duit, pro det. Phorm. 4. 5. 1.

Duint, pro dent. Andr. 4. 1. 43.

Dum moliuntur, dum comantur, (mulieres) annus est; 'tis an Age before they are comb'd and powdered ont. Heaut. 2. 1.

Dum ne, pro dummodo non. Andr. 5. 3. 31. Hec. 4. 4. 12.

Duram cepisti provinciam; you had a hard Tafk to enter upon. Phorm. 1. 2. 22.

Duriter ac parce vitam agere; to lead a frugal and industrious Life. Andr. 1. 1. 47. Duriter ac parce se habere; to be sparing and laborious. Adelph. 1. 1. 20.

Durum illud, pro difficile, grave est illud. Phorm. 1. 5. 9.

Cce autem; look ye there now. Phorm.
1. 5. 34. Hec. 3. 5. 53.
Educere, pro educare. Adelph. 1. 1. 23.

Eun. 1. 2. 37. & 76. Phorm. 5. 6. 50. Adelph. 5. 2. 21.

Effectum dabo ; it fall be done. Eun. 2.

1. 7. Efferre funus, pro mortui hominis corpus ad sepulturam exportare. Andr. 1. 1. 90. Effero me hic magnifice; bere I can never triumph too much. Heaut. 4. 2. 31. Efferre verbum de verbo expressum; to translate Word for Word. Adelph, Prol. 11. Efferri usquam quod minime opus est; the Thing in the World that requires the greatest Secrecy. Adelph. 4. 4. 16.

Effluere, pro divulgari. Eun. 1. 2. 41. Effodere oculos; to dig out one's cyes. Eun.

4. 6. 2. Effringere fores ; to break open a Door, a Feat Adelph. 1. 2. 8. & 22, of Gallantry. & 23, & 40.

Effugere foras ; to come out, or leave the

Houfe in bafte. Eun. 5. 5. 3. Effugere affinitatem alicujus ; to foun the Alliance of any one. Andr. 1. 5. 13. Effugere nuptias; to decline, or avoid a Marriage. Ibid. 2.
1. 34. Effugere hanc maculam nos decet; we ought to avoid this Reproach. Adelph. 5. 6. 32.

Egentis orbæ ignoratur parens, negligitur ipfa; because an Orphan and poor, ber Faiber is disown'd, berself neglected. Phorm. 2. 3. 10. Hence egens and ignota are for the most part join'd together, as if the one was a Consequence of the other.

Ego dudum veritus fum ; I have for fome time been diftruftful of you. And. 3. 4. 3.

Ego amplius deliberandum censeo; I think we ought to deliberate farther upon it. Phorm. 2. 3. 17.

Ego meorum folus sum meus; I am myself my only Friend at bome. Phorm. 4. 1.

Egredi nihil officio suo; in every thing to acquit one's felf of bis Duty. Phorm, 4. 5.

Ejecta, pro naufraga. Andr. 1. 3. 18. Ejicere oppido aliquem, pro expellere. Ibid. 2. 3. 8. Ejicere de filio omnem animum patris; to cast off paternal Affection; the Concern a Father naturally has for a Son.

Heaut. 5. 2. 2. Elapsus est paulatim Bacchidi animus; bis Affection is by degrees withdrawn from Bacchis. Hec. 1, 2. 94.

Elegans formarum spectator; a nice Judge of Beauty. Eun. 3. 5. 18.

Elegantia Attica; Albenian Elegance or Po-liteness. A Phrase proverbial of resin'd good Breeding, here us'd ironically. Eun. 5. 10.

Eludet ubi te victum fenferit ; fbe'le ufe you at pleasure ruben she finds you ber Stave. Eun. 1. 1. 10.

Emere alicui quid dono; to buy a thing as a Prefent for another. Eun. 1. 2. 55.

Emergere ex malis; to extricate one's self, from a bad Course. Andr. 3. 3. 30. Emergi e rebus; to be extricated from Trou-

bles. Adeiph. 3. 2. 4.

Phorm, 6. 4. 2.

Exercisi vife : to die with laughing. Eun. 3. 1. 42.

Emere from prodio ; to pay for Hope. Adelph. 2. 2. X1.

Biningere lengs argento; to cozen the old Men out of their Money. Phorm. 4. 4. 1. Eradicent to Du ; Perdition blaft thee. Andr.

Eripere aliquem ex crimine ; to clear one of all Blame, Phorm. 2. 1. 9.

Erras tota via; you're quite miftaken. Eun. 2. 2. 14.

4.

Errans patria caret; wanders in a foreign Land. Heaut. 2. 2. 16. Erubuit, salva res est; be blushes, all's well,

Adelph. 4. 5. 9.

Erumpere hoc gaudium mihi jamne licet? may I not now freely give went to these my Jeys ? Eun. 3. 5. 2.

Erumpat ne in nervum denique istæc fortitudo; left this Courage prove your Ruin at laft. Phorm. 2, 1, 11.

Est quod succenset tibi; be bas some little Reason to complain of you. Andr. 2. 6. bow to be foundly revenged. Phorm. 5. 6.

Etiam quoque timida fum ; I too indeed, or on my fide, am in some pain. Hec. 4. 5. 8.

Eversas cervices abst.ne; forbear your side Glances. Heaut. 2. 2. 131.

Eunuchi, amatores mulierum maximi. Eun. 4. 3. 23.

Evolvere le ex turbis ; to rid one's felf of bis Fears, Anxieties, &c. Phorm. 5. 3. 5. Omni turba. Eun. 4. 4. 56.

Evomere omnem iram in aliquem; to difcharge one's aubole Vengeance full against,

&c. Adelph. 3. 2. 14. Exacta ætate; my Life almost at an end, Adelph. 5. 2. 16.

Ex aliquo gravidam esse; to be with Child by one. Andr. 1. 3. 11. Parere, filium; 15 bear a Child to one. Ibid. 3. 2. 17.

Ex aliarum ingeniis judicare; to judge of one by atbers. Eun. 1. 2. 118.

Ex animo familiæ alicui factum velle; to act in a friendly manner towards a Family, Adelph. 5. 5. 21.

Exangere alicui animum; to rack or torment one. Heaut. 2. 1. 3.

Excedere ex ephebis; to grow up, to come to be of Age. Andr 1.1.24

Excidere uxore ; to lose one's Wife. Andr. 2. 5. 12.

Excludere oculos alicui; to dash one's Eyes out. Phorm. 5. 6. 96.

Excutere alicui lacrymas; to force tears from one. Heaut. 1. 1. 115.

Exedere aliquem affidue; to prey upon one daily. Heaut. 3. 1. 53

Exemplum magnum continentiæ; a great Example of Moderation. Andr. 1. 1. 65. Exemplum disciplinæ illud vide sis; See for Heaven's Sake this rare Model of their D'scipline. Adelph. 4. 8. 5. Exemplum in conferendum est; would be but take Example. Ibid. 1. 2.14. Exemplum capere de aliquo. Andr. 4. 1. 27. Ad exemplum am barum mores eorum existimans; Estimating their Manners by Comparison. Hec. 1.2.88. Exemplum bonorum habet quo exemplo, &c. be bas the Example of our best Poets, and looks upon that, &c. Heaut. Pret.

Prol. 20. Exemplum omnibus curarem ut esies; I'd take care you should be an Example to all others. Adelph. 4. 8, 9. Di te malis exemplis perdant; the God's conjound thee for an Example to such Rascals. Phorm. 4. 4. 7.

Exequias ire alicui; to be present at one's Fu-

neral. Phorm. 5. 7. 37.

Exequi, pro facere. Andr. 1. 5. 25. Exequi imperium alicujus ; to execute, or fulfil one's Orders. Heaut. 3. 4. 22. Exequi veram rationem, i. e. recte rem perpendere, rationis veræ ductum sequi, Hec. 3. 1. 26.

Exercere, pro fatigare. Adelph. 4. 2. 48, Heaut. 1. 1. 64.

Exigere fabulas; to damn a Play. Andr. Prol. 27. Hec. Prol. 2. 7.

Existimatio, pro judicio, sententia. Heaut.

Prol. 25.

Exit res, i. e. palam fit. Adelph. 4. 4. 16. Exfolvere quemquam errore, suspicione; to undeceive ane, to free one from a Mistake, to rescue from Suspicion. Hec. 4. 6. 26.

Exossabitur congrus ubi ego rediero ; when I return, the Conger Eel Shall be bon'd. Adelph.

3. 4. 14.

Expedire se ex turba; to free one's self from a Perplexity. Adelph. 4. 4. 5. Expedire se crimine; to clear one's self from a Charge, or Accusation. Hec. 4. 5. 29. Expedire fe ærumnis ; to extricate one's felf from Mifery, Misfortunes. Hec. 3. 1.

Expiscari, pro diligentissime inquirere & eli-

cere. Pnorm. 2. 2. 35.

Explere animum fuum; to fatisfy one's felf to the full. Andr. 1. 2. 14. Explere aliwith Joy. Ibid. 2. 2. 2.

Explere voluptatem fuam quam minimo precio (de meretrice ;) to enjoy ber at the cheap-

eft Rate. Hec. 1. 1. 12.

Exporge frontem; Smooth up your Countenance. Adelph. 5. 1. 53.

Expostulare cum aliquo injuriam; to expostu-Andr. 4. 1. late an Injury with one.

Expromere apud amicum omnia fua occulta; to disclose all one's Secrets to a Friend. Heaut.

3. 3. 14. Exculpere verum ex aliquo, pro extorquere.

Eun. 4. 4. 45.

Expueret ubi miseriam illam ex animo; when be wanted to rid bimfelf of the Mi-Sery of a Croud of Attendants. Eun. 3.

Extrahere se e malis. Phorm. 1. 4. 3. Extrahere aliquem ex zrumna. Hec. 5. 2.

Ex usu tue nemo magis est; no Man can be more convenient, or to your wish, Eun. 5. 10. 29. Ex ufu noftro effet fi hoc matrimenium; were this Marriage like to prove well. Hec. 4. 1. 33.

F.

Aba iftee in me cudetur ; I fall pay for all. Eun. 2. 3. 89.

Fabrica, i. e. officina fabrorum. Adelph: 4. 2. 45.

Fabuler ut nunc tibi aperte ; but to be free

Facere, pro fingere, inducere; Heaut. Prol. 31. Facere ab orco in lucem reducem mortuum ; to restore one from Death to Life. Hec. 5. 3. 12. Facere aliquem reducem in patriam; to bring back one to bis native Country. Heaut. 2. 3. 18. Facere advorfum aliquem emnia; to do another all the Mischief one can. Phorm. 2. 2. 80. Facere contra voluit huic ægre; wanted in bis turn to mortify ber. Eun. 4. 1. 10. Facere alicui ventulum ; to fan one. Eun. 3. 5. 47. Facere aliquem confilii incertum; to perplex one, or difturb bis Measures. Phorm. 4. 1, 12. Facere iram miffam; to lay afide Anger. Hec. 4. 6. 14. Facere aliquem miffum ; to difmifs, difcharge one, &c. Andr. 4. 1. 57. Facere furtum nimium parce; to be too sparing in Expense, &c. Ibid. 2. 6. 19. Ex animo facere; to do a thing from Inclination. Adelph. 1. 1. 57.

Facies cadaverola; a ghafily Phiz. Hec. 3. 4. 27.

Facile omnes cum valemus, recta confil a ægrotis damus ; we all, when well, find it an easy matter to give good Counsel to the sick. Andr. 2. 1. 9.

Facile, pro liquido & manifesto. Andr. 4.

Facilis & benevolus, quid. Hec. 4. 5. 35. Facili patre uti; to find one an easy indulgent Father. Heaut. 1. 3. 4.

Facilitate nihil homini melius. Adelph. 5. 2. 7.

Facilitas & clementia, ut differunt. Adelph. 5. 2. 7.

Facillime agere; to be in easy Circumstances ef Life. Adelph. 3. 5. 56. Facilitatis, i. e. lenitatis & clementiæ erga

liberos, commoda. Adelph. 5. 2. 17.
Facinus illiberale; an ungenteel, unbandsome, ungentleman-like Action. Adelph. 3. 4. 3. Facinus animadvertendum; an Action deferwing of Censure, Punishment, &c. Andr. 4. 5. 28.

Faciunt, pro oftendunt. Hec. 3. 1. 28. Factum abs te, i. e. factum tuum. Eun. 1. 2. 14.

Factum velle, pro laudare. Hec. 4. 1. 31. Adelph. 5. 5. 21.

Facultatem

Facultatem Dii date ; Heaven grant. Andr.

Fallacia alia aliam trudit; one Story makes way for, brings on another. Andr. 4. 5.

Fallere, pro ignorare, latere, & decipere. Andr. 1. 2. 30.

Fallere aliquem aperte dolis; openly to go about to deceive one. Andr. 3. 2. 13.

Falsa causa, pro fallaci. Andr. 1, 5. 22. Falsus animi es ; you are under a Mistake.

Andr. 1. 4. 23.

Fama foris ero, ut vos mihi eritis domi ; your Behaviour at bome affects my Character abroad. Hec. 2. 1. 2/1.

Familia decem dierum vix mi eft, pro re familiari; I fhall fearce be able to keep House ten Days. Heaut. 5. 1. 36. Familiaritas dum intercedet; so long as we

continue good Friends. Phorm. 4. 1. 17.

Familiariter mortem alicujus ferre; to be concern'd at one's Death, to lament it as that of an intimate Friend. Andr. 1. 1. 84.

Fautrix familiæ nostræ; a Friend to our Family. Eun. 5. 8, 22.
Faxis, pro facias, faxim, faciam. Andr. 4.

5. 14. Adelph. 5. 4. 8.

Fenestram ad nequitiam patefacere; to open a Door to Debauchery and Extravagance. Heaut. 3. 1. 72.

Fere, pro circiter. Andr. 1. 1. 77. pro vehementer. Heaut. 1. 1. 70.

Ferieretur alio munere, i. e. mulctabitur; will bave another Demand upon bim, will be ftruck for another Present. Phorm. 1.

I. 13. Ferme, pro facile, & pro adverbio festinantis. Andr. 1. 5. 49. & 3. 1. 2.

Ferres infortunium; you should pay for it. Adelph. 2. 1. 24,

Festivitas, pro comitate. Eun. 3. 2. 8. Festivitas, pro comitate. Eun. 5. 8. 8.

Fidelis & fidus, ut wifferunt. Heaut, 1. 1. 2. Phorm. 1. 2. 20.

Fides in maximis; fiddis in minoribus negotiis. Hec. 1. 1. 2.

Fides nec jusjurandum illum repressit, neque reflexit; neither the Tyes of Honour, nor the Sanction of an Oath could restrain or bold bim back. Adelph. 3. 2. 9.

Fides nusquam tuta; Honour is no where to

be found. Adelph. 3. 2. 32. Fidibus scire; to be skill'd in Musick. Eun. 1. 2. 53.

Fiducia, pro impudentia. Andr. 3. 5. 7. Figura, pro specie & forma; Eun. 2. 3. 25. Filiam locare; to contract a Daughter, or difpose of ber in Marriage. Phorm. 4. 3.

Finem orationi statuere; to lay a Refraint pfor one's Tengue. Hec. 1. 2. 21.

Fingere, pro instruere. Heaut. 5. 1. 25. Fingit vultus hominum scelus; the Rascal can fashion Men's Countenances too, or form them to bis Projects. Ibid. 5. 1. 14.

De finibus ambigunt; bave a Difpute about their Lands, about the Bounds of their

Farms. 3. 1. 93.

Firmare fidem alicui, i. e. fancte promittere. Andr. 3. 1. 4. Et quod dotis dixi firmas ; and confirm the Settlement I bave made upon ber. Heaut. 5. 5. 4.

Firmiorem amicum quære; look out for some Gallant more to be relied on. Hec. 4. 5.

Fit argentum; the Money is got, procured.

Phorm. 4. 2. 3. Fiunt verba mortuo; 'tis all in vain, be talks to a Stone. Phorm. 5. 7. 26.

Flabellum cape ; take this Fan. Eun. 3. 5.

Flagitium facimus; 'tis a base seandalous Project we are upon. Eun. 2. 3. 90. Flagitia capitalia; capital Crimes, that merit

Death. Adelph. 4. 7. 5.

Floccifacere aliquem; to undervalue one, to bave bim in no Estimation. Eun. 2. 3. 11. Flos, pro vigore ætatis. Eun. 2. 3. 27.

Fodere noli; don't punch me so. Hec. 3. 5. 17.

Fæneratum beneficium tibi dices ; you shall Say the Favour has been repaid with Interest. Phorm. 3. 2. 8.

Foris sapere; to be wife in the Concerns of

others. Heaut. 5. 1. 50. Forma in ipsa ineft vis boni; she possesses a native Stock of Charms. Phorm. 1. 2. 52, & 58.

Formarum elegans spectator; a nice Judge of

Beauty. Eun. 3. 5. 18.
Foro uti fcis; you know beau to make the best of your Market. Phorm. 1. 2. 29.

Fors fuat pol; it may be so perbaps. Phorm. 1. 2. 88.

Fors quod feret, ferendum zquo animo; we ought to bear with calmness, what Fortune bas doom'd us to Suffer. Phorm. 1. 2. 88.

Fortes fortuna adjuvat; Fortune favours the brave. Phorm. 1. 4. 26.

Frangere navem; to be ship-wreck'd. Andr. 1. 3. 17. & 5. 4. 70.

Fraus, pro homine fraudulento. Heaut. 5. 4. 10. pro pæna, damno, aut periculo. Heaut. 3. 1. 33.

Frigent nimirum hic homines; the Men, or I mistake, bave a cold post of it bere. Eun. 2. 2. 37.

Frontem explicare vel contrahere; to smooth up one's Countenance, or knit bis Brows. Andr. 5. 3. 53.

Fructi, pro fructus. Adelph. 5. 4. 16. Frugi homo es; there's a brave good Man. Adelph. 5. 7. 2.

Fruftrata

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Fruftrata eft adhuc nos fat tua fides ; you bave already enough amused us with your fine Promises. Adelph. 4. 4. 12.

Fucum factum mulieri ; to deceive an un-Suspetting Girl. Eun. 3. 5. 40.

Fugam ornare; to prepare for flight, for an

efcape. Eun. 4. 4. 6.

Fugitando miserrimus fui; I barras'd myfelf to death in flying. Eun. 5. 2. 8.

Fugitans litium ; one that bates Law-Suits. Phorm. 4. 3. 18. Fugitivum id argentum; that same fugitive

Money. Heaut. 4. 2. 11.

Funambulus ; a Rope-Dancer. Hec. Prol. 4. The fondness for that Diversion which prevail'd at Rome. Ibid.

Functus officium; one who bas acquitted bimself of bis Duty. Heaut. 3. 3. 19. Adelph. 3. 4. 18.

Fundere verba; to throw away words, to oversubelm with Maxims. Adelph. 4. 8. 7. Funditus perire ; to be ruin'd for ever. Andr.

Fundi calamitas nostri; the Flood that ravages our Fields. Eun. 1. 1. 34.

Furti se alligat; be owns bimself a Thief. Eun. 4. 7. 39.

Furum manipulus, pro fervorum. Eun. 4.

Futiline fervo me, commifife fortunas me? What! Trust myself and Fortunes to the Management of a suretched Slave! Andr. 3. 5. 3.

### G.

Allina cecinit; my Hen crow'd. Phorm. 4. 4. 27.

Ganco, pro scortatore. Heaut. 5. 4. 11.

Gannire, i. e. plorare ; to wbimper, complain. Adelph. 4. 2. 17.

Gaudere malis alienis; to rejoice at another's Misfortunes. Andr. 4. 1. 2.

Geminabit, nisi caves; be'll give you such another, if you are not more civil. Adelph, 2. 1. 19.

Genius, i. e. naturæ deus ; Phorm. 1. 1.

Gerunt pueri iras inter se quam pro levi. bus noxis? for what Trifles do Children fall out among themselves ? Hec. 3. 1. 30.

Gladiatores dare; to exhibit a Show of Gladiators. Hec. Prol. 2. 32.

Gladiatorio animo ad me adfectant viam; they make to me with so stern and threatning an Air. Phorm. 5. 6. 71.

Gradu suspenso; with a light foft Pace.

Phorm. 5. 5. 27. Græcorum liberi docebantur, literas, palæftram & muficam. Eun. 3. 2. 24.

Grandis, ad ætatem referatur, non ad corpus. Adelph. 4. 5. 39.

Grandiufcula erat; The was pretty well grown . up. Andr. 4. 6. 19.

Gratia, pro caufa. Andr. 2. 6. 1. & 3. 4. 8. Gratiam inire; to gain Favour with one, or bis Good-will. Eun. 3. 5. 9. Hec. 4. 6.

Gratiam parem referre; to be even with one, to repay them in kind. Eun. 4. 4.

Gratiis, i, e. fine questu. Adelph. 4. 7. 26. Graviter ferre ; to bear with Impatience, to be beartily wexed. Hec, 2. 2. 19.

Gravius in aliquem quid dicere; to fay any thing barsh or severe against one. Andr. 5. 3. 3.

Grex, pro scenicorum turba ; Heaut. Prol. 45. Adelph, 3. 3. 8.

Gynæceum, Phorm. 5, 5. 24.

Abeas; take ber. Andr. 5. 3. 18. Habere & referre gratiam, ut differunt. Eun. 4. 6. 12.

Habere quid impune ; to come off clear, or without Punishment. Eun. 5. 2. 13. Habere cum aliquo orationem; to enter into Conversation with one, to make a Speech to bim. Hec. 3. 3. 21. Habere quid e am ; to conceal a thing. Ibid, 4, 1. 4. Habere neminem eximium; to suffer none to efcape. Ibid. 1. 1.9. Habere Chryfidem, pro ea ad arbitrium suum frui. Andr. 1. 1. 58. Habere omnes fervos folicitos; to keep them all employed, all in a continual Hurry. Heaut. 3. 1. 52.

Habens me male, i. e. ægre ferens. Eun. 4.

Habes, i. e. intelligis. Eun. 3. 1. 11. Habes rem omnem; I bave now told you all. Hec. 1. 2. 119. Habes, pro invenisti. Eun. 3. 2. 22.

Habet, i.e. vulneratus eft. Andr. 1. 1. 56. Habet hoc male virum; this nettles the Gentleman. Andr. 2. 6. 5.

Habeo quid agam ; I know my Cue. Andr. 3. 2. 18.

Habitudo corporis ; Plight of Body. Eun. z. 2. II. Habui, pro credidi, duxi. Adelph. 1. 1. 23.

Habui, i. e. potui. Andr. 1. 1. 12. Hærere in parte apud aliquem ; to share some part of one's Favours. Eun. 5. 10. 7.

Haud muto factum, i. e. haud pænitet me facti. Andr. 1. 1. 13.

Haud fic auferent; they shant come off fo. Adelph. 3. 4. 8.

Hercules servivit Omphalæ. Eun. 5. 8. 3. Hilarem sumamus diem ; let us make a chearful Day of it. Adelph. 2. 4. 23.

Hinc illæ lacrymæ; bence all thefe Tears. Andr. 1. 1. 99.

Hoccins

Hoccine agis, an non? Do you mind what Ignoscentior animus; an indulgent Disposition, I fay to you ? Andr. 1. 2' 15.

Homine imperito nihil injustius; notbing is more unreasonable than a Man without Experience of the World. Adelph. 1. 2.

Homo homini quid præstat! How much one Man surpaffes another ! Eun. 2. 2. 1.

Homo perpaucorum hominum ; one nice in the Choice of bis Friends, who admits but few into an Intimacy with bim. Eun. 3. 1. 19.

Homo pristino dignus ; a Fellew that deserves Bridewell. Heaut. 3. 2. 19.

Homo si sis; were you posses'd of the Spirit of a Man. Adelph. 5.6.11.

Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum

puto; I am a Man, and think every thing that regards my Neighbour respects also me. Heaut. 1. 1. 25.

Honestum, pro pulchro. Inhonestum, pro fædo. Andr. 1. 1. 96. Eun. 3. 2. 21. & 1. 2. 52.

Huc viciniæ, pro in hanc viciniam. Andr.

Huic mandes, fi quid recte curatum velis ; if you would have any thing done to purpofe, leave it to this Gentleman. Adelph.

3. 4. 9. Phorm. 4. 4. 8. Hujus neque fis veritus feminæ primariæ; without any Regard to this worthy Gentlewoman. Phorm. 5. 6. 78.

Hujus non faciam; fall bave no weight with me. Adelph. 2. 1. 9.

Hujus quid feci ; robatever I bave done in this Affair, &c. Eun. 1. 2. 122.

Hujus rerum ne quid ignores; that you may not be ignorant of any thing that concerns ber. Heaut. 2. 2. 28.

Humane tamen vix patitur; and yet be is Scarce able to contain bimself. Adelph. 1. 2. 65.

Non humanitus tractare aliquem; to ufe one roughly, and without due regard to the Infirmity and Weakness of buman Pasfion. Heaut. 1. 1. 47.

Hymenæum cantare; to chant the nuptial Song. Adelph. 5. 5. 7.

Hinc in malam rem; go and be bang'd. Phor. 5. 6. 37.

Jamdudum, pro jamprimum. Andr. 1. 4. 1. Jam, pro quam ocissime, celerrime, Eun. 1. 2. 5.

Ibi, pro tunc. Eun. 2. 2. 30. pro tum. Hec.

Id populus curat feilicet ; doubtiefs the Town Impetrare quid cum gratia ; to obtain any bas nothing elfe to talk of. Andr. 1. 2.

Ignis, pro meretrice. Eun. 1. 2. 5.

making Allowances for the Weakness of o-

thers. Heaut 3. 4. 32. Ilicet, pro ire licet. Eun. 1. 2. 55. Heaut. 5. 2. 21. Semper in fine transactie rei ponitur. Eun, 1. 1. 9. Desperantis eft, ac perturbantis. Adelph. 5. 1. 5.

Illiberalite, i. e. injuste. Adelph. 4. 5. 30. Illiberaliter aspernari; to flight ungenerously, Pherm. 2. 2. 24.

Illicere in fraudem; to draw in, to seduce,

Andr. 5. 4. 8. Illudere in aliquo; to play upon one, to make a Dupe of bim. Andr. 4. 5. 19. Illudere in aliquem ; to make Sport of one. Eun. 5. 4. 20.

Illudere, cum accufativo. Heaut. 4. 3. 19. Vitam alicujus; to fool away one's Life. Andr. 5. 1. 3.

Illum ut vivat optant; they are defirous be Sould live. Adelph. 5. 4. 20.

Illuvie immunda ; very nasty. Heaut. 2. 2.

Imber aureus ; a golden Shower. Eun. 3. 5.

Imbrus, infula apud Thraciam. Hec. 1. 2. 96. Immemores num discipuli? What, bave your Scholars forgot their Leffon? Andr. 3.

Immerenti, pro immerito. Hec. 4. 5. 13. Immifericorditer factum; a cruel inbumare Behaviour. Adelph. 4. 5. 29.

Immortalitas mihi parta est; I'm as bappy as a God. Andr. 5. 5. 4.

Imparatum adoriri afiquem; to attack one unprovided. Andr. 3. 1. 20.

Im edire se nuptils; to entangle bimself in a Marriage. Phorm. 2. 3. 2.

Impeditum expedire; to extricate one invoiv'd in Perplexities. Andr. 3. 5. 11. Impellehant te causæ leves ; a Trifle induc'd

you. Hec. 3. 4. 12. Impellere, pro persuadere. Andr. 3. 2. 44. Impellere aliquem ad laborem; to force one upon Hardsbips. Heaut. 1. 1. 143.

Impellerim, pro impulerim. Ibid. Impendent ita subito te imparatum tanta mala; fo many sudden Misfortunes threaten thee whelly unprepared. Phorm. I. 4. 2.

Impendio, pro multo. Eun. 3. 5. 39. Impense, i. c. misere maxime. Eun. 3. 1. 23. Impense cupere; to wish earnestly, mightily. Adelph. 5. 7. 36.

Impertire aliquem plurima falute; to falute one heartily. Eun. 2. 1. 40.

Impertiri heram malo ; to inform my Mistress of ber Misfortune. Adelph. 3. 2. 22.

thing with a good Grace. Andr. 2. 5. 11. Impingere alicui dicam; to bring an Action against one. Phorm. 2. 2. 92.

Impotenta

Impotenti adeo animo effe ; to be so little Mafler of one's self. Andr. 5.3. 8,

Imprudens, & ignarus, ut differunt. Eun. 1. 2. 56. Imprudens, i. e. nihil tale cogitans. Andr. 1. 3. 22. Imprudentia, pro ignorantia. Eun. Prol. 27.

Impune optare iffuc licet; that you may fafely wift for. Hec. 3. 5. 14. Impune habere aliquid; to escape unpunished. Eun.

5. 2. 13.

Impuratus ille; that Varlet. Phorm. 4. 3. 64. Impurus, pro improbo. Adelph. 2. 1. 29. Impurifimus, Idem. Ibid. 2. 4. 17.

In amore est totus, i. e. amori est manc patus seu immersus, Adelph. 4. 2. 50.

In animum inducere, i. e. existimare. Heaut. Prol. 49.

In aurem utramvis otiofe dormire; to be every way easy in one's Mind. Heaut. 2. 2.

In clientelam & fidem se commendare; to put one's self under the Patronage and Protection of another. Eun. 5. 9. 9.

In commune consulere; to be equally concern'd for the good of all Parties. Andr.

3. 3. 16.

In codem ludo docte ad malitiam; brought up in the same School of Perversens. Hec. 2. 1. 6.

In ipso articulo; in the very critical Article. Adelph. 2. 2. 21. In ipso tempore; in the critical Minute. Andr. 3. 2. 52.

In jus ambula; come before a Magistrate.

Phorm. 5. 6. 53.

In lauta & bene aucta parte effe; to be in a thriving or flourishing way. Heaut.
4. 4. 50.

In manu est tibi; 'tis in your Power. Hec.

In manu non est mea quid uxor faciet; I can't pretend to answer for my Wife's Be-baviour. Hec. 4. 4. 44.

In manum quid vis tibi dari? What would you demand now? Phorm. 4. 3. 29.

In medio est mater virginis, ipsa virgo; both the Girl and her Mother are here ready to satisfy you. Adelph. 3. 5. 33. In medio est ipsa res; the thing itself speaks plain. Ibid.

In memoria habeo; I remember it. Andr.

1. 1. 13.

In nervum erumpere; to be fatal to one, to prove one's Ruin. Phorm. 2. 1. 11. In nervum ire; to go to Jail, to be made a Prisoner. Ibid. 4. 4. 15.

In oculis aliquem gestare; to bave one always in our Eye. Eun. 3. 1. 11.

In ore est omni populo; 'tis in every body's mouth. Adelph. 1. 2. 13.

In os laudare; to praise one to bis Face. Adelph. 2. 4. 5. In portu navigare; to be secure or out of danger. Andr. 3. 1. 22.

In præsentia suavia; present Pleasures. Heaut.

In proclivi quod est, id faciam; I'll take the Method that most directly offers. Andr. 4. 2. 18.

In rem si est utrique; if it is for their mutual Advantage. And. 3. 3. 14.

In finu gestare; to love one, to carry bim in one's Bosom. Adelph. 4. 5. 75.
In somnis se illam si amplecti maluit; if be

In fomnis se illam si amplecti maluit; if be bad rather she bad slept in his Arms. Andr. 2. 5. 19.

In tempore venire; to come scasonably, at the critical Juncture. Heaut, 2. 2. 123. Andr.

1. 4. 4. 19.
In tranquillo fratti meo amorem esse gaudeo;
I rejoice in that my Brather Phædria's
Mistress is secured to him. Eun. 5. 9.

In tuto est omnis res; all is now fafe.
Andr. 2. 4. 3. In vado, pro in tuto. Ibid.
5. 2. 4.

In viam redire; to take up and amend. Andr. 1. 2. 16.

In vita alicujus laudem quærere; to seek Fame at another's Cost, or Risk. Heaut. 2. 2. 74.

Incendere aliquem; to provoke one. Phorm.
1.4.9. Heaut. 2. 2. 120. Incendor ita merito; I am justly angry or offended. Hec.
4. 1. 47.

Incensam ita tibi dabo; Ill so rouze and provoke ber. Phorm. 5. 6. 81.

Inceptio est amentium, haud amantium; 'tis the Projest rather of mad People than Lovers. Andr. 1. 3. 13.

Inceptare facinus; to jet about an Enterprize. Heaut. 3. 3. 39.

Incertus animi; wavering, irrefolute. Hec.

1. 2. 46.
Incessit in te nunc nova religio; geu are become wonderful y serupulous all of a sudden.

Andr. 4. 4. 9. Incidere, pro in mentem venire. Andr. 2. 2. 22.

Inclementius, pro inclementer. Eun. Prol. 4. Incogitans, pro temerario. Phorm. 1. 3. 3.

Incommode mihi nuptiis evenit; the Marriage was indeed unlucky for me. Hec. 5. 2. 24.

Incommodum & Infelicitas, ut differunt. Eun. 2. 3. 37.

Incurvus & tremulus fenex; flooping and tottering thro' Age. Eun. 2. 3. 44.

Incufare coram aliquem aliquid; to urge a thing home to one, to charge him Face to Face. Phorm. 5. 6. 21.

Inde, pro ex quibus. Adelph. 1. 1. 22. Indicium id facio alicui, pro indico. Adelph.

4. 4. 7. Ind ligens ne nimium sis vereor; but I doubt

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doubt you are too thoughtleft. Adelph. 4. 5.

Inducere in animum ; to believe, to persuade ine's felf. Adelph. 4. 3. 6.
Indulgeo me nimis; I give too much way to

this Weaknefs. Eun. 2. 1. 16.

Indulges nimium illi; you indulge bim too much; you're too easy to bim. Heaut. 4.

Induxerunt me huc promissa Syri satis proterve ; Syrus's fair Promises have brought me bere to a fine Purpose. Heaut. 4. 3. 1.

Inepta caufa; any filly idle Excuse. Andr. 1. 5. 23.

Inors, qui eft fine arte. Andr. 3. 5. 1. Heaut. 5. 4. 10.

Inescare homines; to decey, to draw in young Men. Adelph. 2. 2. 12.

Infamem me fieri flagitiis tuis patiar; suffer myself to be disgraced by your Debaucheries. Heaut. 5. 4. 14. Infelix, pro qui affert infelicitatem, Phorm, 2. 2. 81.

Infamiæ ne ea res fibi effet cavit ; be took care that it might not burt bis Character. Andr. 2. 6. 13.

Infecta pace ; without a Reconciliation before the Breach is made up. Eun. 1. 1. 8.

Infortunium ferres; you should have paid dear for it. Adelph. 2. 1. 25.

Infracti, pro valde fracti. Eun. 2. 3. 44. Infringere alicui colaphos; to beap Blows on one. Adelph. 2. 1. 46.

Ingenium, pro homine. Andr. 1. 1. 66. pro natura. Andr. 3. 1. 8. Heaut. 3. 1. 11.

Ingenium par postquam nactus est; when be found ber of a Temper that fo well accorded with bis own. Hec. 1. 2.95.

Ex ingenio suo alios judicare; to judge of another by one's self. Heaut. 5. 1. 7. Ad ingenium rurfum redire; to be one's felf again. Hec. 1. 2. 38.

Ingerere multa mala; to repreach one beavily. Andr. 4. I. 16.

Ingratiis, pro invitus. Heaut. 3. 1. 37. Eun. 2. 1. 14. Phorm. 5. 5. 48.

Inimicis nostris iftuc fiet; be that the Lot of our Enemies. Heaut. 5. 3. 12.

Inimicitias suspicere cum aliquo ; to quarrel with one. Hec. 2. 1. 34.

Inimicum aliquem habere ; to offend one, to make them an Enemy. Eun. 1. 2. 94.

Iniqui patris eft ; were acting the Part of a fevere Father. Andr. 1. 2. 16.

Iniquus quam fis præ studio ; bow unreasonable you are out of earnesines, &c. Andr. 5.

Initium narrationis incipit; be begins a long Story. Andr. 4. 2. 26.

Initum beneficium, pro ceptum. Andr. 5.1.5. Injuria una eft tecum ; I bave one Action against you. Phorm. 5. 6. 90,

Injuria, pro severitate. Heaut. 1. 2. 3. Injuriam facis, i. e. injuste. Hec. 4. 4. 70. Injuffu meo ; without my Confent. Phorm. I.

Innuere alicui ; to give one a Nod. Eun. 4.

Infanire cum ratione, operam dare; to aim at being mad with Reason, or rationally mad, Eun. 1. 1. 18.

Inscribere ædes; to put up a Bill for the Sale or letting of a House. Heaut. 1. 1, 92. Inserere manum in sinum mulieri; to put

one's Hand into a Woman's Bosom. Heaut.

Infidiari alicui contra ; to counterplot one. Hec. I. I. 13.

Infigne, pro nobili facinore. Eun. 5. 5. 31. Intimulabis fi herum avaritiæ; if you charge my Mafter with Avarice. Phorm. 2. 2. 12.

Infistere viam & cursum, & insistere via; to go, to fet out. Phorm. 1. 4. 15. Eun, 2.3.3. Infiftere prave ira impulfum, i. e. perfittere male pertinacem esse seu iniquum. Hec. 3. 5. 33.

Infolens, pro infolitus, infuetus, non folens. Andr. 5. 4. 4.

Infomnia, pro vigiliis. Eun. 2. 1. 13. Insperante, pro non sperante. Andr. 3. 4.

Inspicere tanquam in speculum in vitas omnium jubeo ; in fine, I tell bim to look into the Lives of Men as into a Mirrour. Adelph. 3. 4. 52.

Instare factum; to maintain that the Thing is fo. Andr. 1. 1. 120.

Instituere in animum ; to fet one's Mind upon

a Thing. Adelph. 1. 1. 13.
Instructa pulchre quam ea fit ad perniciem? What a Mistress she is in the Art of undoing ? Heaut. 3. 1. 41.

Instructa mihi funt corde confilia omnia; My Measures are all settled Phorm. 2. 1. 7.

Infultare calcibus fores; to kick the Door with one's Heels. Eun. 2. 2. 54.

Integrascit hoc malum; Misfortunes come one upon the Neck of another. Andr. 4. 2. 5. Integratio, pro initauratione. Andr. 3. 3. 23. Integrum relinquere, pro intactum. Adelph.

Prol. 10. Ad integrum quam redeat eadem oratio; than be forced to bear all over again. Heaut. 5. 3. 7.

Intelligere quid callide; to take one's Meaning throughly. Andr. 1. 2. 24.

Intendenda est fallacia in senem; some Plot must be formed to draw in the old Man. Heaut. 3. 2. 2.

Intercessit ægritudo si nulla huic gaudio; if no Misfortune bappens to disturb the prejent Joy. Andr. 5. 5. 5.

Intervente

Intervenire de impreviso; to rust in upon, unexpectedly. Adelph. 3. 3. 52.

Intimum aliquem habere ; to make a Confi -

dent of one. Eun. 1. 2. 27.

Intimus alicujus confiliis ; trufted with all one's fecret Defigns. Andr. 3. 3. 44.

Invenire, incipere, & perficere, ut differunt. Eun. 5. 8. 5.

Invenire, pro adipisci, & acquirere. Eun. 2.

Inversa verba; your double Entendres. Heaut.

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31

Invitus quod facias, difficile fit; what we fet about unwillingly becomes difficult. Heaut. 4. 5. I.

Invocatus, i. e. non vocatus. Eun. 5. 1. 29. Involare alicui in oculos; to scratch one's Eyes out. Eun. 4. 3. 6. In capillum. Ibid. 5. 2. 20.

Jocularium in malum insciens pene incide; I was like to bave fallen unawares into a comical kind of Scrape. Andr. 4. 5.

Ira inter eas intercessit unde, quæ permansittamdiu ; to give Occasion to a Quarrel that bas lasted fo long. Hec. 3. 1. 25

Irritatus ita fum ; I'm fo provoked, fo much out of bumour. Phorm. 1. 5. 10.

Irruere in ædes alienas; to break into another Person's House. Adelph. 1. 2. 8.

Istnæc in me cudetur faba; I shall pay for all. Eun. 2. 3. 89.

Ita fugias ne præter casam, quod aiunt; run so as not to pass your own Gate, as the Saying is. Phorm. 5. 1. 3.

Ita, pro valde, & pro talis. Andr. Prol. 11. pro ut. Hec. 3. 5. 50.

Ita mihi atque huic sis superstes; Heaven grant you to survive us both. Heaut. 5. 4.

Itiones crebræ & mansiones; bis frequent Journies, and long flays. Phorm. 5. 7. 23. Jubeo, pro volo. Andr. 3. 3. 1. Adelph. 3.

4. 15. & 5. 6. 1. Eun. 4. 7. 20. Judicium cras est mihi; my Cause comes on

Jugulare aliquem suo gladio ; to foil one at bis own Weapons. Adelph. 5. 6. 35.
Junget nos una fibi amicos; she will at the

Same Time make us ber Friends. Hec. 4. 6.

Juno, a juvando dicta. Andr. 3, 1. 15. Jus summum sæpe summa est malitia; the more Law, oft the less Juffice. Heaut. 4. 4. 48.

Justa servitus, i. e. moderata. Andr. 1. 1. 9.

Abascit, victus uno verbo; be yields, vanquished by a fingle Word. Eun. 1. 2. 98.

Labor, pro moleftia. Andr. 1. 1. 30. & c. 2. 29.

Laborare de reliqua, id eft, folicitum effe. Adelph. Prol. 1.

Laborare e dolore, i. e. parturitione. Andr.

Labore alieno partem gloriam in se transmovere; to appropriate to one's felf the Glory

Laborem inanem capit; 'tis vain Labour to bimself. Hec. 3. 2. 9.

Labos, pro ægritudine & dolore. Hec. 3. 1.

Lacerare aliquem variis modis ; to devise various Kinds of Torture for one. Adelph. 3.

Lachrimæ illi illico cadunt ; immediately the Tears fall from bim. Adelph. 4. 1. 20. Lacrumo gaudio ; I weep for Joy. Adelph.

3. 4. 46.

Lactare aliquem ; to tantalize one. Andr. 4. 1. 24. Anımum folicitando & pollicitando ; to seduce by fine Speeches and Promises. Ibid. 5. 4. 9

Lædere, pro injuria afflicere. Eun. Prol. 2. Lædere nulli os; to be inoffensive, to burt nobedy. Adelph. 5. 2. 10.

Lamentari ; to mourn, to be dejected. Andr. 1. 1. 94.

Lana ac tela victum quæritans; living an industrious Life, gaining ber livelibood by the Distaff and Loom. Andr. 1. 1. 48.

Lapis, de bomine ignavo & Supido. Heaut. 4. 6. 3. Hec. 2. 1. 17.

Largitas subita; a sudden and unusual Liberality. Adelph. 5. 7. 28.

Largitor de te, puer ; promise for your felf, Boy. Adelph. 5. 6. 17.

Lascivia & luxuria diffluere; to be borne away by Luxury and Debauchery. Heaut. 5. 1. 72.

Latere tecto abscedere ; to come off with a

whole Skin. Heaut. 4. 1. 5.
Laterem lavare; to labour in vain. Phorm. 1. 4. 9.

Lavare peccatum precibus; to wash away an Offence by Submissions. Phorm. 5. 6. 80. Laudare fortunas alicujus ; to congratulate one

on bis good Fortune. Andr. 1. 1. 70. Lectum eft, feilicet, argentum; 'tis good Coin.

Phorm. 1. 2. 3. Lege hac, i. e. conditione. Eun. 1. 2. 23.

Andr. 1. 2. 25. Lenirent quo mihi illam miseriam; to please me, and foften my Chagrin. Heaut. 1. 1.

Lenitas, pro facilitate. Andr. 1. 2. 4. Lepus tute es, & pulpamentum quæris, proverbium ustatum. Eun. 3. 1. 36.

Libenter vivis, & bene libenter victitas; you live at a very free Rate, and feast bigb. Eun. 5. 10. 26. Liber

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Liber adolescens, pro effreni. Eun, 3. 1. 40. Liberali causa, & liberali manu afferere; to claim by an Action of Freedom. Adelph. 2. 1. 40.

Libero homini indignum erat loris cædi. Adelph. 2. 1. 28.

Liberos tossere; to educate, or bring up Children. Andr. 1. 3. 14. & 3. 1. 6. Heaut: 3. 4. 14.

Libertus (Athenis) æqua omnibus. Adelph. 2. 1. 29. Summum fervorum quod perfolvi illis potest pretium. Andr. 1. 1. 12. Libido, pro voluntate. Hec. 2. 2. 3. Phorm.

4. 5. 4. Libido multa fert; Lovers bave a thousand

Things to fay and do. Heaut. 3. 3. 12. Licet dum per ætatem ; while he is of an

Age fit for it. Adelph. 1. 2. 28. Ligurire, quid, & unde dictum? Eun. 5. 4.

14. Limis spectare oculis; to look afkance, to give a fide-lock. Eun. 3. 5. 53.

Linea extrema amare, certe haud nihil est; in Love, the least Enjoyment is sure better than nothing. Eun. 4. 2. 12.

Lingua hæret metu; my Tongue is tied up by Fear. Eun. 5. 6. 7

Lingua tua me reddidit tibi facilem; wbat you now fay has gained my Confidence. Hec.

1. quet, i.e. certum eft. Eun. 2. 3. 39. Liquido jurare; to stvear with a good Con-Science. Andr. 4. 4. 8.

Lites sequi ; to engage in a Law-Suit. Andr. 4. 6. 16.

Locare filiam; to dispose of one's Daughter in Marriage. Phorm. 4. 3. 41.

Locitare foras ; to let out, (i. c. upon Leafe.). Adelph. 5. 6. 26.

Loco fibi cevere; ta secure a safe Station for bimfetf. Eun. 4. 7. 12.

Locus, pro tempore & statu. Adelph. 2. 2. 8. Phorm. 1. 3. 23. Loci mei atque ordinis homo; a Man of my

own Quality and Rank. Eun. 2, 2, 3.

Logi, pro inanibus & contemnendis verbis Phorm. 3. 2. 8.

Longe, pro eminus. Eun. 2. 3. 43.

Longinquitas mea ætatis, ne cui obstet; that my Age be not a Burden to any. Hec. 4. 2. 20.

Longule, pre longius. Heaut. 2. 1. 10. Longum atque adeo eft, nos exípectare illum dum exeat; and because it is too long to swait bis coming out. Andr. 5. 6. 13.

Luciscit hoc jam; it begins to dawn. Heaut.

Luculenta forma; magnopere laudantis verbum. Heaut. 3. 2. 12.

Cudere, i. e. vivere & moveri. Adelph. 3. 3. 23.

Ludificatus est postquam virginem ; after be bad abufed the young Girl. Eun. 4. 3. 3. Luditur opera in illis ; the others were loft Labour. Phorm. 2. 1. 18.

Ludos facere; to make a jest of one. Phorm. 5. 6. 52. Præbere Eun. 5. 7. 9.

Ludum jocumque dices illum alterum ; you'll fay the other was meer Play and Postime, &c. Eun. 2. 3. 8.

Ludus, pro exercitii loco. Phorm. 1, 2, 36. Lupa ovem commifici ; you fet the Wolf to guard the Sheep. Eun. 5. 1. 16.

Lupum autibus tenere; a Proverb expreffing Danger on each side, whether one perfifted in what they were about, or gave it up. Phorm. 3. 2. 21.

Lupus in fabula; a proverbial Expression explain'd. Adelph. 4. 1. 21.

Luxu perditus; enflav'd by Luxury. Adelph. 4. 7. 42.

### M.

Acellum; a publick Market-Place, Eun. 2. 2. 24.

Macerare se, pro affligere, curis consumere, & attenuare. Andr. 4. 2. 2. & 5. 3. 15. Eun. 1. 2. 107.

Maceria; properly a Wall about any Ground.

Adelph. 5, 5, 10. Mactatum tali infortunio eum faxo; le shall be ferved the same Sauce. Phorm. 5.

Maculam hanc nos effugere decet; we ought to avoid this Reproach. Adelph. 5. 6. 31. Magis ex ufu, i. c. utilior. Eun. 5. 10. 29. Magnifice efferre; to triumph. Heaut. 4. 2. 31.

Magnifice tractare aliquem; to comen one offeetually, to manage nobly. Heaut. 3. 2. 45. Magno conatu magnas nugas dixerit; with all these great Efforts she is going to be delivered of some mighty Trisse. Heaut, 3.

Majuscula quam ego sum Thais eft; Thais is older than I am. Eun. 3. 3. 21.

Mala mens, malus animus; an evil Head, an evil Heart. Andr. 1. 1. 137. Malam in rem hinc abis ; get you gone, you

Slut. Eun. 3. 3. 30. Male audire, pro vituperari. Phorm. 2. 3

Male conciliate; bought in an unlucky Hour. Eun. 4. 4. 2.

Male est animo; it wounds me to the Soul, Adelph. 4. 5. 21.

Male hoc habet virum, fentio; this netiles my Gentleman, I fee: Andr. 2. 6. 5.

Maledictis deterrere ne scribat parat; endeavours by Invectives to deter kim from Writing. Phorm. Prol. 3. Mali,

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Mali, pro difficilibus, tenacibus, & parcis. Phorm. 4. 2. 1.

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Malum hoc nifi putas ad falutem converti non poffe ; unless you think this Misfortune incapable of being redreffed. Andr. 4. 1. 48.

Malum, pro interjectione. Eun. 4. 7. 10. Adelph. 4. 2. 5.

Mammam dare ; to fuckle. Adelph. 3. 7. 18. Mancipium, pro puella. Eun. 2. 2. 4 Manedum, pro mane ; flay a little. Hec. 5.

Manent, pro remanent. Eun. 3. 3. 6. Ibid.

3. 5. 33. Manere, pro expectare, Phorm. 4. 1. 4. & 3. 2. 27.

Manibus pedibusque obnixe omnia facere; to make all the Opposition in one's Porver, to leave nothing uneffay'd. Andr. 1. 1. 134. Manipulus forum; a Regiment of Black-

Guards. Eun. 4. 7. 6.

Matres filis in peccato adjutrices folent effe; Mothers are commonly Advocates for their Son's Faults. Heaut. 5. 2. 38.

Manfum oportuit; be ought to bave flaid at bome. Heaut. 1. 2. 6.

Maturem ut nuptias quantum quam ; to baften forevard the Match as faft as I can.

Andr. 3. 3. 45. Mavolo, pro male. Hec. 4. 1. 25.

Me vide ; mark me, attend to what I fay, I engage for it. Andr. 2. 2. 13.

Me incidente hæc non fiunt; thefe things don't bappen without my foretelling them. Adelph. 3. 5. 62.

Mea tu, & amabo, blandimenta mulieres funt. Eun. 4. 3. 14. Adelph. 3. 1. 2.

Meam paulatim plebem primulum facio; I begin with the lowest, and strive to gain them by degrees. Adelph. 5. 4. 10. Mecastor & ædepol, jura-di formulæ. Hec.

. 1. 2. 8.

Eun. 3. 3. 10. Mecum, pro penes me. Moderi quas paulo possis parare in animo cupiditatis; to give away only to Paffions that can be gratified at a small Expence. Phorm. 5. 3. 3.

Medicari cum ego mihi in hac re poffim; when I have it in my Bower to remedy my-

felf at once. Andr. 5. 4. 41.

Meditata mihi funt omnia mea incommoda; I have already considered with myself all. the Evils that threaten me. Phorm. 1. 5. 18.

Medium aliquem arripere; to fnateb one up by the Middie. Adelph. 3. 2. 18.

Megalenfes ludi ; Games in bonour of Cybele, the Mother of the Gods. Andr. Didafe,

Mediuscula oft; fibe's somewhat better. Hec. 3. 2. 20

Memoria, pro dexteritate agendi. Andr. 40 3. 8.

Memoriter facere, cognoscere. Andr. 4. 3. 8. Eun. 5. 3. 6.

Mensis agitur hic jam septimus; 'tis now Seven Months. Hec. 3. 3. 34.

Memtem vobis meliorem dari ; that you may

learn more Wisdom. Adelph. 3. 4. 69. Mentiri non est meum; I seldom fail in nobat I undertake, I'm not given to vain beafting, Heaut. 3. 2. 38.

Meorum solus sum meus; I'm myself the only Friend I bave at bome. Phorm. 4. 1.

Meretrix, a merendo fic dica. Hec. 4. 5. 29.

Metui a Chryside; I dreaded some Mischief from this Chryfis. Andr. 1. 1. 79.

Metuo ut subttet ; I doubt subether be ean sut up this ill Ufuage. Andr. 5. 4. 11.

Mini fic eft usus; I find my Account in doing fo. Fieaut. 1. 1. 28. Minerva ex capite Jovis nata. Heaut. 5. 4.

Minueris nec tu hæc quæ facis, &c. ner would I have you besitate a Moment. Andr.

2: 3. 18. Minuere fuum confilium ; to alter one's Pur-

pose or Design. Hec. 4. 3. 10. Minue vero iram; moderate your Passion. Phorm. 2. 2. 88.

Mifera fum, pro innocens fum. Hee. 4. 1.

Mitere cupio, i. e. nimis valde cupio. Adelph. 4. 5. 64. Misere solicita, i. e. valde solicita. Andr. 1. 5. 33.

Miserescat te inopis meis mei ; pity me in this Diftress. Heaut. 5. 4. 3.

Miferia, pro molestia. Eun. 3. 1. 16. Milericordia & pudor, paffive. Andr. 1. 50

26. & 27. Missa hæc face ; let these idle Ceremonies alone.

Adalph. 5. 5. 8. Miffum me face; bave done with me, dismis, discharge me. Andr. 4. 1. 56. Phorm. 5.

Modeste terre, pro moderate. Phorm. 1.3.18. Modesto adeo, adeo venusto vultu; of a

Countenance so full of Modesty and Sweetness, Andr. 1. 1. 93.

Modo, pro præsenti tempore. Adelph. 3. 1. 2. Modo, pro jamdudum. Eun. 4. 4. 30. Modo non, i. e. propemodum. Phorm. I. 2. 18. Modo meo, i. e. mea voluntate. Andr. 1. 1. 126. Modo meo, pro er into. Eun. 5. 3. 11. Modus, pro modernicas. Andr. 1. 1. 68.

Molestus certe ei fuero : I kall al .... bim some Disturbance. Andr. A. .

L' lici

Molir, pro magno le lore frace. Al mi. t. 1. 11,

Molliri ut neque misericordia neque precibus queas ; that you can be softened neither by Pity, nor Entreaties. Phorma 3. 2. 13.

Molliter te curafti; thou baft cared for thyfelf delicately. Adelph. 4. 9. 1.

Mollities hæc animi ejicienda; I must shake off this Effeminacy and Weakness of Mind. Eun. 2. 1. 16.

Montes auri pollicens ; promising bim Mountains of Gold. Phorm. 1. 2. 18.

Morbus me detinuit; I was detained by an Illnefs. Phorm. 4. 1. 8.

Mordere clanculum, pro obtrectare. Eun. 3.

More hominum evenit; 'tis according to the common Run of buman Things. Andr. 5.

Morem gestum oportuit adolescenti ; you should bave yielded to the young Gentleman. Adelph. 2. 2. 6.

Mores pudici in pulchro gratiores. Heat. 2. 4. 2.

Moribus quam multa prava ac injusta fiunt ! How many wrong and unjust Things has Custom introduced! Heaut. 4. 6. 11.

Mors consecuta est miseram ex ægritudine; the poor Mother after much Suffering and Anxiety, died of Grief. Phorm. 5. 6. 23.

Morum similitudo, amicitiæ mater. Heaut. 2. 3. 13.

Mos gerundus eft ; I find I muß yield. Eun. 1. 2. 108.

Movere, pro differre. Andr. 3. 2. 36. pro

festinare. Eun. 5. 3. 3.

Move ocius te; bestir yourself. Andr. 4. 3.16.

Moveone ego isthæc? Am I the Cause of this Diffurbance. Andr. 5. 4. 18.

Mulier mulieri magis congruit; it will come better from one Woman to another. Phorm. 4. 5. 14.

Mulieres semper adversantur viris ; Women are always ready to cross their Husbands. Hec. 2. 1. 5.

Mulierum natura describitur. Heaut. 2. 1.

10. & ingenium. Eun 4. 7. 42. Multa ex quo fuerint commoda, ejus incommoda æquum est ferre; 'tis but reasonable to bear some little Inquietudes from one wbo bas been fo much my Friend. Hec. 5. 2. 25.

Multis modis, i. e. vehementer. Hec. 3. 3. 7. Legitur & multimodis. Heaut. 2. 2. 79. Mufica ars, i. e. poetica. Hec. Prol. 2. 15. Muficum studium, pro poetico. Heaut. 3. 2. 23.

Mutuas operas tradunt ; they help one another by turns. Phorm. 2. 1. 37.

TÆ, Grace nai, jurandi particula. Andr. 4. 4. 3. Heaut. 2. 1. 5.

Narrando male, quidvis depravari poteft : the best Story may be spoil'd in the telling. Phorm. 4. 4. 16.

Narrare fabulam furdo ; a Proverb ufed wbere no regard is paid to one's Remonstrances. Heaut. 1. 3. 10.

Nata nunc demum iftæc oratio eft; you bave at length then found this Salvo. Adelph. 5. I. 19.

Natus huic rei, pro ad hanc rem. Adelph. 4. 2. 6.

Navigare incommodum eft; the being at Sea is attended with many Hardsbips. Hec. 3. 4. 3.

Navigo ego in portu; I'm out of Danger. Andr. 3. 1. 22.

Naviter, pro ftrenue & fortiter Eun. 1. 1.

Ne, pro nec nimis, multum, & valde. Andr. Prol. 17. Ne, pro non & nedum. Andr. 4. 2. 23. Phorm. 1. 5. 844

Ne gravere ; pray don't refuse. Adelph. 5. 6. 19.

Ne præter casam, ita fugias; run so as not to pafs your Gate. Phorm. 5. 1. 3.

Ne quid fit nimis ; follow nothing too eagerly. Andr. 1. 1. 34.

Nec qui, pro quomodo, qua ratione. Hec.

Nec quid me nunc faciam scio; nor can I think what Course to follow. Andr. 3. 5.

Nec opinantes; not aware, not dreaming of the Thing. Andr. 1. 2. 4.

Negotium, pro molestia & cura. Andr. Prol. 2.

Nervos ubi tu intendas tuos; in a Cafe that so well deserves your exerting all your Abih-

Nutiquam, id eft, non nimis. Hec. 1. 2.

50. & 3. 3. 43. Ni, pro ne. Eun. 3. 3. 36. pro si non. Adelph. 3. 4. 8.

Nil suave meritum est; I can fee no manner of Temptation for it. Phorm. 2. 1.

75. Nil tam difficile eft, quin querendo possit investigari; nothing is fo difficult but by Industry it may be accomplished. Heaut. 4.

Nihil nisi sapientis es ; you're Wisdom ujef. Adelph. 3. 3. 40.

Nihili pendere; to undervalue, to despise. Eun. 1. 2. 14.

Nifi animus me fallit; if I am not much miftaken. Phorms 4. 5. 8.

Niti, pro facere, experiri. Adelph. 3. 4.

Nitor, pro pinguedine; Plight of Body. Euni 2. 2. 11.

Nobilitas, pro fama, celebritate. Hec. 4. 6.

Nobilitare

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Nobilitare aliquem, flagitiis; to train one on Nupera notitia ; an Acquaintance of but fort in Crimes. Eun. 5. 7. 20. Nobilitatem ex eo fibi natam scit ; fbe

knows it will tend to ber Reputation. Hec. 4. 6. 31.

Nodum in scirpo quæris ; you are bunting for A Knot in a Bulruft. Andt. 5. 4. 38. Nollem factum; I'm beartily forry for it.

Adelph. 2. 1. 11.

Nole, volo, &c. imperiosa verba. Phorm. 5. 6. 57. Andr. 2. 5. 7.

Non eit mentiri meum ; I'm not given to vain boafting. Heaut. 3. 3. 38.

Non fit fine perielo facinus magnum & memorabile; no, great and memorable Attempt can be undertaken without Danger. Heaut. 2. 2. 73.

Non justa, justa, quia non prorsus omni-no obsequor ; because I don't aubolly bumour you in every thing, right or surong. Adelph. 3: 7: 33.

Non licet hominem effe fæpe ita ut volt; A Man often can't do as be twould. Heaut. 3. 4. 53.

Non penitet me famm; I shall not regret the Fame. Hec. 4. 6. 9.

Non poffum pati, quin, &c. I tan fearce, I protest, forhear from, &c. Heaut. 4. 4: 13. Mon rete quia accipitri tenditur ; becaufe

the Net is never spread for the Hawk. Phorm. 2. 1. 16.

Non ulus facto eft, there's no occasion, there's no need for, &c. Hee. 3. 1. 47.

Non usus veniet, spero ; that I hope will never be. Heaut. 3. 2. 42.

Noftri nofmet plenitet ; we are never contented with our even Condition. Phorm.

1. 3. 20. Nova figura oris; a Countenance of quite a new make. Eun. 2. 3. 25.

Nox, & amor, vinumque nihil moderabile fuadent. Adelph. 3. 4. 24.
Noxa, pro injuriis ac culpis. Hec: 3. 1. 30.

Nugas magnas dicere; to bring out fomething very triffing. Heaut. 3. 4. 8:

Nullum jam dictum, quod non fit dictum prius ; nothing can be faid now, bur what bas been faid before. Eun. Prol. 41.

Nullus fum, pro perii, actum eft: Andr. 3. 4. 20. Hec. 4. 4. 31. Phorm. 1. 4. 1.

Nullus, pro non: Andr. 2. 2. 33. Hec. 1.

Numquam, pro non. Eun. 5. 8. 62. Adelph. 2. 1. 3. Phorm. 1. 2. 71. Numquam quidquam, id eft, non. Adelph. 4. 1. 12.

Ь

6.

Numquid vis, abiturientium mos. Eun. 2. 3. 49.

Nunquam ita quisquam bene fubducta ratione fuit ad vitam; there is no Man bas fo well computed the Measures of Life. Adelph. 5. 2. I. Vol. II.

flanding. Heaut. 1. 1. 1. Nupta nam meretrici hostis est; for a Wift is an irreconcileable Enemy to a Mistress. Heci 4. 6: 23.

Nupta mulier, id eft, uxor. Hec. 4. 5. 31. Nuptias dum nimis fanctas facere fludent; in this Formality of Preparation for the Man-

riage. Adelph. 5. 5. 1. Nuptum daturne illa Pamphilo hodie; Is to be married to Pampoilus to-day?

Andr. 2: 2. 1.

Nulquam gentium fratrem invenio ; I can find my Brother no where. Adelph. 4. 2. 1.

Interjectio optantis. Andr. 1: 5. 32. ter dolentis, & exclamantis. Adelph. 5.

O festus dies hominis! O bappy Day! Eun. 3. 5. 12.

Obdere pessulum foribus, id eft, opponere. Heaut. 2. 2. 37. Offio. Eun. 3. 5. 55.

Obfirmare me polle; that I can krep to my Refolution. Eun. 2. 1. 11.

Obfirma ne tam te, Chreme; don't be fo obstinate, Chremes. Heaut. 5. 5. 8.

Obfirmare me viam quam decrevi persequi certum est ; I'm resolved to keep firm to my

Purpose. Hec. 3. 5. 4. Objicere alicui lætitiam nec opinanti 3 :00 give one unexpetted Joy. Heaut. 1. 2.

Obire mortem ; to die. And. 1. 3. 18. Oblatum dicitur, quod offertur invito. Adelph. 3. 1. 9.

Oblectare se in aliquo; to take delight in one. Adelph. I. 1. 24.

Oblectes ut te me ; that you delight yourfelf with the Remembrance of me. Eun. 1. 2. 115.

Obnixe, id eft, cum constu. Andr. 1. 1.

Obnoxius tum uxori fum; then I'm under a thousand Obligations to my Wife, Hec. 3. 1. 22.

Obnuntiare, & renuntiare, ut differunt. Adelph. 4. 2. 8. Obulus, pro exiguo admedum pretio. Andr.

2. 2. 327 Obsaturabere iftius propediem; you'll fcon

bave enough of bim. Heaut. 4. 7. 29. Obsecundare in loco; to direct as Occasion offers. Adelph. 5. 7. 37.

Obsecundato in loco ; mind your cue. Heaut.

4. 5. 22. Obsequi alicui; to do a Kindness to, to oll ge one. Andr. 1. 1. 136. Ibid. 5. 1. 3. Studie aliorum; to comply with their Ogganniat quod ei usque ad aurem, dan vi-Humours. Ibid. L. 1. 37.

Oblequium parat amicos; Complaifance makes

Friends, Audr. 1. 1.41.

Oblidere domi certum eft ; I'm resolviell to quair for bim or bis own Houfe. Adelph. 4. 6. 6.

Onficus pannis annifque ; revered with Years and Rags. Enn. 2. 2. 5.

Obfonare cum fide ; to cater, to market well Adelph. 5. 7. 7.

Obstare meze voluptati ; to marr my Hap-

pinefs. Andr. 3. 4. 41.
Obstinate operam dare; obstinately to oppofe, obstinately to be resolved on a sting. Andr. 1. 5. 8.

Obstupuit animus timbre ; my Mind is flupid Omisso animo effe ubi te vidi ; when I thro' Surprize. Adelph. 4. 4. 3. Obelgit, pro accidit. Phorm. 1. 5. 9.

Obtundere, quid? Eun. 3. 5. 6. Andr. 2.2.

11. Phorm. 3. 2. 30. Obtundere deos gratulando define ; bave done teaxing the Gods with your Thanks. Heant. 5. 1. 6.

· Occidere, pro vehementur endere. Adelph. 4. 2. 19.

Occidere aliquem fallaciis; to undo one by

Schemes and Piots. Phorm. 4. 3. 67. Occidi, deferantis. Eun. 2. 3. 1. & 4. 4. 34. & 5. 1. 11. Heaut, 5. 1. 35. Phorm. 1. 4. 21. & 4. 3. 36. Hec. 4. 4. 16.

Occident me, id eff, ereciant. Adelph. 5.

Occlufaque dum est contumelils ejus lubido; and while bis Paffion is cool'd by ill Ufage. Andr. 3. 3. 25.

Occupate arimum in funambulo; ro be fond of this Diversion of Repe-dancing. Hec. Prol. 2. 5.

Oculi quod too viro delcant ; what will make your Husband's Byes ate. Phorm. 5.7.64. Ochli vel parom prospiciunt; either my Eyes deceive me. Phorm. 4. 6. 8.

Odio tuo nunquam tu me vinces; you shall not with all your Importunity be able to bring me back. Phorm. 5. 5. 9.
Odium, pro moleftia; a teazing, trouble-

fome Importunity. Phorm. 5. 5. 9.

Odium tui Philomenam cepisse jampridem audivi ; I beard indeed fome time ago, that Philumena bad taken an Averfion to you. Oportuit nonne communicatum ante? Ought Hec. 2. 1. 22.

Odium neque urbis unquam me percipit, neque agri ; I am never weary either of the

Town or the Country. Eun. 5. 6. 2. Offendere, i. e. cafu invenire; so meet one by

accident. Eun. 4. 4. 6. Offerre injuriam alicui inscite ; to injure one by miftake, imprudently. Hec. 4. 5. 13.

Officio nostro nos nihil egressos esle ; that zwe bave every way acquitted ourselves of our Duty. Phorm. 4. 5. 10.

vat, habet; she bas something to ring in bis Ears as long as be lives. Phorm. 5. 7.41.

Olet unquenta ? Does be fmell of Perfumes ?

Adelph. r. 2. 37.

Olfacere, pro deprendere; to smoke a thing. Adelph. 3. 3. 43.

Olim, pro nuper. Andr. 3. 3. 13. Olim quonoam apud feelum prius ; formerly, in Days of yore. Eun. 2. 2. 15.

Omen, pro conditione. Andr. 1. 2. 25. Omissiores abre ne fint, metuas ; you're perbaps afraid left they fould be indifereet and negligent as to their Fortunes. Adetph. 5.

found you megligent and thoughtless. Heaut.

5. 2. 9.

Omnes quibus res sunt minus secundæ, magis suspiciofi; Men under Misfortunes are opt to be foon affronted. Adelph. 4. 3. 15. Onerare me injurus jam remittas ; you would abate of these injurious Demands. Andr. 5. 1. 8

Onerastis diem quantis commoditatibus ? With bow many Bieffings bave you made this Day overflow ? Phorm. 5. 5. 2.

Onero qui non humerum hunc pallio; ibat I don't shrow my Cloke ever my Shoulder,

Sc. Phorm. 5. 5. 4. Opera luditor in illis; the others were left Labour. Phorm. 2. 1. 18.

Opera eui vita erat ; who supported bimfelf wholly by bis Labour. Phorin. 2. 2. 16.

Operse pretium eft audire ; 'tis worth while to Bear, to attend to. Andr. 1. 3. 12.

Operam dare amicis; to be engaged in Com-pany wieb Friends. Adelph. 4. 1. 16. Opere maxumo orare ; to beg wirb Eurneftneft and Warmeb. Eun. 3. 3. 27.

Operiere loris nique ad necem ; you fall be lafbed wiebout Mercy. Adelph. 2. 1. 28.

Operire quid, pro celare, tegere. Hee. 4. 4. 6. Oftium, i.e. claudere. Heaut. 5. 1.

Opinionem hane a me amotam volo; I would fain remove this groundless Prejudice you have conceived opair me. Andr.

I not to bave been first made acquainted with it? Andr. 1. 5.4.

Opportune. i. e. in ipio tempore. Hec. 4.

Oppido, puo valde. Heaut. 4. 1. 2. Hec. 2. 1. 41.

Oppignetare num illa potuit filiam meam, me invito? Could the pawn my Daugt. ter without my Confent ? Heaut. 4. 4,

Oppreffit ut in iplo articule, vide ; fee but

Article. Adelph. 2. 2. 21. Opproffifet nox prius; Night would come on before. Ibid, 4. 1. 9.

Optare, unum de duobus chigere. Andr. 4.

Optata loquere ; give me a more fumourable

Anfever. Heaut. 3. 3. 50. Opus. pro agricultura. Eun. 2. 1. 14. Oratio, index ingenii. Heavt. 2. 4. 4.

Ore quo appellabo patrem? How can I look my Father in the face ? Heant. 4. 2. 22... Ornare fugam ; to promide for Flight, for on Efcape. Eun. 4. 4. 6.

Ornare munus verbis; to fet off a Profent with all one's Eloquence. Eun. 2. 1.8.

Os durum ; Affurance, Impudence. Eun. 4. 7. 36. & 5. 1. 22.

Os nulli lædere ; to live without Offence, Adelph. 5. 1. 10.

Os fibi diftorquere; to diftort bis Countenance. Eun. 4. 4. 3.

Otiole, pro lecure ; at bis Eafe, without Fear or Apprebenfien. Adelph. 2. 1. 2.

Otium & cibus quid facit alienus, vide ; do but fee the Effects of Idleness, and living at another's Expence. Eun. 2. 2. 34.

Otium hercle non est mihi aufcultandi ; I am not at leifure now to bear you out. Adelph, 3. 4. 65. Ovem lupe commifichi ; you fet the Welf to guard the Sheep. Eun. 5. 1. 16.

PAce quod fiat tua, quælo; pray, Sir, with Pace infecta; wirbout having first made up

the Breach. Eun. 1. 1. 8.

Pacem ut conciliem exen ; I am come out if possible to make up this Breach. Heaut. 5. 5. 2.

Pacto eo, pro modo; by that means. Andr. 1. 1. 22.

Palæstra ; a School for training up Youth in the various Exercifes of the Body. Eun. 3. 2. 34. Pro ganeo. Phorm. 3. 1. 20.

Palam eft ; it is out, I make a Discovery of it immediately. Eun. 1. 2. 24.

Palam ac fieret ; left it might be divulged.

Adelph. 4. 4. 13. Palmam in medio omnibus effe pofitam ; that the Prize of Honour is proposed in common to all. Phorm. Prol. 18.

Palmam equidem do huic confilio; this indeed I look upon as my Master-Piece. Heaut. 4. 2. 31.

Palmarium, quod palma dignum. Eun. 5.

Par pari referre ; eo rebay in kind. Eun, 3. 1. 75. Adelph. 1. 1. 48.

Par pari ut respondeas vide ; be fure that you return like for like. Phorm. 1. 4. 35.

Low berbas nick'd me in the very critical Para puero nutricem; provide a Norfe fall the Child. Hec. 4. 4. 104.

Parare amicos, odeum; to get Friends, of raife Enemies. Andr. 1. 1. 41.

Parafitorum descriptio graphica. Eun. 2. 2. 17. & feq.

Paratus, id eft, Suborpatus. Andr. 5. 4. 67 Parce ac duriter fe habere; to be fober; Sparing, and industrious. Adelph. 5. 1.

Pariter, id rf, fimiliter. Eun. 1. 2. 12. Pars æqua amoris tecum utinam effet mihi; I wish we leved one another upon equal Terms. Eun. 1. 2. 12.

Parfi perdere, id eft, continui. Hee. 3. 1. 2 Partes seni cur poeta dederit; wby the Port bas given to an old Man a Part. Heaut. Prol. 1.

Partes priores apud aliquem habere; to batte the Preference with one. Eun. 1. 2.

Partes primas agere; to be chief in conducting the Plot, Phorm. Prol. 28.

Partes tuas vicifim eft acturus ; be going in bis Turn to all your Part. Phorm. 5. 4. 7-

Partes duras fratris pradicas; my Brother must bave but an indifferent time of it, by your Acount. Eun. 2. 3. 62.

Particeps, pro hærede. Heaut. 1. 1. 98. Parvi pendere ; to make no account of. Andr. 3. 2. 46.

Patefacere feneftram ad nequitiam; to oper a Door to Dehouchery, Heaut. 5. 1. 72. Pater ac dominus hoc interest ; in this lies the Difference betreveen a Father and &

M.:fer. Adelph. 1. 1. 51. Pater illi es natura ; you are bis Father by Nature. Adelph. 1. 2. 46.

Paternum iftuc haud dedifti ; you never learnt that of your Eather. Adelph. 3.

Paternus amicus virginis ; a Relation of the Girl's by the Father's fide. Phorm. 1. 2. 78.

In patinis jamdudum est animus; my Mind bas long ago been fet upon my Difbes. Euni 4. 7. 46.

Pati, pro durare. Hec. 1. 2. 108.

Patriffas ; you take after your Father. Adelph. 4. 2. 35.

Patrocinari indotatis; to take portionless Girk under one's Protection. Phorm. 6. 46.

Patronam te mihi capio ; I defire to bave you for my Patronefs. Eun. 5. 2. 48.

Pavitare, pro ægrotare, vel vehementer ti-Hec. 3. 1.41. mere.

Paulum interelle, pro multum. Andr. 4. 4.

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Pax, admirantis interjettio. Heaut. 4. 2. 39. & 2. 3. 50.

Pax, pro benevolentia. Heaut. 5. 2. 45. Peccando detrimenti nil fieri potest; no new Fault can make you appear in a worse Light.

Hec. 2. 1. 37. Peccarum magnum, magnum, at humanum tamen; this is a Fault, a very great Fault, and yet but too common. Adelph. 4. 5.

Pecuniam in loco negligere, maxumum interdum eft lucrum ; to feem to flight Money on fome Occasions, is often the furest Gain. Adelph. 2. 2. 8.

Pedetentim tamen age; den't be too bafty

Pedum via eft vifa; I bane pondered the Raths of my Feet. Phorm. 2. 1. 12.

Pejore loco res non potest esse; Things can't be worfe. Adelph. 3. 2. 46.

Pellicere aliquem per epistolas; to draw one over by Letters. Phorm. 1. 2. 8.

Penates Dii; one's Housbold or Family Gods. Phorm. 2. 1. 81.

Pendebit cum Clitipho spe animi; wben Clitipbo shall be on the Stretch of Expectation. Heaut. 4. 3. 5.

Pendere, pro vapulare. Eun. 5. 6. 20.

Penes vos iftæc jam pfaltra eft? Is this Musick-Girl now with you? Adelph. 3. 4.

Per ætatem dum licet; while his Age allows of it. Adelph. 1. 2. 28.

Per annos jam diu parere non potest; she's long paft Child-bearing. Adelph. 5. 6.

Per me, id ef, me permittente. Hec. 4.

Per me ftetiffe ; that I am the Hindrance. Andr. 4. 2. 16.

Per tempus advenis; you come very opportune-

ly. Andr. 4. 4. 44. Perbenigne, id eff, multum, valde benigne. Adelph. 4. 5. 68.

Percellere, pro pervertere. Eun. 1. 2. 87. Percusit ilico animum ; the I bing fruck me immediately. Andr. 1. 1. 98.

Perducere, ejusque fignificata. Andr. 1. 1.

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Pergere iter, eleganter, pro pergere in itinere. Hec. 1. 2. 119.

Peribit, pro male collocabitur, Eun. 2. 1.

Periculum ex aliis facere, tue quod ex ufo fiet; to be made wife by the Sufferings of others. Heaut. 1. 2. 36.

Periculum ut mihi etiam fame fit ; that I am in danger even of starving. Heaut. 5. 2. 27.

Perliberalis visa est; she's quite a fine Woman. Hec. 5. 3. 24.

Permanet hoc aliqua ad patrem; the Story may fome bow come to my Father's knowledge. Adelph. 2. 4. 19.

Perparce nimium fumtum facis; you're too Sparing in Expences. Andr. 2. 4. 24.

Perpaucorum hominum homo; a Man delicate in the Choice of bis Friends. Eun. 3. 1. 10.

Perpellere, pro persuadere. Andr. 4. 1. 38. Perpetuum triduum; for the aubole Space of three Days, Adelph. 4. 1. 4.

Perplexe loqui; to speak in a confused and perplexing manner. Eun. 5. 1. 1.

Perquam, id eft, nimis. Adelph. 4. 2. 27. Perreptavi ulque omne oppidum; I bais trotted all over the Town. Adelph. 4. 6.

Perscitus puer, id eft, valde elegans; a fine Child. Andr. 3. 2. 6.

Perfequi jus fuum; to profecute bis Right. Adelph. 2. 1. 9.

Perspicere animum alicujus; to discover bors one stands inclined or affected. Andr. 2. 3. Proof of one's Fidelity in Money Matters. Phorm. 1. 2. 10.

Pertendere aliquid; to persevere in any Purpofe. Heaut. 5. 5. 9.

Pertendere gnaviter; to continue firm to a Refolution. Eun. 1. 1. 6.

Perterrefecere aliquem; to keep one in awe. Andr. 1. 1. 142.

Pertentare aliquem; to try bow one flands inclin'd. Andr. 3. 4. 9.

Perturbavi jam omnia; I bave now spoild all. Andr. 3. 4. 22.

Perviæ ædes fient fratri ; my Brother's House will be a Thorough-fare. Adelph. 5. .5.

Pervicaci adeo animo esse ; to be so malicious. ly flubborn. Hec. 4. 1. 17.

Pervolvam, pre porro volvam. Andr. 4. 4. 38.

Pes neque, neque mens fatis fuum officium facit; neither Feet nor Head know bow to do their Office. Eun. 4. 5. 3.

Pessime vituc in te atque in illum consulis; 'rwill be unhappy both for yourself and bim. Heaut. 3. 1. 28.

Peffulum ottio obdere ; to bolt the Door. Eun.

3. 5. 55. foribus. Heaut. 2. 2. 37.
Peffumdabunt me aut herum ; will prove the Ruin of either me or my Mafier. Andr. 1.

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Peitis, pro damno vel pernicie. Adelph. 2. 1. 35.

Petere cibum e flamma ; to flick at notbing, bowever fordid. Eun. 3. 2. 38.

Phaleratis dictis ut ducas me; to think you can make me the Dupe of your fine Speeches. Phorm. 3. 2. 15.

Phasma Menandri; a Comedy of Menander,

fo called. Eun. Prol. 9.

Piget me hoc, pro hujus. Phorm. 3. 3. 21. Pignori oppositus est ager; I bave a little Eftate mortgaged. Phorm. 4. 3. 56.

Piræum, Athenarus portus. Eun. 2. 2. 59. Piftrinum. Andr. 3. 4. 21. Ejus descriptio.

Ibid, 1, 2, 23.

Placidum inflar ovis reddo; I make bim as meek as a Lamb. Adelph. 4. 1. 18.

Planissume filia abs te prodita est illi anui; 'tis evident you've betray'd your Child to this old Woman. Heaut. 3. 4. 26.

Plettar pendens, id ett, feriar. Phorm. 1.

4. 43.

Plaudite, quid fibi velit. Andr. 5. 6. 7. Plenus rimarum fum ; I'm full of Chinks. Eun. 1. 2. 25.

Plerique omnes; almost all Mon. Andr. 1.

1. 28. Eun. 1. 2. 5.

Plumbeus, de ignavo loquens. Heaut. 5. 1. 4. Plus millies audivi ; I bave beard it above a thousand times. Eun. 3. 1. 32.

Pluscula supellectili opus est; I must too be provided with a little Housbold Furniture.

Phorm. 4. 3. 60.

Penitet; id oft, parum putat. Heaut. 1. 1.

Pol haud paternum iftuc dedifti ; yeu never learnt that of your Father. Adelph. 3.

Pollicitando eorum animos lactas ? Do you bewitch them with your fine Promises ?

Andr. 5. 4. 9. Pollinis, tumi, ac faville plena; bedaub'd with Afhes, Meal, and Smoke. Adelph. 5.

Pompa, pro comitatu. Heaut. 4. 4. 17.

Pone pallio apprehendere ; to pull one back by

bis Cloke. Phorm. 5. 5. 23. Porro, conjunctio expletiva. Andr. I. 43. pro præterea, ultra. Hec. 3. 1. 18. & 20. pro deinceps. Andr. 3. 4. 17. Eun. 2. 5. 65. pro postea, deinde, Eun. 1. 2. 87.

Post principia ego ero; I'll take my Station in the Rear. Eun. 4. 7. 11.

Postputavit fibi omnia; fostpon'd every other Confideration. Adelph. 2. 3. 9.

Posteriores non feram ; I sban't be bebind

with bim. Adelph. g. 2. 26. Posterius ifte tuus iple sentiet; that Spark of yours will be sensible of it in time. Adelph. 1. 2. 60.

Posthabui omnes res, ita uti par fuit; I

postpon'd every thing elfe, as was fee I (bould. Phorm. 5. 6. 15.

Postilla, pre postea. Andr. 5. 4. 33. Postulare, pro optare. Andr. 4. 1. 20.

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Potiri, cum accusative. Adelph. 5. 2. 17 Potistimum, Superlativum, a potis. 3. 1. 9.

Præ manu paululum aliquid dare; to give Some Small Matter beforeband. Adelph. 5. 7. 23.

Præ me hic ego illum contempfi; bere I beld bim in Contempt in comparison of myself, Eun. 2. 2. 8.

Præut hujus rabies quæ dabit ; in comparison of the wild Pranks his Madness will drive

Præbes te fervum haud inliberalem; you shew yourself to be a very faithful Servant. Adelph. 5. 3. 5.

Præcidere omnes causas omnibus; to remove

all Causes of Discontent. Hec. 4. 2. 22. Præfinito nin loqui illic haud licebat; for there I durft not speak, but when, and what be pleafed. Hec. 1. 2. 19.

Prægnans, unde dichum. Hec. 4. 4. 19.

Præmonstrator, id eff, ductor. Heaut. 5. 1. 2, Præoptare potius, id eft, malle. Hec. 4. 1. 17 Præpediti gaudio aut ægritudine; byafi'd by our foys, or Griefs. Heaut. 3. 1. 100.

Præpositam amori tuo quo pacto me habueris; in what manner you preferred me to

your Love. Hec. 4. 2. 7.

Præpositam se ire t bi apud me si fidem habear, air; he fays, that if he could be fure of having always the first degree of Farour with me. Eun. 1. 2. 59

Præfagit mihi animus nescio quid mali; my Mind presages I don't know what Misfor-

Heaut. 2. 1. 7.

Præscisse me ante oportuit; I ought to bave been made acquainted with it before-band. Andr. 1. 5. 5.

Præscripsti tute ipfe, pater, finem his rebus; you, Father, have fixed the Period of all thefe Levites. Andr. 1. 1. 124.

Prælens cum milite ifto, absens ut fies; that when in company with this Soldier, your Heart may be elfewhere. Eun. 1. 2. 112.

Priesens absensque idem erit; present or ab-fent be will be the same. Adelph. 1. 1. 48.

Præfens præfenti eripi cum videbit; wben be shall fee ber burried away, and torn from bis Sight for ever. Adelph. 4. 5. 34. Præfente

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Presente absente parent domus ; that whether you dine et bome or abroad, I may be admitted to your Table. Eun. 5. 1. 29. Prefence of Mind, Eun. 4, 6, 31. Przfidium, pro fobole. Hec. 1. 2. 44. Præftabilius quanto fnerat ? How much better bad it been? Hec. 3. 1. 4. Præstat mihi hoc; far out-does me in this. Heaut. 5. 1. 3. Przstituta olim est dies; a Day was once fixed upon. Phorm. 3. 2. 29. Præ ftudio dum officias; out of Earnefiness to accomplift, &c. Andr. 5. 1. 6. Præter ætatem facere; to do more than one's Years will allow of. Heaut. 1. 1. 7. Præter, pro contra. Andr. 2. 6. 5. & 5. 3. 8. Præter cætera, id eff., plus cæteris. Andr. 1. 1. 3. & 49. Præter æquumque & bonum; beyond what is either juft or reasonable. Adelph. 1. 1. 39. Præter spem evenit sentio, pro contra; be's disappointed of bis aim, I fee. Andr. 2. Præterit hoc me, id eff, latet. Hec. 5. 2. 38. Præut, in comparatione. Eun. 2. 3. 9 Preceatorem fibi parare; to provide an Inter-ceffor, Heaut. 5. 2. 23. & 49. Prebendendus eft Syrus atque adhortandus; I must find out Syrus, and give bim the requifite Inftructions. Heaut. g. 1. \$9. Prendo hominem fulum; I take my Gentleman afide. Phorm. 4. 3. 15. Pretii parvi operam alicujus deputare; to make but little account of one's Labour. Hec. 5. 1. 1. Pretii maximi homo; a Man of great Worth, Adelph. 5. 4. 4. Pretium, & præmium, ut differante Andr. 3. Prima fabula, pro in prima parte fabulæ. Adelph. Prol. 9. Prima habere quæ fuavia in præfentia effent; to be subelly sway'd by present Pleasures. Heaut. g. 2. 10. Primas partes agere; to all a principal Charecter. Phorm. Prol. 28. Primulum, id off, in primis. Adelph. 3. 1. 2. & 5. 4. 10. rimus, pre pracipuo. Lun. 1. 2. 10. Princeps primarum artium; one distinguished for every good Quality. Adelph. 2. 3. 6. Principia, de militions. Eun. 4. 7. 11. Pro re noftra fatis duo talenta decrevi; I thought two Talents enough, confidering my little Eftate. Heaut. 5. 1. 67. Pro se quisque sedulo faciebant ; every one did bis utmoft. Heaut. 1. 1. 74. Processisti hodie pulchre; you have bad a fucky Day of it. Adelph, 5: 7. 22. Prodeambulare libet; I have a mind to take

as Airing bere. Adelph. 4. 8. 4.

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Q.

QUa, id oft, qua ratione; & per annos.

Quadrupedom constringito; bind bim Hand

and Foot. Andr. 3. 2. 24. Quartum occipere; to enter upon a Trade, or

Method of Gain. Andr. 1. 1. 55. Quantivis pretii homo; a Man of Worth and

Confequence. Andr. 5. 2. 15. Quantus quantus, minil to nin fapientia es; you're Wisdom itself. Adelph. 3. 3. 40.

dem huie obsequare ; as if threescore Pounds were any thing to you in comparison of obliging by Master. Adelph. 2. 2. 15.

Quatietur foras cum donis; be'll be kickt out of doors with his Prefents. Ewn. 2. 3.

Qui dicit ea quie volt, ea que non vult audiet ; be fall get as good as be brings. Andr. 5. 4. 17.

Quicum, pro quocum. Adelph. 3. 4. 31. Eun.

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Qui, pro quemadmodum. Andr. 1. 3. 5. pro quamobrem. Ibid. 5. 4. 51. pro quare. Adelph. 5. 1. 14. pro que. Hec. 4. 3. 1. pro quo, & qua. Eun. 3. 2. 35. & 4. 4. 31. pro unde. Andr. 2. 1. 2. Eun. 3. 2. 35. Hec. 2. 3. 6. pro ut. Andr.

Quidquid præter frem evenit in lucro deputandom; if things fall out different from what was apprehended, we may account it so much clear Gain. Phorm. 1. 5. 16.

Quid, pre propter quid. Andr. 1. 4. 7. Eun. 3. 5. 7. pro quare. Adelph. 3. 3. 50. Quid faciemus pudro? What fall we do with the Child? Hec. 4. 4. 46.

do you think must bare been bis Confusion?

Eun. 5. 7. 14.

Quid cum illis agas qui nec jus nec æquum Schunt? What ean be done with People who know neither Reason, Right, nor Jus-

Quid hoc morbi eft ? (viz. amor.) What for

a Disease is this? Eun. 2. 1. 19. Quid mulieris uxorem babes? What kind of Woman bave you got for your Wife? Hec.

4. 4. 22. Quid fi animam debet? What, if he ower more than bis Head is worth? Phorm. 4. 3. 56. Quid fi colum nune ruit? What, if the Sky

Should fall now? Heaut. 4. 2. 41. thoughtful, why in fuch a flutter? Eun.

2. 3. 12.

Quid tu Athenas infolens? What could occasion a thing so unusual as your coming to Atbens ? Andr. 5. 4. 4.

Quidquid eft id. Bec. 3. 5. 13. Ad rem mul-

tiplicem & ambiguam claudendum apture eft hoc lequendi genus. Lucret. Lib. V. V. 577. Virg. Eneides Lib. 11. V. 49.

Quid buc reditio eft ? i. e. quid hoc redit.

Eun. 4. 4. 4.

Quin, pro imo. Andr. 2. 2. 9. Eun. 4. 7.41. Quin, ex qui & ne compositum, pro ut non. Hec. 1. 2. 75. Quin, pro quinimo, & quo minus. Eun. 5. 2. 3. Quond, pro quamdiu & quando. Phorm. 1.

2. 68.

Quo jute, qua injuria, proverbiam; Right or Wrong. Andr. 1. 3. 9.
Quod, pre quead. Eun. 2. 1. 9. pre ut. Ibid. 5. 8. 34. pre ad quod, ad quam rem. Adelph. 5. 1. 49. pro quantum. Hec. 4. 5. 34. pro ob quod. Phorm. 1. 5. 33. Quod cum falute ejus fiat? Could it be winbour

Prejudice to bis Health ? Adelph. 4. 1. 3. Quoniam id fiori quod vis non potent, velis id quod postis; finee it com's de as you would have it, content gourfelf with what may be-Andr. 2. 1. 5.

Quoquo terrarum afportabitur; wherever fhe Shall be carried. Phorm. 3. 3. 18.

Quot homines, tot fententie; fo many Men, Jo many Minds. Phorm. 2. 3. 34. Quotidianarum harem formarem tædet; I'm weary of thefe every day Faces. Eun.

2. 3. 6.

R Apere in pejorem partem; to diferedit

Adelph. Prol. 3.
Raptio, rapina, & raptus, ut differunt.

Adelph. 3. 3. 2. Raftros ad, illare wes vere redit mihi; that

retill indeed from reduce me to the Roke and Harrow. Heant. 5. 1. 58.

Rationem veram is vis vero excepti; if you tions indeed to know the real Cofe. Hec. 3. 1. 26. Rationem unive; to consider with one's felf. Phorm. 2, 1. 30. Rationem candem illam antiquam obtine; observe now this your wonted Rule. Adolph. 5. 1. 26.

Ratiuncula illi erat ; I bad a trifle of an Ac-Re comprobare beneficium; to confirm Pro-

mifa by Deeds. Andr. 5. 1. 5. Recta qui prava faciunt, his nune pramium eft; shere is now a Reward for confounding right and wrong. Phorm. 5. 1. 6.

Reddere, & reftiwere, praifferent. Eun. 4.

Redigam ego sos in gratium; I'll make all up between you. Phorm. 5. 6. 73.

Redigere aliquem ad inopiam; to beggar one.

Heaut. 5. 1. 56.. Redigere in memoriam alicujus ; no rabiup ene's Memory. Phorm. 2. 2. 36. Redire

# INDUENXI

Redire ad ingemum ; to be one's felf again. Hec. 1. 2. 38. Redire ad fe, idems Andr. 3. 5. 16. Adelph, 5. 1. 8.

Reducem in patriam tu fola me facis; 'tis you alone that bave now brought me back again to my native Country. Heat. 2. 3. 18.

Reducere animum ad misericordiam; to foften one to Pity. Andr. 3. 3. 27.

Reges, & reginæ, pro div.tibus. Phorm. 1. 2. 20. Eun. 1. 2. 88.

Regnamne hic possides? What, are you King bere ? Adelph. 2. 1. 21.

Rei alicui qui eft, i. e. alicui fpei ; aubo promifes fair, who is a hopeful Youth. Adelph. 3. 3. 4.

Rejicere aliquem ab studio ; to discourage one

from Study. Phorm. Prol. 19.
Relevare alicui animum; to relieve one's Mind, Adelph. 4. 3. 11.

Religio, po metu. Andr. 5. 4. 38.

Religio est dicere ; it were an Error to own. Heaut. 2. 1. 16.

Religio nova in te nunc incessit ; you're become wonderfully serupulous all of a sudden.

Andr. 3. 4. 9. Religiose funt mulieres; Women bave generally a strong Tincture of Superstition,

Heaut. 4. 1. 37. Relevi dolia; I unsealed or tapped all my Casks. Heaut. 3. 1. 51.

Rem habere cum aliquo ; to bave an Affair of Gallantry with one. Hec. 4. 4. 96. Eun.

Rem iplam putemus ; let us come to the Point. Adelph. 5. 1. 10.

Remed:um mearum miseriarum solus est; be's my only Confolation amidst all my Miffortunes. Adelph. 3. 1. 7.

Remissane opus sit vobis, reductane domum; whether it be maft expedient to leave ber, or take ber back. Hec. 4. 4. 43.

Remittere nullum tempus ; to give one's felf no respite. Heaut. 1. 1. 18.

Remorari alicujus commodum; to be an Obflace to one's Advantage. And. 4. 3. 24.

Remordere aliquem, i. c. folicitare. Eun. 3. 1. 24.

Renumeret dotem ; let bim return ber Fortune . Hec. 3. 5. 52.

Renunciatum eft; you bave been told of it. Andr. 3. 2. 21.

Reprehensus, id eft, resumtus. Adelph. Prol.

Repressit quem neque reflexit fides nec misericordia; whom neither Honour nor common Humanity bave been able to restrain, cr Soften to Pity. Adelph. 3. 2. 9.

Reprimere iracundiam ; to smother, or supprefs one's Refentment. Adelph. 5. 1.8. Reprimere fe; to bide one's Indignation, to d Semble one's Paffion. Hec. 4. 6. 37.

Repudiatus, hem repetor ; Hab! on a fudden I am caft off, and again fought after. Andr. 1. 5. 14.

Repudio confilium quod primumintenderam; Beputavit rem secum recta via; he bas nere thought of the matter as became bim. Andr. 2. 6. 11.

Res alias agere; not to attend to one, to be thinking of other things. Eun. 2. 3. 56. Res, pro experientia. Adelph. 5. 2. 2.

Res composita est; the Bufiness is fettled, ended, made up. Adelph. 4. 7. 17.

Res adhuc tranquilla eft ; bitberto Matters go Smoothly. Phorm. 31 1. 15. Res eft jam in vado; all is now fafe. Andr.

Res illa tibi vortat male ; little good may it do you. Adelph. 2. 1. 37.

Res ut, fese dant, ita magni atque humiles fumus; sue are all elated, or depres d, according as Fortune Smiles or frozons upon us.

Hec. 3. 3. 20. Resciscent, & scient, ut differunt. Hec 5. 2. 28.

Reserribere argentum; to return or pay back Money. Phorm. 5. 6, 29.

Respice me in tuis secundis; think of me in your good Fortune. Andr. 5. 6. 1.

Respicere se, i. e. ratione habere. Andr. 4.
1. 18. Heaut. 1. 1. 18. Ibid. 5. 1. 46. Respirare, pro animum recipere. Heaut. 2.

Restituere ac reddere, ut differunt. Eun. 1. 2.

Restituas tu rem perditam & impeditam? Can you fet to rights an Affair desperate and loft? Andr. 3. 5. 13.

Resupinare aliquem; to pull one back. Phorm,

Retrahere aliquem a studio; to make one abandon bis Studies. Phorm. Prol. 2.

Retraham ad me fugitivum argentum; I'll recover yet this same fugitive Money. Heaut. 4. 2. 11.

Retundere animum alicujus; to check, to blunt the Edge of a too forward Temper. Heaut. 5. 1. 73.

Revereri imperium patris; to forw Regard to a Father's Authority. Phorm. 1. 5. 2.

Revolutum te in eandem vitam denuo video; I see you are again plunged into your eld de-bauch'd way of Life. Hec. 4. 4. 69. Rex absolute, pro rege Persarum. Heautes.

1. 65. Rex, pro potentiore & divite amico, & qui quenquam alit. Phorm. 2. 1. 24.

Rex te ergo in oculis; you was therefore the King's chief Favourite. Eun. 3. 1. 11. Rhamnus, pagus Atticæ; a District of Artica.

Andr. 5. 4. 27.

Ridiculum caput, simpleton. Andr. 2. 2. 34. Rumpere

## I N D E XI

bis Legs. Hec. 3. 4.21. Rurfum, quaft retro verfum. Adelph. 1.1.46. S. Acrificabant apud veteres celebraturi nuptias: Phorm. 4. 4. 21. Sacrilegus, pro fcelerato. Eun. 5. 3. 2. & 1 Sava uxor, id eft, difficilis, afpera, immitis. Phorm. 4. 6. 17. Rant and Blustering. Phorm. 1. 4. 36.

Salem qui in to est qui habet; a Mun who is Master of your Wit and Talent of Humour. Eun; 3, 1. 10.

Saltem; a Word frequently used in speaking of Things in a defperate way, as Andr. 20 1. Salva res est; all's fafe, or in a fair way. Eun. 2. 2. 37. Adelph. 4. 5. 9. Salus ipfa & cupiat fervare hand familiam, non potest; Providence itself, bounder de-firous, will never be able to fave this Family. Adelph. 4. 7. 43. Sancte jurare, i. e. religiofe. Hec. 1. 1. 3. Adjurare. Ibid. 2. 2. 26. Dejerare perfancte. Ibid. 4. 6. 5. Sandalium, calceamenti genus; a Shaper. Eun. 5. 8. 4. Sane, pro multam & valde. Andr. 1. 4. 2. Ibid. 4. 2. 41. Sapienti fat eft dictum ; a Word to the Wife. Phorm. 3. 3. 8. Sapientia, pro homine faviente. Adelph. g. Sat habeo, pro fufficit; enough. Andr. 2.1.35. Satagere rerum fuarum ; to bave Bufinefs enough of bis own upon bis Hands. Heaut. 2. Satias me cepit, pro satietas. Eun. 5. 5. 3. Hec. 4. 2. 18. Satin' fanus es ; are you in your right Senfes? Adelph. 5. 6. 14. Satin' ex fententia? Is it as you would have it? Phorm. 1. 5. 26. Satin' falva ? Is all right? Eun. 5. 6. 8. Satrapes ; provincia profectus, vox Perfica. Heaut. 3. 1. 43 Saxum hoc fatis diu jam volo; this is what I bave all along aim'd at. Eun. 5. 10. 37. Scelus, pro infortunio. Eun. 2. 3. 34. fcelefto, & fceleffa: Andr. 3. 4. 1. Ean. 4. 3. 3. Scilicet , fomening wed ironically, at Andr. Scitti uti foro ; you know how to make the best of your Market. Phormi. 1. 2. 29. 3. 2. 2.

2. 20. Phorm. 5. 6. 61. 131 100

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a, 4

Rumpere aliquem ambulando ; to walk one off Scrupulus unus mihr reflat ; That ega im Scruple remaining. Andre 4. 44 97. Sectari lites ; to engage in a Law-Suit. Phoen. 2. 2. 61. course maintailed Secundæ res quum fint, de advertes cogitandam ; in Profperity we sught so think of Adverfity. Phorm. 1. 5. 11 Segregatum me habuiffe Pamphilum a ch bave bad no Commerce wirg Paniphilus. Hec. 4. 5. 25. 11 sagith maup the Senectus eft morbus. Phorm. 4. 1. 9. Nim um ad rem attenta. Adelph. 3. 6. 31. Ve recundor facit. Phorms 547.034. Lineal, to bis Coffe Adelphier. 2. 50.1 dale A. Sentire cum aliquo ; to be of not fame mink with another. Ands. 22 32 26 Anies & toe Sepultus fam ; verba plane defperamia; plus est quam nullus fum. Phorms 5. 6. 50. Sermanes cædere ; to chut, to difcourfe roger Heaut. 2. 2. 1. Servus homo caufam no orato ; lax Aibeniel fium. Phorm. 1. 5: 62. 8 , nul . vinesa vult audiet ; I'll give bin da gund in be Sic, pro leviter. Andre to zasprotemiter. Phorm. 1. 2. 95. aud . abdaos ong . aug Sic ut quimos, quanto at votumus non licet ; the best weran; fince we can't bane it to our wifb. Andr. 4. 6; 10. 5 and Similia omnia, conner congruune parbeyante all of a piece, all bang together. Phorm. 1. Simulare, & difficaulare, ur differite. Andr. Simulare certe hominis eft ; de wire dient bowever to feem fo. Adelph. 44 7.116. Simulatio non en mea ? I'm not oproso broff vainly. Heaut. 4. 4. 34. 2. 2. 20. Sine Cerere & Libero friget Venus; mirbat Wine and good Cheer, Low is the sold Entertainment. Eun! 4. 34 6. ins boud Singulatim commemorare; to tecond bourty con: Phorm. 5 7. 43ubdu2 . 22 . 4.4 Sis, pro fi vis. Adelph. 5. 11 44 Eunabas 19. Sobrius non es, her fahaqmentis. Andres. 3. ubducha ratione ad vitam effe : " 1.05 Socore caterarum rerum & shangbalefrin stber Matters. Adelph. 4. 5. 61. Soerus ominds-funt sanquas; somen metherall! bate their Daughters-in-Land. 1 Hec. 2. 3. Sublimem arripere gliquem; 10 1918 14 4 Solicitatio, & folicitudo, round. F. Atoba. Scitus puer, pro pulchro; a fine Child. Andr. 2012 de comora et : moitre sivislede? Solicitari, id ofte pertur buriation de amaie un-Scrupulum injeci hommit I boud win'd . self marbongo manning vo forutou? der Andr. 4 8. 15. Solidum

Bolidom & facei plenum corpus ; a Body of Bucoenffere alicul; to be difpleofed with me, a good wake, and in good pligbe. Eun. 2. 3.

Solicitos omnes habui; all my Servants were kept on ibe y .. Heast. 3. 1. 5

Solvere, po lucre, perfotvere. Adelph. s. 1.

Solus eft homb smico amicus; be's the much Friend in the World, Phorm. 3. 5. 30. Solus eft quem diligant Dii ; be is the diffin-

guifbed Favourite of Reavel. Andr. 5. 3. 4. 5. Somniat num ille que vigilans voluit ? Does be dream what he would wish to happen,

when awake? Andr. 5. 6. 7. Commium, pro re futili. Phorm. 3. 2. 9.

Adelph. r. t. 50, and 3. 3. 41.

not a wink to night. Heaut, 3. 1.82. Spatium, pro mora. Hec. 3. 3. 14. pro temi pore. Andr. 1. g. 8

Spectandie. id ift, probande. Andr. Prol. e.y. Spectata, id eft, probata, Andr. 1. 1. 64. Ibid.

5. 1. 1. Spectator elegans formarum ; a nice Judge of

Beauty. Eun. 3. 5. 18. Hope. Adelph. 2. 2. 11.

Sperare, pro gaudore, Adelph. v. 2. 72. pro timere. Addr. z. 3. 27. Spero, pro confido. Eun. v. 2. 23. Spero con-

fore, i.e. confectum in Andr. 1. 1. 139, 5't, note indirentis flemium, Andr. 3. 3. 36.

Phorm. 2. 3. 3. Stat fententin; 'iff' by fiet Refolution. Eun. a. 4. 17.

Statuere aliquem capite in terram ; to dafb one's Head upainft the Ground. Adelph. 3. 2. 18.

Beergailiffuth, pro homine abjectiffimo. Phorm. 3. 2. 41.

Studeo hæe, id off, cum fludio hæc ago. Hec. 2. 2. 20.

Studeo, provehementer cupio. Andr. 1. 1.32. Subagitare amioum vicujus; to deal under-band with one's Miffrels. Heaut. 3. 3. 6.

Subducere le aficui ; ro wirbdraw from. bun. 4. 7. 25. Subducere, & ducere, ut differunt.

Andr. 5. 4. 7. Subditus, i. c. supposititius, Heaut. 5. 5. 72. Subducta ratione ad vitam effe ; to bave well concerted the Mafares of Life. Adelph. 4. 8. T.

Subfarcinata, I.e. fuceinctura tumens. Andr.

Subliment arripere aliquem; to trufs one up.
Adelph. 3, 2. 18.
Subservice orations; to promote, to be affifing

Subtare, pro constantem elle. Andr. 5. 4. 11. Subternere infanti verbenas; to firew it under. Andr. 4. 3. 11.

Andr. 4. 1. 30. Heaut. 5. 1. 42.

Samere hilateta diem; to make a obeerful

Day of it. Adelph. 5. 1. 68. Summa forma, pro excellenti. Eun. 2. 3.34. Summum jus, fumma malitia, proverbium; rbe more Laten, ebe lefs Right, Heaut 4.4.43, Sunium; a Promontory of Arrice. But. 1. 2.

34. & 3: 3. 13. Suo fibi gladio hune jugulo ; I foil bim at bit

own Weapen. Adelph. 5. 6. 53.
Suppediture furnitum fi pergo, Monademe 4

If I go on a support him in his Emerguaganoles, Mendomis. Resut. 5. 5.
Suido quam ille nunc harret fabulam mihi?

bow little I regard all bis grave temonfronres ? Heaut. 1. 3. 10.

Suspenso gradu placide ire pernexi I fole foftly to the Door on tiptoe. Phorm. 5. 3.27. Suspicio tanta de Ind intidit; ebe Suspicion against me is so ft ong. Adelph. 4. 4. 6.

Suspicio ifte qui tibi incidit; bow came yet elfe by vbis Sufpicion ? Andr. g. 2.21. Surfam deorfam curfiture; to run backwards and forwards. Eun. 2. 2. 47.

Abelcere delore; to pine away with Tapent, fatis laudant; they are fient that's

Praife enough. Eun. 3. 2. 23.

Tacere, reticere, obticere, ur toffinum. Eun.

Tace is, ciries audies; don't interrupt me. and you'll know the fooner. Eun. 3. 5. 28. Tum, pro tantem, vel tamen. Adelph. c. 4. 10 & 14.

Tangere, pro ludere, jocari. Eun. 3. 1. 30. Tantidem emptam postulat fibi tradiers be wants that I fimild give ber for what for coft me. Adelph. 2. 1. 45

Tantillum, id off, parvulum. Adelph. 4. 2.

Technam hanc Parmenonis effe fcio; I know that this Trick is of Parmeno's Contrivance. Euh. 4. 4. 51.

Tecto latere abledere; to come off with a wbole Skin. Andr. 5. 2. 5.

Tela violum quaritore; to applire a livelihood by Induffry. Andr. J. 1.48.

Temetum, unde dictum; fee the Nore. Andr.

Temperans minus fame aut rei ; injurious either to bis Interest or Reputation. Phorm. 1. 5. 41.

Tentarem ut ejus fententiam visum est; It came into my Head to found bim a litth.

Phorm. 4. 3, 14. Tempus, pre opportunitate. Eun. 4. 5. 7. Tompus ita fert, faciundum eft; Things are fo at present that I muft do it. Adelph. 5. 1. 53. Tempus Tersous nullum remittere ; to take no Re-Spite. Heaut. 1. 1. 18.

Temulenta es, pro vinolenta. Andr. 1. 4. 2. Eun. 4. 3. 13.

Tendere, propertinaci contentione, Eun. 4.1.12. Tenet etfi amor ejus me graviter ; though I

Tergo penas pendet m.hi Syrus; Syrus fall make Aconement to me guith bis Back.

Heaut. 4. 3. 6.

Tergum meum ut toam in fidem committam; to truft my Back to your Diferations Hec. 1, 2. 33.

Timida, pre commota & ægra, Eun. 4. 2.

Tollere, pre alere. Adelph. 5. 1. 23, proeducare. Andr. I. 3. 14.

Tolli, pro educari, nutriri. Adelph, 3. 1, 6, & 4. 1. 14.

Totum triduum hem! What for three whole

Days! Eun. 2. 1. 17. Totus Ctefipho in amore eft ; Crefipho abints

of nothing but bis Miftrefs, Adelph. 4. 2. 50, Tracture aliquem non humanitus ; to make no Allowance for natural and buman Infirmines. Heaut. 1. 1. 4. Tracture magnifice ; ty. Ibid. 3. 2. 45.

Tredukt operas mutaas ; shey belp one amiber

by turm. Phorm. 1. 5. 37. Tranquilla res eft ; all's quiet. Phorm. 3. 1.

Transcurso opus eft; you muft rum. Hec. g.4.17. Tria non commutatibitis inter vos verba; you'll form agree. Phorm. 4. 3. 33.

Tus quod nil refert percontari definas ; aft no Questions about what does not concern you. Hec. 5. 1. 12.

Tumaltuquiaudio; Ibeara Bufile, Het. g.A. I. Tundendo atque odio effecir femen; by Importunity and testaling, the old Man prevail I. Hec. 1. 2. 48.

Turba, pro tumultu, & multitudine. Andr. 4. 4. 6.

Turbas dare ; to raife a Difturbance. Eun. 4.

Turpiter fe dare; to make a forry Figure. Eun. 2. 1. 24.

Tutatur quia indiligenter ; because be takes no proper Care of. Phorm. 5. 2 5.

Tute hoc intrifti ; you have made up This Pill for yourfelf. Phorm. 2. 1. 4.

Acivum tempus ne quod dem mihi; that I may not give myfelf one Minute's Refpite. Heaut. 1. 1. 38.

Vacuum ad parrandum me nunc non credas ; don't fancy that I have Leisure now to give Yagire, de infantibus dicitur. Hec. 4. 1. 2.

Valcant, pro abeant ; fare them well all, Se,

Andr. 4. 2. 13. Ubi, pro quando, & quo in loco. Andr. 5. 2. 7. Eun. 1. 2. 83.

Ubi, pro pofiquam. Andr. 2. 2. 19. pro quando. Adelph. 5. 1. 2.

Ubivis gentium; in any Place whatevers

Hec. 3. 1. 4. Veniam hanc mihi da, i. c. annue postulatis,

Ventulum facese; so fan one. Eun. 3. 5. 47. Venus friget fine Gerere & Libero; without Wine and good Cheer, Love is but cold En-

Verba dare alieui; eo deceive, or impofe upon one. Andr. 1. 3. 6. & 3. 2. 25. Euh. Prof. 24. and 5. 1. 17.

Verba frunt mortuo; the s deaf so all he con fay. Phorm. 5. 7. 26.
Verba huc redeunt denique; all in free

comes to this. Eun. 1. 2. 78

Verba crunt tibi, parata, huie homini verbe-ra; yau may perbaps betbid a little, but I fball not come off cuirbout Blown. Heaut. 2.2. 115. Verbene, frondes erant feste. Andr. 4.3.11. Verbere, pro hamo venberibus dignue.

Phorm. 4. 4. 5. Verbis meis hoc evoca Bacchidem ; defire Bathis to come bither in my Name. Hec. 4.4.98. Verbum, pro proverbio, & fementia. Andr.

2. 5. 15. & I. S. S. Vereri, & metuere, ut different. Andr. 3. 2. 16.

Vertere, ore in linguam Latinam transferre. Eun. Prol. 7. Vetus, ad laudem & vituperationem refertus.

Andr. Prof. 7. Via, pre confilio. Andr. 2. 6. 21. pre arte &

ratione. Eun. 2. 2. 16.

Vi & via pervolgata patrum copi cum trache-te; I treated bim with rigour, and the usual feverity of Fashers. Heavt. 1. 1. 1. Vicifitudo omnium rerum et; allthings are

Subject to Change, Eun. 2. 2. 45.
Vicinitas in propinqua parte amicitize;
Neighbourhood the next Rank to Friendship. Heaut. 1. 1. 4.

Vide quod agas; take care of what you do. Eun. 2. 1. 18.

Vidiffem recte mihi ; I fould bave well prowided for my own Security. Phorm. 1.4. 11. Vigitare ad lucem; fit up till Day-break. Eun. 2. 2. 47.

Vincto pectore ; with fraitened or fqueex'd Chefts. Eun. 2. 3. 22.

Vinolentus mulierculam eam compreffit ; over-beated with Wine, be got this Woman with Child. Phorm. 5. 7. 28

Virum me natam vellem ; I wish I bad been a Man. Phorm. 5. 2. 9.

Vis, tam de animo, quam corpore dicitur. Adelph. 5. 1. 42.

Vis

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Vis boni in forma ; a native Stock of Charms.

Adelph. Phorm. 1. 2. 77. Vis eft hæc quidem ; this is down-right Violence. Adelph. 5. 6.20.

Vita, pro moribus, anima, alimento. Phorm.

1. 3. 12. Vita hominum eft quafi cum ludas teffer's ; buman Life is like a Game at Hazard. Adelph. 4. 7.21.

Vitio dare, pro vituperare. Andr. Prol. 2. Vitium novum intervenit, & calamitas; a new and unforeseen Disafter interrupted. Hec. Prol. 2.

Vivere modo liceat, eft spes ; while there is Life, there is Hope. Heaut. 5. 2. 28.

Vixit, dum vixit, bene ; while be lived, be lived well. Hec. 3. 5. 11.

Vicifci adversarios; to be avenged of one's Adversaries. Hec. 1. 1. 15.

Ulcus hoe noli tangere; touch not this Sort.

Phorm. 4.4.9.
Unciatim quid comparcere; to fave any thing by little and little. Phorm. 1. 1. 9. Unguibus illi in oculos involare; to tear bis

Eyes out. Eun. 4. 3. 6.
Uno verbo quid dicere; to fay a Thing at once, without Preamble. Andr. 1. 1. 18.

Unum cognoris, omnes noris; know one, and you know all. Phorm. 1. 5. 35.

Voluntas veftra ff ad poetam accefferit; if you are disposed to encourage the Poet.

Voluptati homo sane hercle obsequens; truly be was one that minded bis Pleofures. Hec.

Vorsuram solves, Geta; you muft pay all with Interest at last, Geta. Phorm. 5. 1. 15.

Urere aliquem male ; to roaft, to gall a Man. Eun. 3. 1. 48.

Uro hominem, i.e. moleftiam exhibeo. Eun.

2. 2. 45. Uspiam, & in loco, & ad locum fignificat. Adelph. 1. 2. 12. Usque, adverbium de loco. Eun. 3.8. 18. pro die & multum. Adelph. 2. 2. 5. pro die

& valde, Hec. 3. 4. 9. Ulus, pro consuetudine. Heaut. 1. 1. 28. Usus fi quid venerit; if any opportunity offers. Adelph. 5. 4 7.

Ufus mihi fic eft ; I find Benefit in fo doing. Heaut. 1. 1. 28.

Ut, pro ex quo. Hec. 4. 5. 25. pro ne non. Andr. 2. 2. 12. and Prol, 3. pro utinam. Bun. 2. 3. 10. Adelph. 4. 4. 1. pro quomodo. Eun. 5. 4. 48.

Ut ad pauca redeam; to cut my Tale foort, Hec. 1. 2. 60.

Ut eft audacia; fo great is ber Affurance.

Eun. 3. 3, 19. Ut homo eft, ita morem geras ; as the Man is, so you must study to bumour bim. Adelph. 3. 4. 68.

Ut ut erat, manfum tamen oportuit ; bowat bome. Heaut. 1. 2. 26.

Ut ut hæc funt facta, potius quam lites fe-quar; but bowever Matters stand, rather than engage in a Law-Suit. Adelph. 2. 2.

Utetur me facili patre; be shall find me an easy and indulgent Father. Heaut. 1. 3. 5. Utramvis qui recte norit; wboever knows either one of them well. Andr. Prol. 10.

Vultus est capiundus novus ; I must affume a new Face and Manner. Phorm. 5. 5. 50. Vultum earum continuo fenfi immutari; I observed immediately a Change in their Countenances. Hec. 3. 3. 9.

Vultus quoque hominum fingit feelus; the Rogue can form Mens Countenances to bis Schemes too. Heaut. 5. 1. 14.

Uxore excidit herus, quantum audio; my Master, as far as I can perceive, must go without a Wife. Andr. 2. 5. 12.

Uxoria ab re abhorrenti adolescentulo perpulifti ut filiam darem ; you bave importun'd me to give my Daughter to a young Man itterly averse to Marriage. Andr. 5. 1. 12.

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